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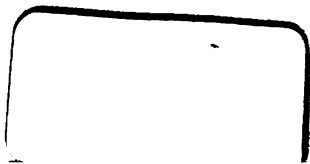
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Season Labels

May 1868 - Jan 1870



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ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

1868.



PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1868.

~~1868~~ The General Assembly convened at Newport, on the last Tuesday in May, 1868, (being the 25th,) in conformity with the provisions of Article 4, of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and adjourned on Wednesday, June the 10th, to meet again in Providence, on the last Monday in January, 1869.

L. 2422

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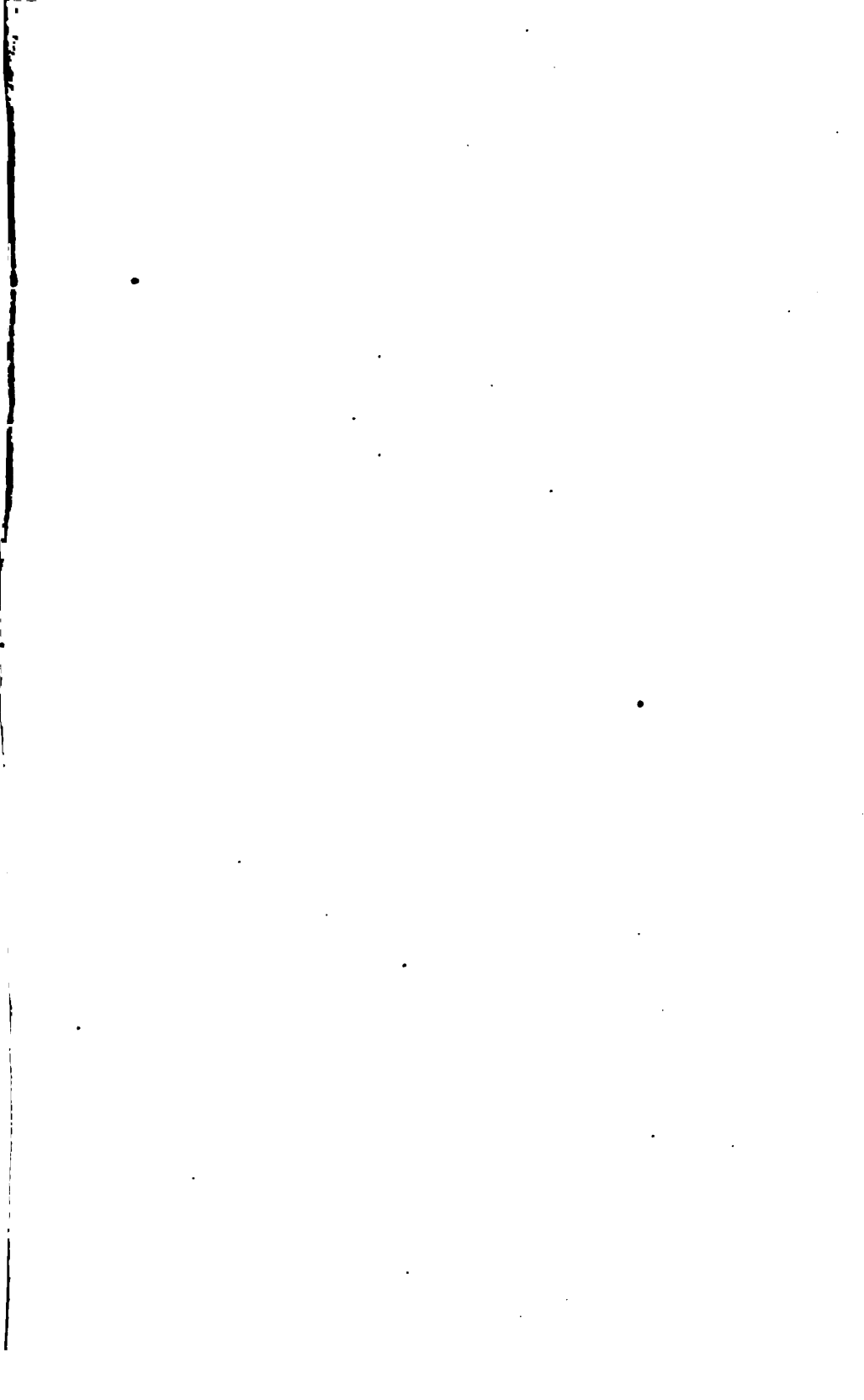
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ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION, 1868.

[The Chapters are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes and the Supplements.]

CHAPTER 768.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE I, CHAPTER 4, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF CERTAIN CIVIL OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY." Passed May 27, 1868.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Senators in congress from this state shall be chosen at the session of the legislature next preceding the expiration of the time for which any senator was elected to represent said state in congress, and on the second Tuesday after the organization of the general assembly of said year. Senators in Congress, when elected.

SEC. 2. On said second Tuesday after the said organization, each house shall openly, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, name one person for senator in congress from this state; and the name of the person so voted for who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each house, shall be entered in the journal of each house, by the clerk or secretary thereof; but if either house shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day, that fact shall be entered in the journal; at twelve o'clock meridian of the day following that in which proceedings are re- Mode of election.

quired to take place as aforesaid, the members of the two houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each house shall be read; and if the same person shall have received a majority of the votes in each house, such person shall be declared to be duly elected senator to represent said state in the congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each house, or if either house shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present, shall proceed to choose by *viva voce* vote of each member present, a person for the purpose aforesaid; and the person having a majority of the votes of the said joint assembly shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the legislature, and take at least one vote until a senator shall be elected.

Balloting to continue till a senator is chosen.

In cases of vacancy.

SEC. 3. Whenever, on the meeting of the legislature of this state, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of this state in the senate of the United States, said legislature shall proceed on the second Tuesday after the commencement and organization of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the election of a senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the legislature shall have been organized and have notice of such vacancy.

Certificates of election.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the governor of this state to certify the election of senators from this state under the seal of the state, to the president of the senate of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the secretary of the state.

SEC. 5. So much of the chapter to which this is an amendment as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 769.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 767, OF THE STATUTES, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 659, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, 'OF THE SUPREME COURT, AND OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, &c.,' IN ADDITION THERETO." Passed May 27, 1868.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. All original, civil actions and appeals, excepting suits upon recognizances in favor of the state, pending in the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Providence, at any June or December term thereof, if continued, shall be continued to the next December or June term of said court respectively, without charge to either party therein, for court or clerk's fees, for the March and September terms of said courts; and no attorney's fees, attendance or costs of any kind shall be taxed in such cases for said last mentioned terms. Continuolog
of suits.

SEC. 2. The third section of the act to which this act is in amendment, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[CHAPTER 769.]

The following act was passed at the January session, 1868, but owing to some errors that occur in it, it is reproduced here with the corrections, and the chapter numbered as in the January schedule. Passed Mar. 25, 1868.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER SEEKONK RIVER.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. There shall be provided, by the Boston and Providence railroad corporation, a steady, discreet and skilful person, for draw-tender at their bridge over Seekonk river.

SEC. 2. Said draw-tender shall, at all times during the season of navigation, cause the draw in said bridge to be opened for the passing of boats or vessels on proper signal, to be arranged by said company; but the draw in said bridge shall not be opened within ten minutes of the table time for the passing of any train or locomo-

tive over the same, until after the arrival and passing over of any train due, provided that said train shall arrive within fifteen minutes of the table time; and any boat or vessel ready to pass said draw, shall not be detained beyond the time provided for in this section.

SEC. 3. Said draw-tender shall give all necessary advice and furnish proper facilities for the passing of all vessels through said draw, and shall allow no unnecessary detention, having due regard to the state of the tide and caution for the passing of engines and cars and the convenience of public travel over said bridge; he shall also decide as to the priority of right when two or more vessels apply to pass at the same time.

SEC. 4. Masters of boats or vessels, passing said draw, shall so place their buoys, warping lines, cables or anchors as neither to interfere with other vessels, nor obstruct the bridge, except as they may be authorized by the draw-tender; and without the consent of said draw-tender, not more than one vessel at a time shall be towed through said draw by any steam tug or other motive power.

SEC. 5. Any person wilfully obstructing such draw-tender in the performance of his duty, as prescribed by this act, or violating the provisions of the same, or who shall injure or deface said bridge, or any of the piers or piles appurtenant thereto, or shall open or obstruct said draw without the consent of the draw-tender, or shall make fast or moor to said bridge, any vessel, boat, scow or raft, shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, pay a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and shall further be liable to said railroad corporation in damages.

SEC. 6. The said corporation, for the refusal or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, pay a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, and shall further be liable to pay to owners of any steamboats or vessels, or the cargo thereof, all damages which they may sustain, by reason of any neglect of the provisions of this act.]

MAY, 1868.

5

CHAPTER 770.

AN ACT ANNEXING A PORTION OF THE TOWN OF CRANSTON TO THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE. Passed June 10, 1868.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. All that portion of the town of Cranston lying northerly and easterly of a line commencing at the point where the dividing line between the city of Providence and the town of Johnston intersects the northerly line of the town of Cranston, and thence running southerly about seven hundred feet to the westerly line of the New York, Providence and Boston railroad, thence along the westerly line of said railroad to the Cranston road, and across said road to the westerly line of Fenner avenue, thence along said Fenner avenue on the westerly side thereof to the New London turnpike, thence in a straight line easterly to the southwesterly corner of the Jonas Marston farm, so called, on the easterly side of the Pawtuxet road, thence on the southerly side of said farm to the Providence river, and thence in a straight line easterly, passing through the most southerly portion of Starve Goat island at low water mark, to the channel of the said river as delineated upon the plat of said portion now on file in the office of the city clerk of said city of Providence, is hereby set off from said town of Cranston and annexed to said city of Providence; and the said portion so set off and annexed is hereby declared to be within the limits and jurisdiction of said city of Providence, for all purposes, except as is hereinafter provided; and the inhabitants of said portion so set off and annexed shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities which the inhabitants of said city of Providence have and enjoy, and to which they are subject.

SEC. 2. The city of Providence shall be liable for the support of all persons who now do, or shall hereafter, stand in need of relief, as paupers whose settlement was gained by, or derived from, a settlement within the limits of the portion hereby set off and annexed.

Of the state
tax.

SEC. 3. From and after the passage of this act the valuation of the city of Providence, as a basis of the state tax provided by chapter 749 of the statutes, shall be eighty-six million five hundred ninety-two thousand five hundred dollars, and the valuation of the town of Cranston for the purpose aforesaid, shall be two million one hundred eighty-nine thousand six hundred dollars.

Assessment
of taxes.

SEC. 4. All persons and estates in said portion so annexed shall be holden to pay to the town of Cranston all arrears of taxes legally assessed thereon, prior to the passage of this act, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

Of school
property.

SEC. 5. All school property in the portion set off and annexed as aforesaid, shall immediately upon the passage of this act vest in said city of Providence, and the trustees or other persons having the legal title thereto, shall, by proper deeds, convey the same to said city of Providence.

Of public
property of
Cranston.

SEC. 6. All property belonging to said town of Cranston lying within the portion set off and annexed as aforesaid, shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, vest in the city of Providence, and the town treasurer of said Cranston shall, by proper deeds, convey the same to said city of Providence, and the city of Providence shall pay to said town of Cranston on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1868, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Of books of
record.

SEC. 7. All the books of record of said town of Cranston shall continue to be the property and remain in the custody of the said town; but the inhabitants of the portion set off and annexed as aforesaid, shall have the same right of access to the same as if this act had not been passed; and the town council of said town of Cranston shall, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, cause so much of said records as relate to land in said portion so set off and annexed, as have been made since the year 1847, to be transcribed and copied for the use of said city of Providence, the expense whereof shall be paid by said city of Providence; and said transcripts and copies shall be deposited in the office of the recorder of deeds, in said city of Providence; and certified copies thereof shall have the same validity as certified copies from the original records.

Sec. 8. The school commissioner shall apportion the school money for said town of Cranston and the portion set off and annexed as aforesaid, in accordance with the last census taken by authority of the United States, the said town of Cranston to be divided as follows: The school committee of said town of Cranston shall cause a census to be taken prior to the first day of July, A. D. 1868, of all children under the age of fifteen years in said Cranston, and in the portion hereby set off and annexed, and shall report the same to said school commissioner; and he shall distribute said school money to said town of Cranston and to the city of Providence in ratio to the number of children in said town of Cranston as defined by this act, and in said portion so set off and annexed, to the appointment made to the town of Cranston under the last census, until the publication of the next census to be taken under the authority of the United States. The town of Cranston and the city of Providence shall pay equally the expenses of taking said census.

Apportionment of school money.

Sec. 9. The said town of Cranston shall assume and remain holden for all debts and other liabilities of said town arising out of any contracts made by said town prior to the passage of this act, and for all claims hereafter arising in consequence of anything done or omitted to be done by said town prior to the passage of this act.

Of debts of Cranston.

Sec. 10. Except as provided in section nine of this act, all rights and remedies of every kind or nature, which said town of Cranston had or was entitled to in any wise growing out of or pertaining to that portion of said town set off and annexed as aforesaid, shall belong and appertain to said city of Providence; and except as provided in said section nine, all the obligations, duties and liabilities which said town of Cranston is now under, or in any way subject, arising out of, or pertaining to the portion so set off and annexed, are hereby imposed upon and shall be assumed by the city of Providence in the same manner and to the same extent as said town of Cranston would have been liable therefor if this act had not been passed; and all suits and proceedings in relation thereto, shall be brought by and against said city of Providence; and all debts of any of the school districts in the portion hereby set off

Of rights and remedies.

and annexed, shall be assumed, and are hereby imposed upon said city of Providence.

Of jurors.

SEC. 11. Chapter 484 of the statutes is so amended that hereafter there shall be drawn seven petit jurors of the first class, and eight petit jurors of the second class, from the city of Providence, and one petit juror of the first class, and one petit juror of the second class from the town of Cranston.

Portion set off to be the 9th ward of Providence.

SEC. 12. Said portion so set off and annexed shall be until the next division of said city of Providence into wards, the ninth ward of said city; and the board of aldermen of said city are hereby directed to cause an election to be held in said ward, on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1868, for the purpose of electing one alderman and four councilmen, residents therein, and who would have been qualified to vote in said town of Cranston on said day of election, upon any proposition to impose a tax, or for the expenditure of money in said town of Cranston, had not this act been passed, to be voted for by the voters in said ward, having said qualifications, and to hold their offices for the municipal year commencing on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1868. At said election, the voters in said ward who would have been entitled to vote on said day for general officers, had not this act been passed, shall also elect a warden and clerk, and six members of the school committee, residents therein, who shall hold their respective offices as follows: said warden and clerk and two members of said school committee for the term of one year from the first Wednesday of April, A. D. 1868, and two members of said school committee for two years from said date, and two members thereof for three years from said date, the respective terms of office of said school committee to be designated upon the ballot; and all the names of said school committee shall be upon one ballot.

Alderman and councilmen.

Division of Cranston into districts, repealed.

SEC. 13. The act entitled "An act dividing the town of Cranston into districts for the purpose of voting," passed at the May session, A. D. 1856, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. Section one of chapter 610, of the statutes, is so amended that hereafter the school committee of the city of Providence, shall consist of fifty-seven members.

Sec. 15. The senator and representatives elected from the town of Cranston, at the last general election, and all town officers already elected, shall hold their respective offices for the terms for which they were elected.

Sec. 16. All proceedings, civil and criminal commenced or pending prior to the passage of this act, before the trial justice, residing in said portion set off, and annexed as aforesaid, shall remain within the jurisdiction of said justice, who is hereby authorized to proceed to final judgment and execution therein, as if this act had not passed.

Sec. 17. The town clerk of said town of Cranston, shall, on or before the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, transmit to the Board of Aldermen of said Providence, a certified list of all the persons residing in said portion set off, and annexed as aforesaid, who would have been qualified to vote in said Cranston, upon any proposition to impose a tax, or for the expenditure of money in said Cranston, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1868, had not this act been passed. And also a certified list of all persons residing therein, who might have been qualified to vote for general officers on said tenth day of June, A. D. 1868, had not this act been passed.

Sec. 18. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 771.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 66 OF THE REVISED STATUTES—“OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF SCHOOL COMMITTEES.” Passed June 10, 1868.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever the city council of the city of Providence shall fix upon a location for a school house in said city, the provisions of sections five and six of said chapter sixty-six shall apply to the city of Providence.

SEC. 2. The board of aldermen of said city shall

appoint the three disinterested persons named in said section five.

SEC. 3. The fifth section of said chapter, is hereby so amended that the land taken under the provisions of said section, shall not exceed one acre.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 772.

Passed June
10, 1868.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE TO BUILD A BRIDGE ACROSS PROVIDENCE RIVER.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That the city of Providence be, and they are hereby authorized to erect and build a bridge across Providence river within the limits of said city at such place as the city council of said city shall select, between Weybosset bridge and the south line of India street on the east side of said river, and the south line of Crary avenue on the west side of said river.

SEC. 2. Said city shall construct, keep and maintain in said bridge a swing draw with an opening on each side thereof, of not less than one hundred feet in width, and shall at all times keep a sufficient force stationed at said bridge to open said draw for the passage of vessels through the same, and without expense to said vessels.

SEC. 3. Said city of Providence is hereby authorized and empowered to hire the money necessary for the erection of said bridge, not to exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and to issue their obligations therefor in such form and upon such terms as the city council of said city may elect.

CHAPTER 773.

Passed June
10, 1868.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XX, CHAPTER 138, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF GUARDIAN AND WARD."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Every guardian is hereby empowered, under the advice and direction of the court of probate

appointing such guardian, to adjust by compromise any claims in favor of, or against the estates of the wards by them represented.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 774.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE ACT PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1845, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT RELATING TO OVERSEERS OF THE POOR AND TO THE ASYLUM, IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL,'" PASSED IN JUNE A. D. 1823. Passed June 10, 1868.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section two of the act to which this is an amendment passed at the January session, 1845 is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The qualified electors of said town are hereby authorized at their annual town meeting in each year hereafter to elect not less than three nor more than five persons being freeholders of said town commissioners of said asylum, who shall exercise the same powers and be subjected to the same duties as are granted to and imposed from said commissioners by the provisions of the said act, passed at the June session, A. D. 1823.

SEC. 3. The election of commissioners of said asylum at the annual town meeting, of said town, in April, 1868, is hereby legalized and declared valid to all intents and purposes. Said commissioners till their successors are qualified to have all the powers and be subject to the duties aforesaid.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

CHAPTER 775.

Passed June
10, 1868.

AN ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D., 1868.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of April A. D. 1868.

For deficiency in the appropriation for the justices of the court of magistrates in the village of Pawtucket, ninety-one dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For additional deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of the general assembly, including pay of its officers, clerks and stationery, two thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for judicial expenses, one thousand and fifty dollars.

RESOLUTIONS

OF A

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC NATURE.

RESOLUTION relating to the Chinese Embassy.

WHEREAS, His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, has sent to the United States an embassy, with which is associated the recent minister of this country, at the court of Pekin; be it therefore

Resolved, That his excellency the governor, be requested, if in his discretion, it will be agreeable to them, to invite the Chinese embassy to visit Rhode Island for the purpose of seeing our great manufacturing establishments; and that in addition to the secretary of state, he be authorized to appoint a committee consisting of Messrs. George G. King and Rowland Hazard, of the senate, and Messrs. R. W. Greene, T. P. Bogert, and George N. Bliss, of the house of representatives, to receive said embassy, and extend to them such hospitalities as may be in their power; or to co-operate with any committee that may be appointed by the citizens of the state, or the city of Providence, towards carrying out the same object.

RESOLUTION continuing joint special committee on the Quartermaster's Department.

Resolved, That the joint special committee on affairs in the quartermaster's department be, and are hereby continued a committee to sell at public or private sale,

the remaining property in the quartermaster general's department that is of no use or value to the state ; and also to procure suitable premises for the storage and safe-keeping of the state property belonging to said department and report at the next January session of this general assembly.

RESOLUTION appointing a joint special committee on Insurance.

Resolved, That a joint special committee be appointed consisting of Messrs. Thurston and Carpenter of the Senate, and Messrs. Davis, of Newport, Ballou, of Providence, and Collins, of North Providence, of the house of representatives, to be entitled : The committee on insurance, to ascertain what changes are necessary in the insurance laws of the state ; and that the act continued from the May session, of 1867, be referred to that committee, and that they be instructed to report at as early a day as practicable.

RESOLUTION providing for the preservation of the Battle Flags returned by the Rhode Island Volunteers.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to procure a glass case, to be placed in the state house in Providence, in which shall be placed the several flags of the Rhode Island Volunteers, used in the late war, and now deposited in the secretary's office.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for defraying the cost of said case, to be paid to the general treasurer out of any money unappropriated in the treasury.

RESOLUTION authorizing repairs on the State House in Newport.

Resolved, That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to be expended in new shingling, painting and in making other repairs

upon the State House in Newport, to be expended under the direction of the Honorable Pardon W. Stevens and John T. Bush.

RESOLUTION continuing the joint special committee on the State Asylum.

Resolved, That the joint special committee appointed at the January session, 1868, of the legislature, relative to a state asylum for the insane, be and the same hereby is continued to the next January session, A. D. 1869.

RESOLUTION continuing the Joint Special Committee to whom was referred the petitions relative to Smithfield and Woonsocket.

Resolved, That the joint special committee appointed at the last January session of the general assembly to whom was referred the petitions of George C. Ballou, et als., to set off a part of Smithfield to Woonsocket, and of J. and W. Slater for the division of the town of Smithfield, be and the same are hereby continued with directions to report upon the matters referred to them at the January session.

RESOLUTION for the transfer of the books and papers in the office of the State Auditor.

Resolved, That Messrs. Hall and Miner, be, and they hereby are, appointed a committee to transfer the books and papers of the state in the office of the late state auditor to the state auditor elect, with power to sell such articles now in said offices belonging to the state, as are not needed in the new office, assigned for said officer in the state house in Providence, and with instructions to pay over the moneys received for such sale to the general treasurer. Said committee is also authorized and instructed to transfer to the jai-

lor of the Providence county jail, the safe belonging to the State now in the city of Newport.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of John Conley and Harriet Conley, his wife, both of Bristol, praying that their names may be changed to those of John Storey and Harriet Storey, and that the names of their children Arthur Conley and Alfred Elmer Conley may be changed to those of Arthur Storey and Alfred Elmer Storey.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition, be, and the same is hereby granted, and that the names of the said John Conley, Harriet Conley, Arthur Conley and Alfred Elmer Conley, be, and the same are hereby changed to those of John Storey, Harriet Storey, Arthur Storey and Alfred Elmer Storey, respectively; and that in future they shall severally be known only by such names by which names they shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges, they would have been entitled to, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities they would have been subjected to had their names not been changed.

RESOLUTION for transfer of books and papers of the late clerks of the courts in Bristol county.

Resolved, That Mr. Samuel W. Pierce, of East Greenwich, be, and he hereby is appointed a committee to transfer the books and papers from the late clerks, of the supreme court and court of common pleas, for the county of Kent, to the clerk elected, he giving and receiving receipts for the same.

RESOLUTION for transfer of books and papers in the office of the clerk of the supreme court and court common pleas for the county of Bristol.

Resolved, That John Turner, be, and he is hereby constituted a committee to receive the books, papers and

records of the clerk's, respectively, of the supreme court, and court of common pleas, for the county of Bristol, from the present incumbents, respectively; and to deliver those, of each of said officers respectively, to the respective successor elect, and to give and take suitable receipts therefor.

RESOLUTION upon the report of the committee appointed to examine the books and accounts of the General treasurer, state auditor and other accounting officers of the state.

Resolved, That said committee be, and the same is hereby continued to the next January session of the general assembly, with power to send for persons and papers, and with instructions to report the result of their investigations to this general assembly at said January session.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Joseph A. Rivéra, for a change of name.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and the name of the said Joseph A. Rivéra is hereby changed to Joseph A. Hooper, by which name he shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, to which he would have been entitled had not his name been changed.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Charles W. Harris, of Newport, now confined in the Providence county jail, upon a charge of illegal voting, for the non-payment of fine and costs, praying for reasons therein stated that his fine and costs be remitted.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and that the fine and costs of the said Charles W. Harris, be, and the same is hereby remitted, and that the keeper of the

Providence county jail, be, and he hereby is directed to discharge the said Charles W. Harris from his said imprisonment, upon the receipt of a copy of this vote.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Emeline Betts, praying for the pardon and release from imprisonment of William B. Betts.

Voted and Resolved, That the senate do advise and consent to the pardon and release of the said William B. Betts, from the state prison, as recommended by his excellency the governor.

RESOLUTION directing the payment of sundry accounts against the State.

Resolved, That the following accounts, against the State, to the following named persons, be, and the same hereby are, allowed and ordered to be paid.

James Wood, bill for furnishing state house, Newport, \$20.00; William B. Swan, do. \$1.00; Nason Brothers, do. \$12.37; Francis Lawton, do. \$50.85; Albert Stephens, for cleaning, do. \$45.74; W. C. Cozzens, oil cloth for sheriff's office, \$22.35; Gladding & Simmons, painting jail, \$34.39; Weeden H. Berry, sheriff expenses attending the arrest of Joseph Day, \$31.00; do. do. certain expenses of office, \$25.00.

RESOLUTION amending the resolution upon the petition of Harriet Adeline Church, passed at the January session, A. D. 1868.

WHEREAS, in a resolution passed at the January session, of the general assembly, A. D. 1868, upon the petition of Harriet Adeline Church, the figures 24, (twenty-four) were by mistake inserted instead of the figures 27, (twenty-seven) in describing the number of the lots upon the plat of the Hope Walk lot.

Voted and Resolved, That the said resolution shall be

construed, as referring to the lot No. 27, (twenty-seven) upon said plat, being the lot intended by the parties, and that the partition authorized by said resolution, and all the other powers conferred on said Harriet, by said resolution, shall be construed as referring to said lot so intended, and that the partition already made and including said lot 27, (twenty-seven,) be and the same is hereby confirmed.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Walter Arnold, praying for his pardon and release from imprisonment.

Voted and Resolved, That the senate do advise and consent to the pardon and release from imprisonment, in the State prison, of the said Walter Arnold, as recommended by his excellency the Governor.

RESOLUTION to pay the claim of the Newport Artillery Company.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be directed to pay the bill of the Newport Artillery Company, for expenses attending the escort of the general assembly in Newport, amounting to four hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-five cents, out of any money in the treasury unappropriated.

RESOLUTION providing for the pay of officers and persons attending upon the general assembly at the May session, A. D. 1868.

Voted and Resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid by the state auditor, out of the appropriation for expenses of the general assembly.

Sumner U. Shearman,	-	-	-	-	-	\$10 00
John Turner,	-	-	-	-	-	40 00
Francis A. Daniels,	-	-	-	-	-	15 00
Joshua M. Addeman,	-	-	-	-	-	40 00
Charles Staples,	-	-	-	-	-	20 00

Oscar Carleton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	00
William D. Lake,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	00
William G. Peckham, 2d,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	00
William C. Thurston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	00
Henry Taggart,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	00
William A. Coggeshall,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	00
Henry N. Ward, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	00
G. Norman Weaver,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	00
Henry Safford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	00

RESOLUTION for transfer of books and papers of the late clerk of common pleas and supreme court in the county of Kent.

Resolved, That Mr. Samuel W. Pierce of East Greenwich, be, and hereby is appointed a committee to transfer the books and papers from the late clerk of the supreme court and court of common pleas, for the county of Kent, to the clerk elected, he giving and receiving receipts for the same.

RESOLUTION of Adjournment, May 27, 1868.

Resolved, That when this general assembly adjourns on Wednesday afternoon, May 27th, it adjourn to meet at the state house in Newport, on Tuesday the ninth day of June next, at 11 A. M.

ACTS OF A LOCAL AND PRIVATE NATURE.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN WORSTED COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William H. S. Smith, Willis Cook, Cyrus Arnold, Latimer W. Ballou, Ruel P. Smith, Reuben G. Randall, George C. Ballou, David Ballou, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the American Worsted Company, for the purpose of manufacturing worsted and other goods, wholly or in part of cotton or wool ; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and in any act in amendment or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may make, have and use a common seal, and may break, alter and renew the same at pleasure.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, (\$50,000,) to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, the number of which may be determined from time to time by a vote of the stockholders, at a meeting regularly called for that purpose.

SEC. 4. The shares in the capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation ; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 5. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether over-due or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments, instalments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 6. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, holden at Woonsocket, on the first Tuesday in July in each year, for the choice of officers, and such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 7. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the town of Woonsocket; and in all proceedings in law or equity, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF RHODE ISLAND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The directors shall cause to be kept a full record of all the business of said company, and within one year after the first policy shall be issued, and annually thereafter, cause a statement to be made of the assets and liabilities of the company, showing the amount required to reinsure all outstanding policies, according to such assumption of mortality and interest as the directors may determine; and this sum shall be reserved for that purpose. The said assets shall not include the present or discounted values of

any future premiums; and the said liabilities shall include the amount of capital stock paid in, the net value of all outstanding policies and annuities, all losses reported and not paid, and all other debts against the company, except the present values of sums insured. The balance, or excess of the assets over the liabilities thus stated shall be regarded as profits, and shall be applied to the payment of dividends as follows, viz.: First, a dividend of seven per cent. per annum on each share of the capital stock, in such manner and at such times as the directors may determine. Second, the balance of the net profits after paying the dividend to stockholders, shall be credited to such policy holders as are entitled to participate in profits, in proportion as each policy has contributed by premiums and interest on premium reserve to the production of surplus; and shall be payable in cash to holders of paid up policies, and shall be credited to the premium account of the other participating policy holders; provided, however, that the policy holders shall not be entitled to have such portion of the net profits as may be set aside for the purpose of creating and maintaining a reserve fund of two hundred thousand dollars, or the interest on said reserve fund.

SEC. 2. Sections six and seven of the charter of said company are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN BUTT COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Henry C. Pabodie, B. Frank Pabodie, Benjamin M. Hubbard, Stephen O. Randall, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby made a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the American Butt Company, for the purpose of manufacturing Butt Hinges, and other iron castings; and for the transaction of other business connected therewith; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, may make, have, and use a common seal, and the same break, alter and renew at pleasure; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities,

set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and of any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and claims so due and owing from such stockholder to such corporation, whether over-due, or due at a future time, and whether arising from assessments or in any other manner; and such stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the corporation by its by-laws may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, the corporation may have their claim against the debtor for the balance due; and in case of a surplus over such debts and demands, interest and expenses, the same shall be paid back to the debtor.

SEC. 4. No stockholder shall transfer his stock or shares or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the lowest price for which he shall be willing to sell.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, to be holden in Providence, at such time as the corporation shall by its by-laws determine, for the choice from the stockholders of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in Providence, and at all proceedings at law, or in equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process with the secretary, or treasurer of said corporation, at such place of business, shall be deemed sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ENTERPRISE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. J. E. Taylor, E. G. Sweet, J. P. Ray, R. G. Randall, Cyrus Arnold, S. N. Mason, Gilbert Darling, Jos. G. Ray, R. P. Smith, and their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate, under the name of the Enterprise Company, for the purpose of manufacturing agricultural implements and carrying on other manufacturing and mechanical business, with all the privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and of the statutes and amendments thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, (\$50,000,) to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, which may be increased by a vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation, but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price at which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to said corporation, whether over due or due at a future day, or whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation, and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of said debts and demands by an officer of said corporation, at public sale, after having been advertised at least three weeks, in newspapers published in Providence county, and in case the proceeds of such sale be insufficient to discharge such debts with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be held an annual meeting of stockholders of said corporation, at such time and place as the by-laws shall prescribe, but the omission to hold such annual meeting on the day prescribed shall not

impair the validity of their charter, but the business of such annual meetings may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter. At all meetings of the corporation not less than four-tenths of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder, either in person or by proxy, one vote for each share by him owned.

SEC. 5. No by-laws shall be changed without the assent of the stockholders representing two-thirds of the stock, nor without at least three weeks previous notice having been given.

SEC. 6. The first meeting for organization of the corporation shall be called by any three of the persons named in this act.

SEC. 7. Said corporation shall have an office or place of business in the town of Woonsocket, and in all proceedings in law, or in equity, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process with the clerk, agent or treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE CHRISTIAN UNION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. William B. Weeden, Charles H. Merri- man, Charles P. Hartshorn, S. H. Tingley, Alfred Stone, H. F. Hinckley, C. S. Aldrich, H. R. Chace, their asso- ciates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, to be located in the city of Provi- dence, by the name of the Providence Christian Union, for the purpose of diffusing moral instruction and christian knowledge among the community, elevating the standard of public morals, and promoting the cause of free religious worship; and by that name shall be able and capable in law, to take, hold and convey real estate to the amount of forty thousand dollars, and shall be entitled to all the privileges, and subjected to all the liabilities to which corporations are entitled and subjected under the provisions of chapter 125 of the

revised statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be forty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and claims, due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from assessments or otherwise. And such stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the corporation, by its by-laws, may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. No stockholder shall transfer his stock or shares, or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation to be holden in Providence, at such time as the corporation shall by its by-laws determine, for the choice from the stockholders of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY," AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money and issue its bonds therefor to an amount not exceeding fifteen hundred thousand dollars, payable in not exceeding forty years, bearing

interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, or interest payable in gold, payable semi-annually; which said bonds shall be transferable; shall be sealed with the seal of said company, and signed by the president and treasurer thereof. And for the security of the payment of said bonds, said company is hereby authorized and empowered to execute a mortgage deed to any person or persons, or trustees of the franchise of said company, and of the whole or such portion as the directors of said company shall deem proper or sufficient, of all lands, tenements and hereditaments belonging to said company, of the bed of its road, iron rails and other fixtures connected with the superstructure of said road, cars, engines, and also all the rents, income and profits which may be derived from the use of its said road.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT INCORPORATING THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT, AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF, OR IN ADDITION THERETO.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The sum which may be received by said corporation and remain under its management, may be increased to, but shall not exceed the sum of three millions of dollars.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall have power to refuse any deposit at their pleasure.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PORTSMOUTH MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Sections four, five and six of the act to incorporate the Portsmouth Mining Company, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall have an office in the town of Portsmouth; and in all proceedings in law or equity, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, sum-

mons, or other process with the clerk, agent, or treasurer, or at such office or place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WESTERLY RIFLE COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Article four of said act is hereby amended by striking out the words "four times in the year," and inserting in their place, "twice in the year."

SEC. 2. So much of said act to which this is an amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST INDEPENDENT BAPTIST SOCIETY IN PAWTUCKET, IN NORTH PROVIDENCE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The first section of the act of which this is an amendment, is hereby amended by striking out of said section, the words "twenty thousand dollars," and inserting instead thereof, the words "forty thousand dollars."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF, AND IN ADDITION TO THE WICKFORD FIRE ENGINE CORPORATION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Wickford Fire Engine Corporation are hereby authorized and empowered to levy, assess and collect taxes for the support and keeping up of the fire department, upon all the property liable to taxation for town or state purposes within the corporate limits of the said company.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MILL STREET UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The corporate name of said society shall hereafter be the High Street Universalist Society.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "MACHINIST TOOL COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Joseph P. Manton, William H. Reynolds, Frank S. Manton, B. D. Thayer, O. Holden, John S. Parkis, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "Machinist Tool Company," for manufacturing machinists' tools, and for other manufacturing purposes connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession; may make, have and use a common seal, and the same break, alter and renew at pleasure; and generally may do and execute all acts, matters and things which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers and privileges herein granted.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be twenty thousand dollars, with liberty to increase the same to the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each; the shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale, and recorded in the office of the treasurer of said corporation, in a book provided for that purpose.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation holden in the city of Providence, on the first Monday in January in each year, for the choice of such officers as they may deem expedient, who shall respectively hold their offices during one year, and until others are chosen in their stead, unless removed by death, incapacity, or by a vote of the corporation; and at any legal meeting, said corporation may elect such officers as may be judged necessary; and may

declare any offices vacant, and fill any vacancies that may happen in any offices created by said corporation; and if said corporation should fail, from any cause or circumstance whatever, to hold their annual meeting on the day aforesaid, it shall not work a forfeiture of this charter, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting called for that purpose. Special meetings may be called in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation; and at all meetings of the corporation not less than a majority of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder, in person or by proxy, one vote for each share by him owned.

Sec. 4. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to said corporation, whether over due or due at a day future, or whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts and demands, with incidental expenses of sale, then the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

Sec. 5. The officers of said corporation shall be a president, secretary and treasurer.

Sec. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process with the treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

Sec. 7. Either of the persons named in the first section of this act is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders, for organization and other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and give such notice of such meeting as he may deem reasonable and proper.

Sec. 8. The liabilities of the members of this com-

pany for the debts of the corporation, its officers and members, shall, in all respects, be subject to the provisions of chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and of all acts or parts of acts in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BROWN & SHARPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Joseph R. Brown, Lucian Sharpe, Frederick W. Howe, and Thomas McFarlane, their associates, successors and assigns, are constituted a body corporate, by the name of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing machinery, and working in iron and other materials, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation or some member thereof the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due at a future day, and whether arising from instalments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such

sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. Either one of the petitioners is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders for organization of the corporation hereby formed, and for the transaction of any other business of the corporation, at such time and place, and giving at least six days notice of such meeting, either in writing to each of the persons named in this act, or by publication of the same in some newspaper published in the city of Providence, for six days successively.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time and place as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BLACKSTONE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Stephen Harris, W. F. Sayles, Charles A. Nichols, B. B. Knight, J. O. Waterman, Wm. J. King, Henry Lippitt, John Eddy, and their associates, successors and assigns, are constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Blackstone Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for fire insurance purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128

of the revised statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof, and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, on the first Monday in April in each year, for the choice of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business thereof may be transacted at any legal meeting subsequently holden; and all officers once elected may hold their offices respectively till others are elected in their stead.

SEC. 3. All persons who shall become insured in said company shall be members thereof during the time of the existence of their policies, and no longer; and each person having insurance in said company shall be entitled to one vote; and if his insurance shall amount to more than ten thousand dollars, he shall be entitled to one vote for every ten thousand dollars for him so insured.

SEC. 4. When the sum subscribed to be insured by the associates shall amount to three hundred thousand dollars, the said corporation may insure against damage by fire on manufacturing and other property; and in case losses shall be sustained for a greater amount than the existing fund of said corporation, the directors may assess the policy holders for such sums as may be necessary to pay the losses; provided, however, no policy holder shall be liable for more than ten times the amount of premium by him paid.

SEC. 5. Whenever the earnings of the company for any year shall enable them to pay an annual dividend of forty per centum, the directors, after the payment of that amount, in their discretion, may retain all or any portion of the balance of the earnings for the year, as a *reserved fund*, until such reserved fund shall amount to two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. The board of directors of said company are authorized to delegate to an executive committee, to be by them appointed of their own number, such of their powers as may be deemed expedient for the more prompt and advantageous management of their business.

SEC. 7. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence; and in

all proceedings in law and equity, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other proces with the clerk, agent or treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "HALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Thomas A. Hall and Christopher A. Hall, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the "Hall Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and other like materials, and for the transaction of other business in connection therewith; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and in any act in amendment of or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, the number of which may be determined from to time by a vote of stockholders, at a meeting regularly called for that purpose.

SEC. 3. No stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from assessments or instalments, or in any other manner; and they shall not be liable to assessment by the corporation beyond the par value thereof; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with

incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation holden at Exeter, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and such other business as may come before them.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business at Exeter; and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of the writ, or summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be deemed sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE EAGLE METAL COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. John E. Bugbee, Edward Mellen, Jr., Charles B. Trowbridge, George H. Whitney, Henry Tilden, Jr., and William B. Pope, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a corporation, by the name of the "Eagle Metal Company," for the purpose of manufacturing and working metals, and for the transaction of other business incidental thereto, or connected therewith; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes and in any act in amendment of or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may make, have and use a common seal, and may break, alter and renew the same at pleasure.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by vote of the company, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred, and certificates be issued in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of any stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts

and demands due and owing from such stockholders to the corporation, whether over due or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments or in any other manner; and said shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to satisfy such debts or demands, or the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action for the balance due.

Sec. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meetings, but the business of such meetings may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

Sec. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting room or place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings at law or in equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of the writ, or summons or other process, with the treasurer or agent of said company, or at such place of business, shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND CONCRETE PAVEMENT COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. James Aborn, Ezra D. Smith, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, under the name of the Rhode Island Concrete Pavement Company, for the purpose of manufacturing and laying the concrete pavement, and transacting all business incidental thereto; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and the acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

Sec. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not be less than ten thousand dollars, and may be

increased by a vote of the stockholders to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock and shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands owing from such stockholders to the corporation, whether arising from instalments or otherwise; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders holden in the city of Providence; at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. D. Colden Murray, L. Murray Ferris, Jr., Robert M. Ferris, John Wood, Jr., John Sherwood, Henry E. Howland and Benjamin Buffum, their associates and assigns, are hereby made a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the "Southern Steamship Company," for the purpose of building, purchasing, chartering, acquiring, maintaining and holding steamships, steamboats, propellers, and other vessels, and such other property as they may deem advantageous to

their general business, and of using, running and navigating the same for hire or otherwise, as they may determine, in the carrying and transportation of passengers, freight, mails, and for such other purposes for which steamships, steamboats, propellers, and other vessels, and such other property may be lawfully employed, as they may think proper; and by that name shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the revised statutes, and in any act in amendment of or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and to be fixed in amount from time to time, by the vote of the stockholders. Said shares shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of one hundred dollars on each share, as aforesaid, has been paid in.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual election by the stockholders of said corporation, to be holden at such time and place as the corporation shall by its by-laws determine, for the choice, from the stockholders, of a board of not exceeding nine directors, and of such other officers as the said corporation may provide by its by-laws to be elected. In case of such failure to hold such annual election, the directors and officers at that time in office shall retain their respective offices until the next annual election.

SEC. 4. The board of directors shall elect a president from their own number, and shall have authority to appoint such other officers and agents as may be required; and may, from the stockholders, fill vacancies which may occur, from any cause, in the board of directors, which officers shall hold their respective offices until the next annual meeting; and all the officers of the said corporation shall hold their offices until their successors are elected or appointed, and signify their acceptance, or declension of the offices to which they are respectively elected. The board of directors shall have the general management, control and superintendence of the business affairs of the said corporation; subject, however, to the provisions of this act, and to the by-laws of the said corporation.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall a counting-room and

place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation shall be deemed sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT INCORPORATING THE VILLAGE OF WOONSOCKET, AND THE SEVERAL AMENDMENTS THERETO."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Hereafter the boundaries of said village shall be as follows, viz. : beginning at the mouth of Peters river in said Woonsocket, thence running up said river in a northerly direction to the Massachusetts state line, thence westerly with said state line till it comes to the Blackstone river, thence running down said Blackstone river to the first mentioned bound.

SEC. 2. The inhabitants of said incorporated village at any of their legal meetings, shall have power and authority to vote and order to be collected as authorized by this act, and the several amendments thereto, to which this is in amendment, such sums as they may deem necessary for the purposes mentioned in this act, and the several amendments thereto, to which this is in amendment; provided, that the amount raised in any one year, except in any year when may be purchased a fire engine, or a set of hooks and ladders, or engine hose, or in which payments may be necessary for any buildings demolished under the provisions of this act, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND PIONEER'S ASSOCIATION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Hartley Walton, D. M. Downs, J. H. Johnson, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Rhode Island Pioneer's Association, for the pur-

pose of dealing in provisions, dry-goods, groceries, and other articles for use and consumption, not contrary to law, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and all acts in addition to or amendment thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be twenty thousand dollars, divided into shares of five dollars each, transferable in such manner as the by-laws shall prescribe. And the shares of each stockholder shall be liable to the corporation for all debts owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and liable to be sold therefor at public auction upon such public notice, not less than ten days as the by-laws shall prescribe.

SEC. 3 There shall be an annual meeting of stockholders in the town of North Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and such other business as may come before said meeting; and said corporation shall a counting-room or place of business in the town of North Providence.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "RELIANCE WRINGER COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. A. H. Spencer, Henry T. Root, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate, and politic, by the name of the "Reliance Wringer Company," for the manufacture of wringing machines, and for other manufacturing purposes connected therewith, with all the privileges and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and the several acts in addition to or amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over due or due

at a day future, and whether arising from instalment or from any contract originally made with said company; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the said corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUXET VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Amasa Sprague, Stephen Harris, Cyrus Harris, Thomas J. Hill, Thomas P. Lounghear, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic, by the name of the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad Company, and by that name shall be, and are hereby, vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which are or may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this act as hereinafter set forth. And the said corporation are hereby authorized and empowered to locate, lay out, construct, and finally complete a railroad, commencing at some point or points in or near Hope Village, in the town of Scituate; thence passing along the valley of the north branch of the Pawtuxet river, through or near the villages of Fiskville, Arkwright, Harrisville, Phenix, Lippit, and Clyde to River Point; thence through the valley of the Pawtuxet river, passing through or near the

villages of Natick and Pontiac, to a point on the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, about two miles south of the point where said railroad crosses said Pawtuxet river, and connecting with said railroad. And for this purpose, said corporation are hereby authorized to lay out their road, not exceeding six rods wide, the whole length; and for the purpose of cutting embankments, and obtaining stone and gravel, and of making tracks to and from their depots and car houses, may take as much more land as may be necessary for the proper security and construction and use of said road; provided, that all damages which may be occasioned to any person, company or corporation, by taking such land or materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall be paid for by said corporation in the manner hereinafter provided; and said corporation may purchase and hold such real estate upon the line of said road, and such materials, cars, engines, and other things, as may be necessary for depots, for the use of said road, and for the transportation of persons, goods and merchandise.

Sec. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed four thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each. The immediate government and direction of the affairs of said company shall be vested in five directors, who shall be chosen by the members of the corporation in the manner hereinafter directed, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors; a majority of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, shall elect one of their own members as president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation; and the said directors shall have authority to choose a clerk, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty, and a treasurer, who shall give bonds to the corporation, with surety to the satisfaction of the directors, in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his trust.

Sec. 3. The president and directors for the time being, are hereby authorized and empowered, by themselves or their agents, to exercise all the powers herein granted to the corporation, for the purpose of locating, constructing and completing said railroad; and all such other powers and authority for the management of the affairs of the corporation not heretofore granted, as may

be necessary and proper to carry into effect the objects of this grant to purchase and hold land, materials and other necessary things, in the name of the corporation, for the use of said road; and so far as may be necessary therefor, to make such equal assessments from time to time, on all the shares in said corporation, as they may deem expedient and necessary in the progress and execution of the work, and direct the same to be paid to the treasurer of the corporation; and the treasurer shall give notice of all such assessments; and in case any stockholder shall neglect to pay his assessments for the space of thirty days after the notice by the treasurer of said corporation, the directors may order the treasurer to sell such share or shares at public auction, after giving not less than twenty days' notice thereof, in some newspaper printed in the city of Providence, to the highest bidder, and the same to be transferred to the purchaser; and such delinquent stockholders shall be entitled to the overplus, if his share or shares shall sell for more than the assessment due, with the interest and costs of sale; provided, however, that no assessment shall be laid upon any share in said corporation, of a greater amount in the whole than one hundred dollars on each share.

SEC. 4. The said corporation are hereby authorized to establish rates of fare and rates of freight, such as may be agreed upon and established from time to time by the directors of said corporation; and they shall from year to year make a report of their acts and doings to the general assembly.

SEC. 5. Whenever said corporation shall have located said road, or any part thereof, they may make report thereof to the court of common pleas, then next to be holden within and for the county within which said location is made, or may file the report of such location with the clerk of said court, as is by general law provided; wherein they shall particularly describe the bearings of the intended route, or any section thereof, so located, and the names of the owners of the land through which the same may pass, so far as they can be ascertained; which report, so made, shall be placed on the files of said court, and notice given thereof to the owner or owners of the land therein embraced, if known, in such manner as the court shall direct, at the

expense of said corporation; and the court shall thereupon appoint three discreet and disinterested persons of this state, (vacancies, if any happen to be filled by said court,) to estimate all damages which any person or persons, whose lands are described or mentioned in said report, shall sustain, in case such railroad, or any appurtenance thereof, be constructed thereon. And the said commissioners, before they proceed to execute their duties, shall be sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge thereof; and they shall give reasonable notice in such manner as said court shall direct, to all persons interested, to file their claims, if any they have, which have not been released to said corporation, with some one of said commissioners, or with the clerk of said court, within thirty days of the date of said notice. At the end of the term allowed for filing such claims for damages, the commissioners, or a majority of them, having previously given notice to all parties interested, of the time and extent of the route to be examined, by publishing in one or more of the newspapers printed in Providence, and also in the county of Kent, an advertisement thereof, for three weeks successively at least, shall meet on the premises so intended to be used by said corporation for the purpose aforesaid; and after hearing the parties interested, shall estimate all such damages as they shall think any person shall sustain by the construction of said railroad through his land. And the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make return of their doings as soon as may be, to said court of common pleas; and the said court shall thereupon order said report, or the substance thereof, to be forthwith published in one of the newspapers printed in said Providence, and in the county of Kent, three weeks successively, at the expense of said corporation. And if said corporation, or any person interested, shall be dissatisfied with the estimate of said commissioners, application may be made by such dissatisfied party, at the next term of said court of common pleas, after the return of such report, and after its publication as aforesaid, for a jury to hear and finally determine upon the amount of damages to be assessed in the case complained of; which said application shall be heard and tried, under the direction of the court, by a jury, in the same manner that appeals are heard in said court. And

if the party injured in his or her estate apply for such jury, and fail to obtain such increase of damages, such party shall be liable for all legal costs arising after the entry of such application for a jury; and such court shall enter judgment and issue execution accordingly. And if such corporation apply for a jury and fail to obtain a diminution of damages, it shall in like manner be liable for costs, and said court enter judgment and issue execution for the same. And if, within ten days after, any damages shall have been finally assessed in manner aforesaid, said corporation shall not pay or cause to be paid such damages, if any, so assessed in manner aforesaid, by said commissioners or such jury, such person in whose favor any such damages shall have been assessed, may have an action of debt against said corporation in any court proper to try the same, to recover such damages; and execution from whatever court the same issue, for damages, assessed as aforesaid, and costs, shall be in common form, and may be levied on the goods, estate and lands of said corporation. And the report of said commissioners, when accepted and recorded, and not appealed from in manner aforesaid, or the verdict of a jury returned and recorded, shall forever be a bar to any other action commenced for damages against said corporation, on account of the injury for which such damages were awarded, other than is herein provided. And said commissioners shall in all cases be allowed three dollars a day for their services; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent said corporation from commencing the construction of their said railroad, or constructing the same on the land of any person, or from taking or using the land or materials of any person for the construction or security of their said railroad under this act, before the damages for taking or using said land and materials shall have been estimated or assessed by the commissioners or a jury; and in case of such taking and using before the estimate and assessment of damages therefor, the damages shall be assessed by the commissioners or a jury, and like proceedings had with the same effect as if said estimate and assessment had been made before the taking and using of said land and materials.

SEC. 6. The commissioners appointed to estimate or

assess damages, shall, upon request in writing of any person whose land or materials may be reported as located for the uses of said railroad, require said corporation to give security to the satisfaction of said commissioners for the payment of all such damages as shall be finally awarded by said commissioners or a jury, for the land or materials of the person so requested, reported as located as aforesaid, and for all costs which may be by him recovered against said corporation; and all right and authority of said corporation to enter upon and use such land or materials, except for making surveys, shall thereupon be suspended until said corporation shall give such security.

SEC. 7. When the lands or other property, or estate of any married woman, infant, or person non compos mentis, shall be necessary for the construction of said railroad, such married women, and the guardians of such infant, or person non compos mentis, may release all damages, in relation to the land or estate to be taken and appropriated as aforesaid, as they might do if the same were holden by them in their own rights respectively.

SEC. 8. If the said railroad in the course thereof shall cross any private way, said corporation shall so construct said railroad as not to obstruct the safe and convenient use of said private way; and if said railroad shall not be so constructed, the party aggrieved shall be entitled to his action on the case in any court proper to try the same, and shall recover his reasonable damages for said injury. And if said railroad shall in the course thereof cross any other railroad, canal, turnpike, highway, or bridge, the said railroad hereby authorized to be built shall be so constructed as not impede or obstruct the safe and convenient use of such other railroad, canal, turnpike, bridge, or other highway, or to pass any turnpike or highway at grade. And the said corporation shall have power to raise or lower such bridge, turnpike, or highway, or change the location of the same, or widen such bridge, so that the said railroad, if necessary, may conveniently pass under or over, or across, or at the side of the same. And if said corporation shall raise or lower any such bridge, turnpike or highway, or change the location of the same, or widen such bridge, pursuant hereto, and shall

not so raise, or lower, or widen, or change the location of the same as to be satisfactory to the proprietors of such bridge, or turnpike, or to the town council of the town in which such highway may be situated, as the case may be, said proprietors or town council may require, in writing, such alteration or amendment as they may deemed necessary; and if said corporation shall refuse or unreasonably neglect to make the same, such proprietors or the town council, as the case may be, may file their complaint with the court of common pleas for the county in which such bridge, turnpike or highway may be; and if said court shall adjudge that such alteration or amendment is reasonable and proper, they shall decree that the same be made by said corporation, and render judgment accordingly; and in case said corporation shall neglect to comply with said judgment within the time prescribed by the said court, the said proprietor or town council, as the case may be, may proceed to make such alteration or amendment, and may institute and prosecute to final judgment and execution, in any court proper to try the same, an action of the case against said corporation, and shall therein recover a reasonable indemnity in damages, for all charges, disbursements, labor and services occasioned by making such alterations and amendments, with cost of suit. And if said corporation shall find it necessary to change the location of any bridge, turnpike or highway, as herein provided, so that said railroad may be made on the best site of ground for that purpose, said corporation may take as much more land on or near the line of their said railroad as may be necessary for such change; and if any damage shall be occasioned by the taking of such lands therefor, such damage shall be estimated and assessed, and finally determined, or may be released, or said lands may be purchased, according to the provisions of this act, for the estimate and assessment, or release of damages to or for the purchase of other lands taken for said railroad.

SEC. 9. Said corporation after having located or reported as located, or taken and used lands or materials for the uses of their said railroad, shall have power, if they shall find it expedient, to alter the location and vary the direction of their said railroad, and make a new location of the same, in whole or in any part

thereof; in which case report shall be made and damages for land and materials taken or located and proposed to be taken for the use of said railroad, shall be estimated and assessed, or may be released, or said lands or materials may be purchased, and like proceedings in all respects had with like effect, as if said railroad or the portion thereof located anew had not before been located; provided, however, that the time allowed by this act for completing their said railroad, shall not be extended in consequence of such alteration.

SEC. 10. In case of any new location, said corporation may, in their report thereof, state what portion of their former location has been abandoned, specifying the person or persons whose land or materials, in whole or in part, have been abandoned in consequence of such new location; and if the land or materials of any person before reported as located, shall not have been and used, all proceedings for the estimate and assessment of damages in favor of such person shall stop; said corporation first paying to every such person whose land or materials located shall have been abandoned, his costs and reasonable expenses, if any, incurred in prosecuting for damages up to the time of such abandonment; said costs and expenses to be taxed by the court to whom the new location is reported. If the land or materials before reported as located have been taken or used by said corporation as the site of, or in constructing and securing their said railroad, and the assessment of damages for the same is then pending before the commissioners or a jury, then upon such new location and abandonment as aforesaid, said corporation shall have the right to give said abandonment in evidence in diminution of damages, paying costs, if the question of damages is pending before a jury on appeal, notwithstanding a diminution of damages in consequence of such abandonment then first given in evidence; or if the commissioners or a jury have finally assessed the damages, said corporation, in case of a new location and abandonment as aforesaid, shall have a right to a revision of the assessments of damages, and to re-assessment of the same by petition to the commissioners, in order that the diminution of damages in consequence of such abandonment may be considered with right of appeal, upon like terms to either party as in

regulation and control of their officers and agents, and to carry out the provisions of this act; provided they be not contrary to law or to this act; and may alter the same from time to time.

SEC. 4. Said corporation may purchase and hold all land and materials for the use of said road and wharves, and as may be necessary to carry out the object of this act; and, if necessary, may dispose of and convey the same.

SEC. 5. Said board of directors may, from time to time, make assessments upon the shares of the company for the purpose of effecting the purpose of this incorporation, and order the same to be paid to their treasurer; and may order the treasurer to give notice thereof, and prescribe the mode of notice and length of time thereof; and if any stockholder shall, for thirty days after the time fixed for payment, neglect to pay his assessment, the directors may order the share or shares of such stockholder to be sold at public auction, (giving not less than twenty days' notice of such sale in some daily or semi-weekly newspaper printed in the city of Providence,) to the highest bidder, and shall transfer the same to the purchaser, paying to the delinquent stockholder the surplus, if any, over the assessment, interest and expenses; provided, however, that all such assessments shall be equal, and shall not exceed in the whole the rate of one hundred dollars per share.

SEC. 6. Said corporation may establish rates of fare and freight, and change the same from time to time.

SEC. 7. Said corporation shall have a right to erect a wharf or wharves at or near said Narragansett pier, and to build and own steamboats or ferry-boats to run in connection with said railroad, and to establish and collect toll, fare, freight or ferriage for transportation of persons and property.

SEC. 8. In all proceedings at law or in equity, wherein said corporation is a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or process, with the treasurer, agent or any director of said corporation, at their usual residence or place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof; and all executions against said corporation may be levied on their property of every description.

SEC. 9. The annual meeting of said corporation

shall be held at such time and place as the corporation shall by by-law direct; and until the first annual meeting, William Sprague, Rowland G. Hazard, Amasa Sprague, Rowland Hazard and Thomas M. Potter, shall be directors of said corporation, with power to fill vacancies in their number. The directors shall be chosen by ballot, each proprietor of one vote being a member, and each proprietor having as many votes as he may own shares. A majority of the directors herein named may notify the first annual meeting by giving notice of the time and place thereof, at least three weeks previous, in some newspaper printed in Washington county, (if there be one,) and in some paper printed in Providence.

SEC. 10. When said corporation shall have located said road, they shall make report thereof to the court of common pleas next to be holden in and for the county of Washington, wherein they shall particularly describe the bearings of the route so located, and the names of the owners of the land through or over which the same may pass, so far as they can be ascertained; and said court shall thereupon give notice thereof to said owners, and to all other persons interested, by advertising, or personally, or both, in their discretion, and at the expense of the corporation; and the court shall appoint three disinterested persons from said county (vacancies, if any happen, to be filled by the court,) commissioners to estimate all damages which any person owning, or interested in, said lands or materials taken, may sustain; provided, said road or any appurtenance thereof be constructed thereon, or such materials be taken, and may include therein all damages, if any, caused by surveys for said road. Said commissioners, before acting as such, shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their duty, and shall give notice under order of said court, to all persons interested, to file their claims for damages with one of said commissioners, or the clerk of said court, within thirty days from the date of their notice; and at the end of that time said commissioners, or a majority of them (having previously given notice of the time and place of their meeting, in some newspaper printed in South Kingstown (if any) for three successive insertions, and in some semi-weekly or daily paper printed in Providence by, at least, three

insertions, shall meet upon the land so located and reported, and proceed to examine the same and hear the parties, their counsel and evidence, and estimate the damages aforesaid. And all the expenses and costs of said commissioners, and of the court and its officers, and of advertising and giving the notices herein required, and all other expenses which may become necessary to carry out the object of this act, shall be borne by said corporation. And the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make report of the doings to said court; and said court shall order said report, or the substance thereof, to be printed in some newspaper printed in South Kingstown, if any, and also in some newspaper printed in the city of Providence, three weeks successively. Said corporation, or any person dissatisfied, may apply to said court at its term next after the expiration of said notice, for a jury to examine and determine the amount of damages as aforesaid, to be paid by said corporation, and a trial shall be had thereon, under direction of said court; and if the party applying for such jury fail to obtain an alteration of the estimate or assessment in favor of such party applying, such party shall pay all costs accruing after the entry of such application, and the court shall render judgment and issue an execution, or executions, to carry out said judgment; and if, within sixty days after said company shall have entered on the land of any person, and begun to construct their road, and no application is made for a jury, they shall not pay the damages assessed as aforesaid, such person may have an action of debt against said company to recover the same. And the report of said commissioners, if not appealed from, or the verdict of the jury and judgment thereon, shall forever be a bar to any other action against said corporation for any injury for which said damages were awarded.

SEC. 11. Said commissioners shall be allowed three dollars a day each for their services. They shall, at the request of any one whose land or materials are to be taken by said corporation require said corporation to give security to the satisfaction of said commissioners, to such person for the payment of all damages which may be awarded by them, or by a jury, and for costs and expenses; and thereupon said corporation shall not enter such persons land for any other purpose than surveying until such security is given.

Sec. 12. When the land or property of any infant, or person non compos mentis, shall be necessary for the construction of said road, the guardian of such person may release all damages done as aforesaid, under the advice and direction of the court of probate of the town in which the land lies.

Sec. 13. If said road shall cross any private way, or farm way, said company shall construct said road so as not to obstruct said way; and if said road shall cross any highway or bridge, said road shall be so constructed, and at all times hereafter maintain it as not to impede the safe and convenient use thereof. And said company may raise or lower said way, highway or bridge, so that the railroad may pass under or over the same. And if the same be not done to the satisfaction of the proprietors or town council, such proprietor or town council may complain to the court of common pleas in the county, who shall examine into the same and adjudge what alterations (if any) are necessary; and may issue an order to the sheriff of the county to make such alterations at the expense of said company, and any other process necessary to carry their judgment into full effect. And after said judgment the proprietor or town council may have an action of the case against said company for all damages and expenses occasioned by the doings of said company in relation to said way, highway, or bridge.

Sec. 14. If the construction of the road is in any case commenced, or completed, or materials are taken, before the assessment of damages, as aforesaid, like proceedings shall be had and with the same effect as if said damages had been assessed before the taking of said land or materials.

Sec. 15. Said corporation may alter and vary the location of their road, or make a new location, in whole or in part, in which case like proceedings shall be had as are hereinbefore directed; but the time herein allowed for completing the road shall not be extended thereby.

Sec. 16. In case of any new location, said corporation shall report what portion of the former location is abandoned; and if the land or materials of any person included in the former location have not been taken or used, all proceedings for estimating such damages

shall cease; but the company shall pay to such person his costs and reasonable expenses incurred in the prosecution of his claim up to that time, to be taxed and allowed by the court. And if such land or materials have been taken or used, in whole or in part, said company may give such abandonment in evidence in diminution of damages, said company in such case paying all costs and expenses of estimate and litigation. And if said damages have been finally assessed, said company shall be entitled to a revision of the same, by petition to the commissioners, and to give the abandonment in evidence, as aforesaid, with right of appeal as aforesaid; but in such case said company shall in any event pay all costs of estimate and litigation.

SEC. 17. If the stock be not subscribed, the company organized, and said location filed in the clerk's office of the court of common pleas for Washington county, on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1871, or if said corporation fail to complete said road by the first day of October, A. D. 1875, in either case this act shall be void and of no effect.

Said corporation may contract with any other corporation to perform all the transportation of persons and freight over the road authorized by this act, or may lease the said road to any other corporation, upon such terms, and for such period as the parties may agree. But in either case, the Narragansett Pier Railroad Company shall be liable for all damages done or injury sustained on their road, or in the use thereof, in the same manner and to the same extent that they would be liable if they performed such transportation themselves.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BRISTOL IRON FOUNDRY COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Samuel W. Church, James D'W. Perry, Alexander Perry, Theodore P. Bogert, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Bristol Iron Foundry Company," for the purpose of manufacturing

iron castings, and the transaction of any other business connected therewith or incidental thereto; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, and may be increased from time to time, by a vote of the stockholders, to one hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of "one hundred dollars" each.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands of every nature due or owing from the owner thereof to said corporation; and, whether the same be over due or payable at a future day, and whether arising from instalments, assessments, or otherwise howsoever; and said stock or shares so pledged or holden, or any part thereof, may at any time, or from time to time, be sold for payment of any such debts or demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall not be sufficient to pay and discharge such debts and demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against such delinquent stockholder for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, holden in the town of Bristol, at such time as the by-laws of said corporation shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and such other business as may come before them.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the town of Bristol; and in all proceedings at law or equity, in which the corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ with the treasurer, agent or clerk of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NIAN TIC WOOLEN COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. John E. Weeden and William B. Weeden, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Niantic Woolen Company," for the purpose of manufacturing woolen and cotton goods, and the necessary machinery therefor, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be liable to the corporation for all debts due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether over due or due at a future day.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders at the office of the company, in the village of Dorrville, Westerly, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and such other business as may come before them.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have an office or place of business in the town of Westerly; and in all proceedings in law or equity, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process with the clerk, agent, or treasurer, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ROGER WILLIAMS FLOUR MILL COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. So much of the act of which this is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE BOARD OF TRADE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Amos D. Smith, William J. King, Amasa Sprague, Henry Lippitt, William Goddard, Thomas J. Hill, James Y. Smith, Stephen T. Olney, Allen O. Peck, George C. Nightingale, Lyman B. Frieze, William H. Hopkins and Richard E. Hamlin, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the "Providence Board of Trade," for the purpose of promoting trade and commerce in the city of Providence and its vicinity, with all the powers, privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions, set forth in chapter 125 of the revised statutes, and all acts in addition thereto, or in amendment thereof; provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to authorize said corporation to traffic in goods, wares, or merchandise of any description.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may hold real and personal estate to such an amount as may be desirable or necessary for the purposes of the corporation.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall have power to elect, by ballot, in conformity with the by-laws adopted by the said board of trade, a committee to be known and styled the "Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade," and shall have power also to appoint a committee of appeal; and the duly elected members of the said board of trade may, under the limitation and subject to the restrictions imposed by the provisions of chapter 188 of the revised statutes, and all acts in addition thereto or in amendment thereof, submit to the decision of the committees of arbitration and appeal, as the same may be constituted by the said board of trade, any controversy existing between them which might be the subject of an action, and may agree that a final judgment in a court of record to be by them designated, shall be rendered on any award made pursuant to such submission.

SEC. 4. The committees of arbitration and appeal elected or appointed as afore said, shall possess the same powers, and be subject to the same duties and disabilities as appertain to referees by the laws of the state of Rhode Island; and awards made by them must be made, and may be enforced as therein and thereby directed; and all applicable provisions contained in said chapter 188 of the revised statutes, and of acts in addition thereto or in amendment thereof, shall apply to proceedings had before the said committees of arbitration and appeal, as if specially incorporated herein; except that the judgment to be rendered in the manner therein directed, on any award made by them as aforesaid, that is to say, by the committee of arbitration, no appeal from its action being taken by either party to the controversy, or by the confirmatory action of the committee of appeal, shall not be subject to be removed, reversed, modified, or appealed from by the parties interested in such submission as aforesaid.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PRODUCERS' SAVING BANK.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Charles Nourse, William O. Mason, N. Elliott, Darwin M. Cook, John Livsey, John P. Whipple, Aaron Burdon, Allen Thayer, Theo. M. Cook, Edwin R. Thomas, Alonzo D. Vose, Edwin B. Miller, P. J. Congdon, Jervis Cook, A. J. Elwell and Daniel B. Pond, are hereby created and made a body corporate, by the name and style of the Producers' Savings Bank, and they, and such others as shall be elected members of said corporation, as in this act provided, shall be and remain a body corporate, with perpetual succession.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall be capable of receiving from any person or persons disposed to obtain and enjoy the advantages of said savings bank, any deposit or deposits of money, and to use and improve the same for the purpose, and according to the directions herein made and provided: provided, that the amount of the whole sum received by said corporation, and remaining under its management at any one time, shall not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. All deposits of money received by said bank, shall be by said corporation used and improved to the best advantage; and the income or profit thereof shall be by them applied and divided among the persons making the said deposits, their executors, administrators or assigns, in just proportions, with such reasonable deductions as the management of said corporation may require; and the principal of such deposits may be withdrawn at such time and in such manner as the said corporation shall direct and appoint.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall, at their annual meeting in April, have power to elect by ballot any other person or persons as members of said corporation.

SEC. 5. Said corporation may have a common seal, which they may change or renew at pleasure; and all deeds, conveyances and grants, covenants and agreements, made by their treasurer, or by any other person or persons by their authority and direction, shall be good and valid; and the said corporation shall at all times have power to sue, and may be sued, and defend, and shall be held to answer by the name, style and title aforesaid.

SEC. 6. That the said corporation shall hereafter meet annually in the town of Woonsocket, some time within the month of April, and may meet as much oftener as they may judge expedient; and any seven members of said corporation, the president, secretary, or treasurer being one, shall be a quorum. And the said corporation at their annual meetings shall have power to choose and elect a president, and all such other officers as to them shall appear necessary. And all officers so elected shall be sworn before entering upon the duties of their several offices, for the faithful discharge thereof, and continue in office until their successors are duly qualified.

SEC. 7. The said corporation are hereby authorized and empowered to make by-laws for the management of the business thereof, provided the same are not repugnant to the laws or constitution of this state.

SEC. 8. Charles Nourse, of Woonsocket, is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said corporation, by public notification in the Woonsocket Patriot, at such time and place as he shall judge proper.

SEC. 9. Said corporation shall have a counting room

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and place of business at said Woonsocket; and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of the writ, or summons, or other process, with the president, secretary or treasurer of said corporation, shall be deemed sufficient service thereof.

Upon the petition of Job A. Peckham, of Newport, for leave to extend a wharf and fill in a dock in the harbor of Newport,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted; and that said petitioner be, and he hereby is, authorized to extend said wharf, not exceeding five feet, and to fill in said dock, to the ends of the wharves on each side of it.

RESOLUTION of Adjournment.

Resolved, That all business pending in either house of the general assembly be and the same is hereby referred to the next session of the general assembly, and that the general assembly be, and the same is, hereby adjourned to meet in the state house in the city of Providence, on the last Monday in January next, at eleven o'clock A. M.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Providence, July 7, 1868.

I certify, that the Acts, Resolves, Rolls, and Reports printed in this volume, are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

APPENDIX.

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Newport on the last Tuesday of May, (being the 26th day of the month,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of Independence the ninety-second.

PRESENT :

His Excellency AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Governor,
and *ex-officio* President of the Senate.
His Honor PARDON W. STEVENS, Lieut. Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport, . . .	GEORGE G. KING,
Providence, . . .	BENJAMIN F. THURSTON.
Portsmouth, . . .	GEORGE B. COGGESHALL.
Warwick, . . .	WILLIAM BUTLER.
Westerly, . . .	EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN.
New Shoreham, . . .	NICHOLAS BALL.
North Kingstown, . . .	JOHN B. PEARCE.
South Kingstown, . . .	ROWLAND HAZARD.
East Greenwich, . . .	JAMES T. EDWARDS.
Jamestown, . . .	BENJAMIN C. GARDNER.
Smithfield, . . .	LYSANDER FLAGG.
Scituate, . . .	ALANSON STEERE.

Glocester, . . .	SMITH PECKHAM.
Charlestown, . .	STEPHEN C. BROWNING.
West Greenwich, .	DAVID HOPKINS.
Coventry, . . .	JOB KENYON.
Exeter,	HENRY V. JOSLIN.
Middletown, . .	JETHRO PECKHAM.
Bristol,	SAMUEL W. CHURCH.
Tiverton, . . .	JOSEPH OSBORNE.
Little Compton, .	OLIVER C. BROWNELL.
Warren,	WHEATON ALLEN.
Cumberland, . .	BENJAMIN FESSENDEN.
Richmond, . . .	JAMES T. HARRIS.
Cranston, . . .	JOSEPH W. SWEET.
Hopkinton, . . .	CHARLES NOYES.
Johnston, . . .	ALFRED ANTHONY.
North Providence,	GEORGE H. CORLISS.
Barrington, . . .	LEWIS B. SMITH.
Foster,	ALBERT G. HOPKINS.
Burrillville, . .	JESSE M. SMITH.
East Providence,	EDWARD D. PEARCE.
Pawtucket, . . .	BENONI CARPENTER.
Woonsocket, . .	DANIEL B. POND.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of the Senate, *ex-officio*.

SUMNER U. SHEARMAN, of Providence, Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

<i>Newport.</i>	
William P. Sheffield,	Lycurgus Sayles,
Charles C. Van Zandt,	William H. Reynolds,
John T. Bush,	George T. Spicer,
Lucius D. Davis,	Esek A. Jillson,
William C. Townsend.	Julius Baker,
	Charles H. Perkins.
<i>Providence.</i>	
Oren A. Ballou,	<i>Portsmouth.</i>
Benjamin T. Eames,	Edward T. Debois.
George L. Clarke,	<i>Warwick.</i>
George W. Hall,	Richard W. Greene,
Horatio Rogers,	Ezra J. Cady,
Amos C. Barstow,	Stephen Harris,
	William H. Snow.

- Westerly.*
James W. Stillman,
Samuel H. Cross.
- New Shoreham.*
John G. Sheffield.
- North Kingstown.*
Joseph E. Spink.
- South Kingstown.*
George C. Knowles,
John P. Sherman, Jr.
- East Greenwich.*
Samuel W. Pearce.
- Jamestown.*
Thomas G. Carr.
- Smithfield.*
Elmer N. Maynard,
Arlon Mowry,
Obed Paine,
Benjamin Comstock,
Edward L. Freeman,
Jabez W. Mowry.
- Scituate.*
Martin Smith,
Henry A. Lawton.
- Glocester.*
Elias Carpenter, Jr.
- Charlestown.*
Caleb Kenyon.
- West Greenwich.*
Albert M. Waite.
- Coventry.*
John J. Kilton, Jr.,
John Potter, 2d.
- Exeter.*
Samuel Barber.
- Middletown.*
Thomas Coggeshall, Jr.
- Bristol.*
Theodore P. Bogert,
James M. Gooding.
- Tiverton.*
Nathaniel B. Durfee.
- Little Compton.*
Thaddeus H. Church.
- Warren.*
Henry F. Drown.
- Cumberland.*
William M. Rawson,
William Carpenter.
- Richmond.*
Wanton Lillibridge.
- Cranston.*
Francis W. Miner,
Samuel B. Parker,
William C. Rhodes.
- Hopkinton.*
Samuel N. Richmond.
- Johnston.*
Emor J. Angell,
William S. Kent.
- North Providence.*
William T. Adams,
Olney Arnold,
William R. Walker,
Joseph F. Brown,
James C. Collins.
- Barrington.*
Lewis T. Fisher.
- Foster.*
James M. Wright.
- Burrillville.*
Seril Esten,
Frederick W. Whipple.
- Pawtucket.*
Edwin Darling.
- East Providence.*
George N. Bliss.
- Woonsocket.*
Edwin Aldrich,
James P. Ray.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, Speaker.

JOHN TURNER, }
FRANCIS A. DANIELS, } Clerks.

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 11 o'clock, May 26, 1868.

The two Houses of the General Assembly convened in Grand Committee, for the purpose of receiving, counting and declaring the votes for General Officers, given at the annual election on the first Wednesday in April, 1868. The votes were delivered in, together with the lists of the votes from the several towns.

His Excellency AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Governor, in the chair.

The chair announced the following as the committee to assort and count the votes:

Newport County—William C. Townsend, Edward T. Deblois, James G. Carr.

Providence County—George H. Corliss, George N. Bliss, Samuel B. Parker, William R. Walker, and William Carpenter.

Bristol County—Henry F. Drowne, James M. Gooding, Lewis T. Fisher.

Kent County—James T. Edwards, Albert M. Waite, Samuel W. Pearce.

Washington County—Joseph E. Spink, Samuel H. Cross, John B. Pearce.

The Grand Committee took a recess until 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 3 1-2 o'clock.

The Grand Committee reassembled.

His Excellency Governor BURNSIDE in the chair.

The Select Committee to count the votes, then submitted the following report:

The Select Committee appointed to count the votes for General Officers, beg leave to submit the following report:

That the whole number of electors voting for Governor is 15,769, and that 7,885 are necessary for a choice.

That 10,054 electors voted for Ambrose E. Burnside, of Providence; that 5,709 electors voted for Lymon Pierce, of Providence: and that 6 voted scattering. They further report that Ambrose E. Burnside, of Providence, is elected Governor by a majority of 4,339 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors for Lieutenant Governor is 15,640, and that 7,821 votes are necessary for a choice. That 10,022 electors voted for Pardon W. Stevens, of Newport; that 5,595 electors voted for Gideon H. Durfee, of Tiverton, and that 23 electors voted scattering. They further report that Pardon W. Stevens is elected Lieutenant Governor by a majority of 4,404 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Secretary of State is 15,562, and that 7,782 votes are necessary for a choice. That 10,352 electors voted for John R. Bartlett, of Providence; that 5,507 electors voted for William J. Miller, of Bristol, and that 3 electors voted scattering. They further report that John R. Bartlett is elected Secretary of State by a majority of 4,542 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Attorney General is 15,490, and that 7,746 votes are necessary for a choice. That 10,013 electors voted for Willard Sayles, of Providence; that 5,473 electors voted for George N. Bliss, of East Providence, and that 4 electors voted scattering. They further report that Williard Sayles is elected Attorney General by a majority of 3,536 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for General Treasurer is 15,725, and that 7,863 votes are necessary for a choice. That 10,009 electors voted for Samuel A. Parker, of Newport; that 5,714 electors voted for James Atkinson, of Newport, and that 2 electors voted scattering. They further report that Samuel A. Parker is elected General Treasurer by a majority of 4,293 votes over all others.

The committee further recommend the passage of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the following named persons be, and they are, hereby declared elected to the following offices for the ensuing year :

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, of Providence, Governor.

PARDON W. STEVENS, of Newport, Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Providence, Secretary of State.

WILLARD SAYLES, of Providence, Attorney General.

SAMUEL A. PARKER, of Newport, General Treasurer.

GEORGE H. CORLISS, Chairman for the Committee.

The oath of office was then administered to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect by the Secretary of State.

The Governor next administered the oath of office to the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the General Treasurer.

Proclamation was then made by the Sergeant-at-arms of the several officers elected, according to ancient usage.

On motion, the Grand Committee rose, the two Houses separated, and the Governor and the Senate returned to the Senate chamber.

IN SENATE, May 26, 1868.

The Governor announced the following executive appointments:

Commissioner of Public Schools—Joshua B. Chapin, of Barrington.

Commissioner of Wrecks on Block Island—Alfred Card.

Commissioner of the Narragansett Indians—Gurdon H. Hoxie.

Commissioner of the Indian School—Charles Cross.

Inspectors of the State Prison—Augustus Woodbury, Samuel L. Caldwell, Edwin M. Snow, Stephen R. Weeden, Lewis Fairbrother, William Binney, Benoni Carpenter.

Inspector of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad—Jonathan Brayton.

Inspector of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad—Charles A. Greene.

Inspector of the Fall River, Warren and Bristol Railroad—John B. Humphrey.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Professor John H. Appleton.

Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief—R. H. I. Goddard, D. A. Pell, William Ames, Charles F. Mason, Charles H. Merriman, John S. Engs.

Commissioners of Pilots—Capt. Philander Crosby, of Providence; Capt. Samuel Lee, of Newport; and Capt. George W. Conley, Jr., of New Shoreham.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE, May 27th, 1868.

The two Houses of the General Assembly met in Grand Committee for the purpose of proceeding with the election of civil and military officers for the ensuing year.

His Excellency AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Governor, in the chair.

The certificates of the justices relative to the condition of the books and papers in the respective offices of the clerks of the several courts in the State were handed in and read; after which the Grand Committee proceeded with the election as follows:

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Geo. A. Brayton.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Walter S. Burges, of Cranston; Elisha R. Potter, of South Kingstown.

State Auditor—Joel V. Spencer.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Newport County—Thomas W. Wood.

Providence County—Charles Blake.

Bristol County—Charles A. Waldron.

Kent County—Samuel L. Tillinghast.

Washington County—John G. Clarke.

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Newport County—Thomas W. Wood.

Providence County—Daniel R. Ballou.

Bristol County—Charles A. Waldron.

Kent County—Samuel L. Tillinghast.

Washington County—John Henry Wells.

SHERIFFS.

Newport County—William D. Lake.

Providence County—Christopher Holden.

Bristol County—John B. Pearce.

Kent County—John Holden.

Washington County—Weeden H. Berry.

Court of Magistrates in the City of Providence—John R. Randolph, Henry A. Spooner, Jerome B. Kimball.

Court of Magistrates in the town of Woonsocket—George A. Wilbur, William H. Jenckes.

Court of Magistrates in the town of Pawtucket—Isaac Shove, of Pawtucket; Ferdinand F. Balcom, of North Providence; and John P. Gregory, of Smithfield.

Court of Justices in the city of Newport—David A. Fales, Henry M. Ward.

Agent of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike—James Davis.

Commissioners to Inspect Ferries—William Caswell, John J. Watson.

Inspector of Beef and Pork—Henry M. Kimball.

Inspector of Lime—H. Hartwell Jenckes.

Inspector of Scythe Stones—Wellington Aldrich.

PUBLIC NOTARIES

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Charles P. Adams,	Julian R. Campbell,
Joshua M. Addeman,	George A. Carpenter,
Edwin Aldrich,	Elias Carpenter, Jr.,
Esek Aldrich,	George M. Carpenter, Jr.,
Wellington Aldrich,	James M. Clarke,
Alfred Allen,	William J. Clarke,
Lemuel Angell,	William G. Clarke,
George W. Arnold,	Henry A. Cleveland,
Stephen C. Arnold,	Theodore M. Cook,
William G. Arnold,	Loren M. Cook,
Edward C. Ashley,	Frederick Cook,
Frank G. Allen,	John L. Clarke,
George A. Atwood,	William H. Clapp,
Samuel C. Blodget,	James C. Collins,
Daniel R. Ballou,	Stephen A. Cooke, Jr.,
Henry L. Ballou,	John A. Corey,
Thomas P. Barnfield,	J. M. Cosgrove,
George B. Barrows,	Nathaniel Crowell, Jr.,
D. Homer Batcheller,	Philander Crosby,
Charles P. Berry,	Henry B. Cushman,
William Binney,	A. H. Chaffee,
William R. Brayton,	Robert G. Cooke,
Charles Blake,	Francis A. Daniels,
Ellis L. Blake,	George M. Daniels,
Benjamin J. Blivin,	A. B. Dike,
George N. Bliss,	John F. Dyer,
W. W. Blodgett,	Benjamin T. Eames,
Bailey E. Borden,	John Eddy,
Frank Brastow,	William W. Eddy,
Edward A. Brown,	Darius D. Farnum,
George H. Brown,	Samuel Fessenden,
Samuel W. Brown,	Ezra D. Fogg,
Samuel B. Bullock,	William H. Gardner,
James W. Bullock,	John A. Gardner,
Millens Burt,	Edward K. Godfrey,
George H. Burnham,	William H. Gooding,
Clement B. Bishop,	Charles E. Gorman,
E. Sylvester Binford,	Fred. N. Goff,

John P. Gregory,	Thomas A. Millett,
Arnold Greene,	Francis W. Minor,
William H. Greene,	David Moore,
William H. Greene,	William P. Morton,
Thomas C. Greene,	Elisha C. Mowry,
Samuel O. Griffin,	Spencer Mowry,
George W. Hall,	George A. Mumford,
William E. Hamlin,	Andrew T. McMillan,
B. B. Hammond,	Thomas Moies,
William J. Harris,	Timothy F. Neville,
Wingate Hayes,	George B. Nichols,
William D. S. Havens,	Samuel A. Nightingale,
Daniel Howard,	John L. Noyes,
Charles N. Hoyt,	John W. Noyes,
James E. Hudson,	Josiah H. Ormsbec,
Byron W. Harrington,	Charles H. Parkhurst,
Daniel A. Hopkins,	Daniel N. Paine,
Frank Hale,	Warren R. Perce,
Henry H. Ide,	Thomas A. Paine,
Oliver A. Inman,	James H. Parsons,
Samuel A. Irons,	Sylvester Patterson,
Daniel M. Irons,	Harvey F. Payton,
Elias M. Jenckes,	Daniel Pearce,
Leland D. Jenckes,	Samuel W. Peckham,
Francello G. Jillson,	Orville Peckham,
Joseph G. Johnson,	George W. Phillips,
George A. Kent,	Gilbert A. Phillips,
Wellington Kent,	Isaac Pitman,
Bradford F. Knapp,	John T. Pitman,
B. N. Lapham,	Joseph S. Pitman,
Oscar Lapham,	Dexter B. Potter,
Simon S. Lapham,	John C. Potter,
Royal Lee,	Zuriel Potter,
John E. Lester,	Freeborn Potter,
Francis J. Lippitt,	Orlando W. Prince,
Theodore F. Lord,	Nicholas S. Prior,
Daniel T. Lyman,	R. H. Purington,
John Francis Lonsdale,	Isaac W. D. Pike,
James G. Markland,	Charles A. Randall,
George Mason,	Job Randall,
Horace Martin,	Simon Randall,
Henry Martin,	John R. Randolph,
Charles Matteson,	Alvin O. Read,
Edwin Metcalf,	George S. Read,

Zenas C. Rennie,	P. B. Stiness, Jr.,
Albert G. Robinson,	Edwin W. Stone,
Charles P. Robinson,	Raymond Stone,
Horatio Rogers,	Samuel O. Tabor,
John E. Risley, Jr.,	Edward A. Taft,
Daniel T. Remington,	James Tillinghast,
Levi Salisbury,	Pardon E. Tillinghast,
Simon Sayles,	John J. Tillinghast,
Willard Sayles,	Joseph W. Tillinghast,
Daniel S. Sayles,	Benjamin F. Thurston,
W. R. Sayles,	Jonah Titus,
Isaac Saunders,	John F. Tobey,
Isaac H. Saunders,	Oscar A. Tobey,
Livingston Scott,	George F. Trescott,
Clinton D. Sellew,	William C. Townsend,
Charles Selden,	John Turner,
Philip C. Scott,	Cæsar A. Updike,
Sumner U. Shearman,	Nicholas Van Slyck,
Amos Sherman, Jr.,	Nathan T. Verry,
Robert Sherman,	Amasa S. Westcott,
Isaac Shove,	Jonathan M. Wheeler,
Samuel Shove,	George A. Wilbur,
Anson Smith,	Alfred H. Wells,
Amos D. Smith, 3d,	Robert Wilson,
Ruel P. Smith,	Asa Winsor,
William G. Smith,	Daniel Wilkinson, 3d,
Charles M. Smith,	David R. Whittemore,
John W. Smith,	Sylvester G. Wood,
Joseph E. Spink,	Alanson Wood,
Hiram Steere,	Arthur Young.
John H. Stiness,	

NEWPORT COUNTY.

James Atkinson,	Stephen Gould,
Henry Bull, Jr.,	William Gilpin,
Philip B. Chase,	William D. Lake,
David M. Coggeshall,	Rowland R. Hazard, Jr.,
Joshua Coggeshall,	Benjamin B. Howland,
Nathaniel B. Durfee,	George Howland,
John W. Davis,	William P. Lewis,
Lucius D. Davis,	Philip F. Little,
David Fales,	Benjamin Marsh, 2d,

Benjamin W. Pearce,
 F. B. Peckham, Jr.,
 Jethro Peckham,
 John G. Sheffield,
 William P. Sheffield,
 Alfred Smith,

Charles N. Tilley,
 Hamilton B. Tompkins,
 C. C. Van Zandt,
 Henry N. Ward,
 Thomas W. Wood,
 George P. Wetmore,

BRISTOL COUNTY.

A. C. Bennett,
 Massadore T. Bennett,
 C. R. Cutler,
 George T. Gardner,
 Peter Gladding,
 Henry H. Luther,

N. T. Sanders,
 William R. Taylor,
 John Turner,
 Charles A. Waldron,
 Francis Wood,

KENT COUNTY.

James P. Arnold,
 Vernon A. Bailey,
 Charles R. Brayton,
 William G. Browning,
 William Carder,
 Samuel W. Clark,
 William A. Champlin,
 J. W. Congdon,
 John W. A. Greene,
 Stephen W. Griffin,
 Weston A. Fisher,

Charles W. Hopkins,
 Enos Lapham,
 Asahel Matteson,
 Elisha R. Potter,
 John Potter, 2nd.,
 Ira O. Seamans,
 Joel M. Spencer,
 Edward Stanhope,
 Silas Weaver,
 John F. Woodmancie,
 Albert M. Waite.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Hiram Arnold,
 Henry T. Braman,
 John A. Brown,
 William H. Chapman,
 E. C. Clarke,
 J. G. Clarke,
 Halsey P. Clarke,
 Elisha W. Cross,
 John H. Cross,
 E. G. Cundell,
 William P. Coy,

Charles Cross,
 Nathan F. Dixon,
 Joseph Eaton, Jr.,
 Millen S. Greene,
 Anson Greene,
 Thomas A. Hall,
 Earl C. Harris,
 Azel Noyes,
 George H. Olney,
 Thomas H. Peabody,
 Samuel Pearce,

John B. Pearce,
 Enoch B. Pendleton,
 Albert S. Potter,
 Nathan L. Richmond,
 Benjamin F. Robinson,
 William F. Segar,

George W. Sheldon,
 Clarence E. Thomas,
 Asa B. Waite,
 Henry Whipple,
 Benjamin York,
 Thomas S. Wightman,

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Providence.

Joshua M. Addeman,
 Frank G. Allen,
 Silas J. Allen,
 Alfred Allen,
 William H. Appleton,
 George W. Arnold,
 John W. Atwood,
 Lucius C. Ashley,
 George A. Billings,
 George B. Barrows,
 Frank Barstow,
 Samuel C. Blodget,
 Michael J. Brennan,
 Isaac A. Brownell,
 George H. Burnham,
 James W. Blackwood,
 Duncan Campbell,
 Julius R. Campbell,
 George M. Carpenter, Jr.,
 John J. Carpenter,
 James M. Clarke,
 Arnold Greene,
 Thomas C. Greene,
 William H. Greene,
 William R. Greene,
 John P. Gregory,
 George W. Guild,

William J. Clarke,
 Ervin T. Case,
 J. S. G. Cobb,
 John H. Cokely,
 F. Colwell, Jr.,
 Lorin M. Cook,
 S. A. Cooke, Jr.,
 James M. Cosgrove,
 John A. Creighton,
 Samuel Currey,
 Francis A. Daniels,
 Louis J. Doyle,
 William W. Douglass,
 Thomas A. Doyle,
 Charles S. Duffee,
 Stephen Essex,
 Benjamin T. Eames,
 Ezra D. Fogg,
 Richard B. Gage,
 John A. Gardner,
 A. W. Godding,
 Charles E. Gorman,
 Frederic N. Goff,
 Edward K. Godfrey,
 William H. Gibbs,
 William H. Hall,
 William E. Hamlin,
 B. B. Hammond,

Edward I. Ham,	Orlando W. Prince,
Charles Hart,	Joseph S. Pitman,
Thomas W. Hayward,	Nicholas Prior,
William B. Hallett,	Alvin O. Read,
Wingate Hayes,	John R. Randolph,
Jerome B. Kimball,	Zenas C. Rennie,
J. P. Knowles,	William W. Rickard,
Wellington Kent,	J. M. Ripley,
Walter P. Knickerbocker,	John E. Risley,
D. Frank Longstreet,	Horatio Rogers,
John Francis Lonsdale,	Levi Salisbury,
George Mason,	William Sanford,
James G. Markland,	George L. Sayles,
George E. Martin,	Lycurgus Sayles,
Henry Martin,	Willard Sayles,
Stephen Martin,	Philip C. Scott,
Charles Matteson,	Livingston Scott,
E. C. Mauran,	William H. Seagraves,
Edwin Metcalf,	Clinton D. Sellew,
Ezra J. Morris,	Charles Selden,
William P. Morton,	Sumner U. Shearman,
Elisha C. Mowry,	F. J. Sheldon,
Andrew T. McMillen,	A. D. Slater,
Wilson P. Moulton,	Henry J. Spooner,
Timothy F. Neville,	Charles Staples,
John W. Noyes,	Charles M. Stone,
Joshua H. Ormsbee,	Edwin W. Stone,
Franklin Olds,	Theodore B. Talbot,
Charles H. Parkhurst,	John D. Thurston,
James H. Parsons,	James Tillinghast,
Nathaniel F. Patten,	P. E. Tillinghast,
Joseph H. Patteu,	William J. Tilley,
Abraham Payne,	John F. Tobey,
Daniel Pearce,	William C. Townsend,
Orville Peckham,	William H. Townsend,
Darius Peckham,	Cæsar A. Updike,
Samuel Peckham,	A. G. Utley,
C. Leonard Pendleton,	Nelson Viall,
Harvey F. Payton,	Walter B. Vincent,
Warren R. Perce,	Amos M. Warner,
David Pierce,	George W. Wightman,
John T. Pitman,	Josiah A. Whitman,
Raymond G. Place,	G. A. Williamson,
Roger W. Potter.	Asa Winsor,

North Providence.

Ferdinand F. Balcom,
 William W. Blodgett,
 William H. Clapp,
 James C. Collins,
 William Duffy,
 Herbert E. Dodge,
 Christopher Duckworth,
 William W. Eddy,
 James Gillon,
 W. D. S. Havens,
 R. G. Lewis,
 Royal Lee,
 John Lovett,
 Edward W. Rainsford,
 John H. Stiness,
 P. B. Stiness, Jr.,
 John Tucker,
 Randall B. Wilcox,

Pawtucket.

Isaac Shove.

Cumberland.

Fenner Brown,
 George L. Dana,
 Samuel Fessenden,
 Eliab D. Whipple.

Smithfield.

Wellington Aldrich,
 Alfred Allen,
 George L. Barnes,
 James A. Barnes,
 John J. Carpenter,
 Frederick N. Goff,
 John P. Gregory,
 John Harris,
 Horace C. Lawton,
 Abel C. Munro,
 Thomas A. Paine,
 Daniel N. Paine,
 Darius Peckham,
 David Pierce,
 Joseph W. Tillinghast,

Burrillville.

Francis Carpenter,
 Oliver A. Inman,
 Simon S. Lapham,
 Franklin Metcalf,

Cranston.

Mowry K. Aldrich,
 Mowry Aldrich,
 Gideon Bradford,
 Thomas W. Camm,
 Henry F. Hawkins,
 Joseph G. Johnson,
 Sheldon Knight,
 Francis W. Miner,
 Walter L. Potter,
 James R. Smith,
 Sidney B. Smith,
 Jonathan M. Wheeler.

Johnston.

Israel W. D. Pike,
 Robert Wilson,
 Granville S. Williams,
 Daniel M. Irons,
 Israel M. Bowen.

Glocester.

Clovis H. Bowen,
 Anson Smith,
 George Smith,
 Charles Slocum,
 Ziba O. Slocum,
 Alphonzo P. Williams,

Foster.

George S. Tillinghast,
 Eddy Walker.

East Providence.

Nathaniel Cole,
 Francis Armington,
 George N. Bliss.

Woonsocket.

Richard Bartlett,
 Darius D. Farnum,
 William H. Jenckes,
 Leland D. Jenckes,

APPENDIX.

Albert G. Robinson,
Charles P. Robinson,
James F. Smith,

Nathan T. Verry,
George A. Wilbur.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Newport.
William J. H. Ailman,
John W. Davis,
David Fales,
William Gilpin,
Stephen Gould,
Benjamin Marsh, 2d,
Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,
James G. Topham,
Hamilton B. Tompkins,
Henry N. Ward,

Thomas W. Wood,
William A. White.
Little Compton.
Frederick Brownell,
E. W. Brownell,
Henry M. Tompkins.
Portsmouth.
Charles H. Potter,
John Tallman.
Middletown.
George P. Leonard.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol.
John C. Pegram,

John Turner.

KENT COUNTY.

Coventry.
Resolved Harvey,
Oliver Lewis.
East Greenwich.
Cyrus S. Randall,
Sidney S. Tillinghast,
Elisha R. Potter,

Samuel L. Tillinghast.
Warwick.
Jeremiah S. Slocum,
William Carder,
William V. Slocum,
Ira O. Seamans,
Weston A. Fisher.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

South Kingstown.
John L. Brown,
Henry T. Braman,
John G. Clark,
E. C. Clark,
Isaac M. Church,
Robert Thompson,
S. B. Perry,
Hopkinton.
William Buffington,

John J. Babcock,
George H. Olney,
Nathan L. Richmond.
North Kingstown.
Earl C. Harris,
Allen Reymonds,
Clarence E. Thomas,
Thomas S. Wightman.
Charlestown.
Paul M. Clark,

Westerly.
 Horace Brightman,
 Elisha W. Cross,
 Samuel H. Cross,
 John H. Cross,

Thomas H. Peabody,
 Mumford G. Knowles.
Exeter.
 Christopher A. Hall.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

NEWPORT, June 10, 1868.

The two Houses met in Grand Committee for the purpose of completing the election of a Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the United States.

His Excellency A. E. BURNSIDE, Governor, in the chair.

The rolls of the two Houses were separately called by the clerks and a quorum of both declared to be present.

At the request of the Governor, the Secretary of the Senate read the proceedings of the Senate, wherein it appeared that the Hon. William Sprague, of South Kingstown, had been chosen by that body to represent this State in the Congress of the United States for six years from the fourth of March next.

The clerk of the House of Representatives then read the proceedings of that body, by which it appeared that the Hon. William Sprague, of South Kingstown, had been chosen by that body to represent this State in the Congress of the United States for six years from the fourth of March next.

Whereupon—

The Governor declared that the said William Sprague, of South Kingstown, was elected a Senator from the State of Rhode Island, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States for six years from the fourth of March next.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE TOWNS.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence—James C. Hidden, Thomas W. Hart, John B. Allen, John R. Randolph, Nicholas Van Slyck, James M. Cross, Thomas A. Doyle, Stephen C. Arnold, James H. Mumford, Nathaniel Wheaton, J. Wheeler, Henry T. Grant, Albert A. Slocum, Thomas J. A. Gross, William H. Parkhurst, James H. Coggeshall, Samuel W. Brown, Joseph W. Taylor, Edward C. Ashley, Robert Manchester, Jr., George W. Wightman, Albert Sanford, Henry Martin, Stephen Martin, Stephen A. Cooke, Jr., Lucius C. Ashley, Samuel W. Peckham, Robert W. Watson, George T. Paine, James R. Dorrance.

Smithfield—William H. Seagraves, James Hotchkiss, Charles E. Aldrich, Spencer Mowry, Simond A. Sayles, Elisha W. Brown, Joseph M. Ross, Pardon Angell.

Cumberland—Jason Newell, David Cook, Jr., George A. Gardiner.

Burrillville—Whipple Walling, Charles Irons, Nelson Armstrong Smith Mowry, Major Schofield, Daniel S. Mowry, William Ballou, Daniel S. Shumway.

East Providence—Benjamin I. Brown, Cyrus E. Goff.

Pawtucket—Wellington Kent, Alvin O. Read, Richard B. Gage, Theodore F. Lord, George Mason.

Foster.—Solomon Sweet.

Scituate.—Isaac Saunders, George M. Cole, Simeon C. Arnold, John C. Colwin, Andrew J. Wescott, Auldiss Balden, George U. Davis, George A. Atwood, Henry E. Sweet, Asahel U. Harris.

North Providence.—Joseph R. Merriman, William R. Walker, Lewis Fairbrother, John D. Frost, Henry J. Holden, Marcus M. Cowing.

Woonsocket.—H. F. Keith, Amos Sherman, Jr.,

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Portsmouth.—Benj. Greene, Joseph Thomas, George W. A. Howard, John H. Coggeshall.

Middletown.—Nathaniel Peckham, John Gould, George A. Brown, George C. Coggeshall.

Tiverton.—John F. Chace, Thomas H. Barton, Samuel Leabury, Clarke Estes, David D. Gray.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

North Kingstown.—Daniel G. Allen, James A. Matteson, Alphonse Church.

Richmond.—Matthew C. Card, John A. Wilcox, Edward Lillibridge.

Charlestown.—Albert A. Saunders, Abel F. Stanton.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Warren.—Nathaniel T. Sanders, George S. Collins.

Bristol.—Nathaniel Coggeshall, Charles A. Greene, Mason W. Pierce.

Barrington.—Francis Wood.

KENT COUNTY.

Warwick.—Samuel W. Clarke, Pardon Spencer, Caleb R. Hill, John R. Nicholas, Cyrus Holden, John C. Sweet, John C. Potter.

West Greenwich.—Elisha Johnson, John T. Lewis, Charles B. Hawkins, Charles F. Carpenter, Samuel Howard.



ANNUAL REPORT
 OF THE
CITY TREASURER
 OF THE
 CITY OF NEWPORT
 ON THE
JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Newport :

The City Treasurer presents his annual report of receipts, and payments of the interest of the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund, for the financial year ending June 1, 1868.

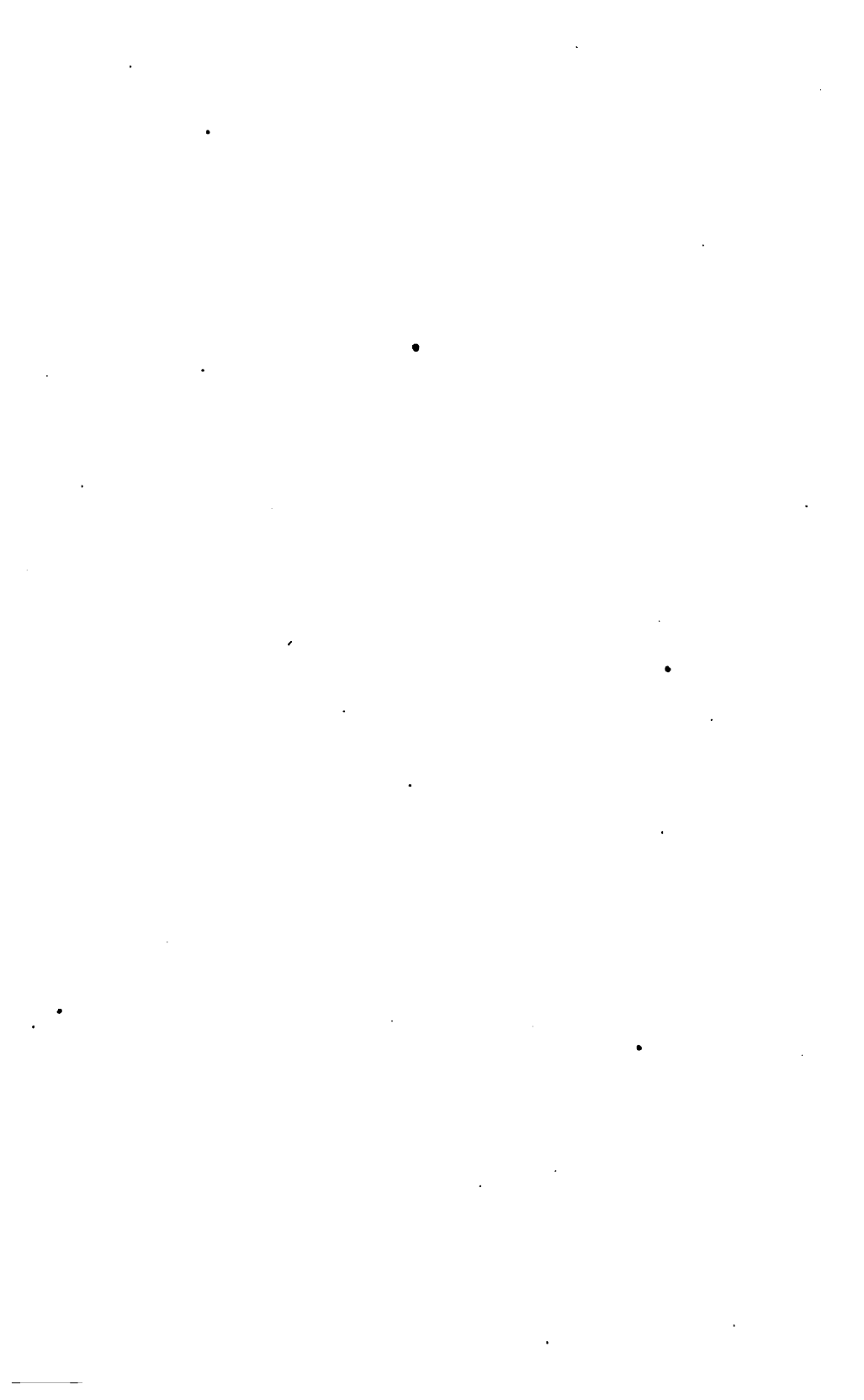
		CR.	
By balance from last year's account,.....			\$238 98
1867.		DR.	
Sept. 23.	Paid Charles T. Dubbs, watering streets,.....		\$10 00
Oct. 31.	“ William J. H. Ailman, city tax.....		145 85
Dec. 2	“ Wm. C. Thurston, six months salary.....		12 50
May 20.	“ Caleb Langley, cleaning snow from side-walks.....		14 75
“ 30.	“ Wm. C. Thurston, six months salary.....		12 50
“ “	“ Treasurer's commissions.....		4 80
“ “	“ Balance on hand to new account.....		89 08
			\$238 98

• Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d,
Acting City Treasurer.

In City Council, Newport, June 1, 1868, the above report was received and ordered to be reported to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, at its May session, 1868.

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d,
City Clerk.



REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL TREASURER.

MAY SESSION, 1868.

GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Newport, May 23, 1868. }

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR :—In compliance with the provisions of the law, I herewith submit the following report of the receipts and expenditures of the State, for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1868.

Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL A. PARKER,
General Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

A.	State tax, (6-40).....	\$82,668 40
B.	Banks for tax on average circulation.....	680 51
C.	Institutions for Savings.....	27,085 68
D.	State Insurance Companies.....	18,478 40
E.	Foreign Insurance Companies.....	16,666 67
F.	Supreme Court.....	6,208 07
G.	Court of Common Pleas.....	4,690 96
H.	Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	8,465 40
I.	Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.....	466 81
J.	Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.....	847 75
K.	Court of Justices, Newport.....	120 10
L.	Auctioneers.....	2,407 98
M.	Justices of the Peace.....	897 75
N.	Town Councils.....	51,864 63
O.	Pedlers' Licenses.....	11,150 00

REPORT OF THE GENERAL TREASURER.

P.	Dividends on School Fund.....	23,788 75
Q.	Civil Commissions.....	29 00
R.	Jailers.....	1,638 41
S.	Charters.....	4,050 00
T.	Oyster Lots.....	1,814 40
U.	Interest for Deposits.....	8,280 20
V.	State Prison.....	536 41
W.	Sheriffs.....	421 00
X.	Revised Statutes.....	96 00
Y.	Articles sold from State House, Providence.....	76 07
Z.	Forfeiture for peddling without a license.....	25 00
AA.	Envelopes.....	10 50
BB.	Balance in the Treasury, May 1st, 1867.....	185,837 37
		<u>\$397,786 61</u>

PAYMENTS.

I.	Salaries.....	\$25,471 86
II.	Pay of Members of the General Assembly.....	8,650 42
III.	Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers..	6,508 59
IV.	Supreme Court.....	18,822 99
V.	Court of Common Pleas.....	14,079 77
VI.	Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	1,142 10
VII.	Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.....	80 60
VIII.	Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.....	103 95
IX.	Court of Justices, Newport.....	51 00
X.	Orders of the Governor.....	121 83
XI.	Printing laws and schedule and all printing, ordered by the General Assembly.....	6,062 88
XII.	Expenses for returns of banks.....	815 00
XIII.	Public Schools.....	49,997 36
XIV.	State Prison.....	5,050 00
XV.	Alterations and repairs on State House, Providence.....	17,988 04
XVI.	School Fund.	850 00
XVII.	Accounts allowed by the General Assembly.....	102,862 51
XVIII.	Forged orders (paid at the bank, but not rec'd by Gen. Treas.)	594 44
XIX.	General Tew's indebtedness.....	4,124 28
XX.	Balance in the Treasury, May 1st, 1868.....	189,919 56
		<u>\$397,786 61</u>

RECEIPTS.

A.—State Tax.

Providence,	(6-40)	\$36,670 98
North Providence,	"	4,447 62
Cranston,	"	2,616 00
Johnston,	"	1,038 89
Scituate,	"	1,161 42

Foster,	(6-40)	.....	\$885 28
Glocester,	"	.....	540 00
Burrillville,	"	.....	1,094 18
Smithfield,	"	.....	4,084 11
Cumberland,	"	.....	3,221 64
Pawtucket,	"	.....	1,805 84
East Providence,	"	.....	762 68
Newport,	"	.....	6,905 52
Middletown,	"	.....	821 64
Portsmouth,	"	.....	1,084 70
Tiverton,	"	.....	694 48
Little Compton,	"	.....	624 00
Jamestown,	"	.....	212 16
New Shoreham,	"	.....	151 40
South Kingstown,	"	.....	1,460 84
North Kingstown,	"	.....	1,048 25
Westerly,	"	.....	1,898 84
Exeter,	"	.....	819 88
Hopkinton,	"	.....	559 26
Charlestown,	"	.....	280 44
Richmond,	"	.....	472 86
East Greenwich,	"	.....	714 42
Warwick,	"	.....	3,010 02
Coventry,	"	.....	1,500 00
West Greenwich,	"	.....	288 88
Bristol,	"	.....	1,921 50
Warren,	"	.....	1,478 86
Barrington,	"	.....	459 98
			\$82,668 40

B.—Banks for tax on average circulation.

Rhode Island National Bank, Providence,	.....	\$21 13
Weybosset " " "	.....	102 65
Old " " "	.....	162 14
Providence " " "	.....	97 50
Blackstone Canal " " "	.....	98 22
Commercial " " "	.....	42 10
American " " "	.....	114 97
First " " Bristol	.....	41 80
		\$680 51

C.—Institutions for Savings.

Mechanics Savings Bank, Providence	.....	\$3,000 85
People's " " "	.....	3,448 81
Union " " "	.....	98 14
City " " "	.....	1,784 89

Rhode Island Institution for Savings, Providence.....	\$48 00
Providence " " " "	6,241 88
Franklin " " " "	1,897 22
Providence County Savings Bank, North Providence.	1,635 69
People's Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	250 59
Woonsocket Institution for Savings, Woonsocket	1,718 49
Citizens Savings Institution, Woonsocket.....	210 08
Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	838 82
Pawtucket Institution for Savings, Pawtucket.....	1,296 72
Pascoag Savings Bank.....	109 21
Savings Bank of Newport.....	2,872 69
Coddington Five Cent Savings Bank, Newport.....	207 31
Westerly Savings Bank.....	491 40
Wickford Savings Bank.....	866 42
Kingston Savings Bank.....	112 88
Wakefield Institution for Savings.....	190 80
Phenix Savings Bank, Warwick.....	201 22
Warwick Institution for Savings.....	994 08
East Greenwich Institution for Savings.....	88 62
Bristol Institution for Savings.....	252 74
Warren Institution for Savings.....	195 18
	<hr/>
	\$27,085 63

D.—State Insurance Companies.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Providence.....	\$852 85
City " " " "	870 58
Commercial " " " "	288 20
American " " " "	670 51
Economical Mutual Life " " " "	76 40
Union Mutual Fire " " " "	143 29
State " " " "	712 35
Rhode Island Mutual Fire " " " "	701 81
Providence " " " "	1,856 44
Manufacturers' " " " "	639 25
Franklin " " " "	420 82
Firemen's " " " "	729 20
Farmer's " " " "	55 50
Butler " " " "	105 58
Roger Williams " " " "	465 77
Providence Washington " " " "	1,406 53
Narragansett Fire and Marine " " " "	2,082 00
Merchants " " " "	704 08
Hope " " " "	557 08
Gaspee Fire and Marine " " " "	202 07
Equitable " " " "	492 71
Pawtucket Mutual Fire " " North Providence.....	428 51
Tiverton and Little Compton " " " "	16 82
	<hr/>
	\$18,478 40

E.—Foreign Insurance Companies.

A. D. Smith, 8d, Providence.....	\$4,194 76
Samuel Shove, “	1,898 61
L. L. Barnard, “	1,466. 06
Immanuel Searle, “	1,814 57
Caleb Farnum, “	894 59
A. W. Godding, “	672 88
Addison H. White, “	580 89
A. A. White, “	490 31
George F. Bunce, “	489 70
D. R. Whittemore, “	468 15
John Shepley, “	860 00
James Jacobs, “	851 06
W. P. Blodget, “	307 84
Snow & Barker, “	302 48
George T. Paine, “	72 69
William Hertha, “	27 75
E. P. Andrews, “	148 00
Charles B. Brayton, “	18 78
B. B. Hammond, “	120 08
George Kempton, “	5 00
J. H. French, “	5 00
George M. Carpenter, “	194 86
M. E. Torrey, “	255 55
F. J. Sheldon, “	84 10
H. H. Ormsbee, “	98 08
Asa Lyman, “	287 86
J. S. Parish, “	106 56
A. S. Coffin, “	69 46
W. N. Martin, “	5 00
Henry A. Dyer, “	77 15
Winthrop De Wolf, “	59 22
W. L. Watson, “	5 00
John Eddy, “	10 00
Kellogg & Everett, “	5 00
M. E. Hayward, “	5 00
E. P. Paterson, Pawtucket,	311 16
Isaac Shove, “	168 51
O. A. Tanner, “	5 00
R. P. Smith, Woonsocket.....	242 92
Stephen H. Brown, “	5 00
Henry Bull & Co., Newport.....	208 27
L. D. Davis, “	100 18
C. Banning, “	99 67
Langley & Engs, “	78 05
C. H. Whedon, “	44 94
Oliver Potter, “	5 00
Davis & Pitman, “	3 58

James M. Collins, Westerly,.....	\$87 02
J. M. Pendleton, ".....	266 94
A. A. Crandall, ".....	5 02
William R. Taylor, Bristol.....	9 53
T. E. Packer & Co., Mystic Bridge, Conn.....	5 00
Denison, Packer & Co., " " ".....	25 58
Charles H. Denison, " " ".....	5 00
Peleg Noyes, Stonington, Conn.....	11 52
Ætna Life Insurance Company.....	5 00
Security Insurance Company, New York.....	147 69
Royal Insurance Company.....	46 30
	<hr/>
	\$18,666 67

F — *Supreme Court.*

Entries.....	\$1,540 00
Jury fees.....	397 50
Other costs.....	948 32
Fines collected.....	300 00
Clerk.....	851 00
Balance overdrawn for jurors.....	1,771 25
Miscellaneous.....	420 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,208 07

G. — *Court of Common Pleas.*

Entries.....	\$1,382 00
Jury fees.....	397 40
Other costs.....	1,832 60
Fines collected.....	945 00
Balance overdrawn for jurors.....	741 00
Miscellaneous.....	92 95
	<hr/>
	\$4,690 95

H. — *Court of Magistrates, Providence.*

Entries.....	\$759 75
Fines collected.....	1,253 75
Costs.....	1,821 20
Writs.....	180 70
	<hr/>
	\$3,465 40

I. — *Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.*

Entries.....	\$48 00
Fines collected.....	228 50
Costs.....	185 95

REPORT OF THE GENERAL TREASURER.

91

Writs.....	\$5 56
Court fees under town ordinance.....	25 30
Forfeitures of recognizances	18 00
	<hr/>
	\$456 81

J.—Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.

Entries	\$114 75
Fines collected.....	249 75
Costs.....	467 80
Writs.....	15 95
	<hr/>
	\$847 75

K.—Court of Justices, Newport.

Entries.....	\$88 00
Fines collected.....	25 00
Costs.....	50 80
Writs	11 80
	<hr/>
	\$120 10

L.—Auctioneers.

F. J. Sheldon, Providence,	\$816 80
Henry F. Ferrin, "	140 14
A. S. Wilbur, "	429 16
John G. Moore, "	21 70
John Gibbs, "	10 82
Benj. G. Briggs, "	360 62
Wm. H. Hall, "	22 30
John Gibbs & Co., "	18 35
Tillinghast Almy, "	53 29
G. A. Kenyon, North Providence	24 51
M. S. Cook, " "	44 02
Ira Winsor, Foster.....	15 78
A. S. Hopkins, "	7 08
Daniel G. Shumway, Burrillville,.....	11 88
P. N. Goff, Smithfield.....	22 40
Nathan T. Verry, Cumberland.....	89 08
F. Armington, East Providence.....	52 47
C. S. Sweetland, Johnston	123 71
Thomas Burlingham, Newport	5 16
William E. Dennis, "	1 68
Francis Stanhope, "	71 74
William Mason, "	8 90
John Gould, Middletown.....	2 19
William Barker, Portsmouth.....	60 94

Joseph Osborne, Tiverton	\$ 4 70
Holder N. Wilcox, "	9 86
Nathaniel Church, Little Compton	18 84
E. S. Babcock, South Kingstown	87 71
Benjamin York, Westerly	20 91
Robert J. Gardiner, Exeter	2 21
Benjamin F. Smith, Hopkinton	16 88
Joseph James, Jr., Richmond	18 40
John F. Baggs, "	8 09
John L. Kenyon, "	9 24
W. N. Shearman, East Greenwich	20 87
A. G. Barton, " "	36 89
David G. Ross, Warwick	23 05
Ray G. Andrews, "	9 25
Philip Arnold, "	156 00
W. A. Stone, Coventry	26 96
George H. Reynolds, Bristol	13 88
S. A. Driscoll, Warren	15 71
R. Corscaden	61 33
	<hr/>
	\$2,407 98

M.—Justices of the Peace.

John Tucker, North Providence	\$184 50
Samuel B. Parker, Cranston	96 50
Elisha Scott, "	50 00
Gideon Bradford, "	31 75
Oliver O'Colvin, Scituate	5 00
Robert Wilson, Johnston	13 00
Thomas S. Wightman, North Kingstown	24 00
H. T. Chadsey, Town Sergeant, North Kingstown	5 00
Charles Cross, Charlestown	2 00
Joseph H. Griffin, "	5 00
Silas Weaver, East Greenwich	3 00
Henry B. Potter, Warwick	15 00
Nathaniel Coggeshall, Bristol	13 00
	<hr/>
	\$897 75

N.—Town Councils.

Providence	\$36,080 76
North Providence	777 50
Cranston	760 00
Johnston	100 00
Glocester	187 50
Burrillville	1,060 00
Cumberland	1,087 50
Woonsocket	2,850 00
Pawtucket	160 00

East Providence.....	\$157 50
Newport.....	4,988 25
Tiverton.....	125 00
New Shoreham.....	25 00
North Kingstown.....	688 50
Richmond.....	212 50
East Greenwich.....	1,046 00
West Greenwich.....	25 00
Bristol.....	1,118 62
Warren.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$51,864 63

O.—*Pedler's Licenses.*

C. P. Crossman, Providence.....	\$100 00
A. S. Waterman, ".....	100 00
D. D. Bicknell, ".....	100 00
Robert Ramsden, ".....	100 00
John Anderton, ".....	100 00
J. L. Jones, ".....	100 00
Wm. F. Brooks, ".....	100 00
Warren L. Pierce, ".....	100 00
V. R. Pickering, ".....	100 00
Samuel Moore, ".....	100 00
W. G. Wheelock, ".....	100 00
George P. Dunn, ".....	100 00
James Donnelly, ".....	100 00
Oren M. Humes, ".....	100 00
John Roche, ".....	100 00
R. J. Lillibridge, ".....	100 00
Bernard McCoughey, ".....	100 00
Jas. D. T. Cudworth, ".....	100 00
Chas. W. Farrington, ".....	100 00
M. B. Wood, ".....	100 00
Isaac B. Ballou, ".....	100 00
James Healey, ".....	100 00
E. J. Armington, ".....	100 00
B. F. Medbury, ".....	100 00
Jere. G. Chadsey, ".....	100 00
Cornelius Quinn, ".....	100 00
A. Pennington, ".....	100 00
Ira R. Wilbur, ".....	100 00
James Turbitt, ".....	100 00
Edw'd A. Thompson, ".....	100 00
Henry Marks, ".....	100 00
Thomas Morris, ".....	100 00
Joseph Gough, ".....	100 00
James Gaddes, Johnston.....	100 00
Thomas Sawyer, ".....	100 00

Thomas Needham, Scituate.....	\$100 00
Samuel Schuyler, ".....	100 00
P. Shields, ".....	100 00
William Ellis, ".....	100 00
Albert A. Davaul, Foster.....	100 00
Michael Burchard, Burrillville.....	100 00
F. A. Dunham, Smithfield.....	100 00
S. P. Dana, ".....	100 00
Eleazer Phillips, ".....	100 00
Mitchail Bouchard, ".....	100 00
Frederick Demar, Pawtucket.....	100 00
C. A. Perkins, Woonsocket.....	100 00
Philip McPhillips, ".....	100 00
James Lee, ".....	100 00
H. O. Smith, ".....	100 00
Andrew Horton, ".....	100 00
Charles Maynard, ".....	100 00
Henry Lincoln, Newport.....	50 00
James McKown, ".....	100 00
Wm. T. Davol, Little Compton.....	100 00
James B. Gates, Westerly.....	100 00
Joseph Ingham, ".....	100 00
C. S. Bartlett, Warwick.....	100 00
O. Danforth, ".....	100 00
Thomas Wood, ".....	100 00
Gideon Green, Coventry.....	100 00
Isaac Walker, ".....	100 00
.....	100 00
C. A. Ramsdell, Boston, Mass.....	100 00
Stephen J. Colaban, ".....	100 00
Charles H. White, ".....	100 00
Sewall B. Brackett, ".....	100 00
Ezra Burton, ".....	100 00
J. W. McElroy, ".....	100 00
George J. Leeds, ".....	100 00
W. H. Blood, ".....	100 00
C. R. Sisson, ".....	100 00
Geo. B. Brown, ".....	100 00
J. A. Beal, ".....	100 00
D. C. Nelson, ".....	100 00
Patrick McKenna, ".....	100 00
L. G. Pratt, ".....	100 00
J. Walsh, ".....	100 00
Wm. J. Burt, ".....	100 00
E. C. Cummings, ".....	100 00
Joseph D. Elms, ".....	100 00
W. G. Sinclair, ".....	100 00
A. W. Brigham, ".....	100 00
Edgar Bullock, ".....	100 00

D. E. Dyer, Boston, Mass.....	\$100 00
Wm. H. Berry, " "	100 00
W. A. Mudge, " "	100 00
Wm. H. Young, " "	100 00
Wm. A. Davis, New York.....	100 00
John H. Richards, "	100 00
F. G. Bowman, "	100 00
John Brannock, "	100 00
M. Knell, "	100 00
F. Rockford, "	100 00
George A. Sherman, "	100 00
George M. Brown, "	100 00
E. L. Gibson, "	100 00
Moses Ballerstein, Hartford, Conn.....	100 00
Charles A. Royce, Mansfield, "	100 00
H. B. Kingsley, Norwich, "	100 00
Amos Steere, Fall River, Mass.....	100 00
Elisha B. Gardiner, Fall River, Mass.....	100 00
James F. Marden, " " "	100 00
Nehemiah Rich, Chelsea, "	100 00
Benj. H. Rugg, Worcester, "	100 00
Wm. C. Hatch, Springfield. "	100 00
C. G. Barnard, Oxford, "	100 00
A. J. Bosworth, Taunton, "	100 00
Charles J. Strout, Lancaster, "	100 00
Bernard Hoy, Blackstone, "	100 00
Joshua Varney, Dover, E. H.....	100 00
M. C. Swezey, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,150 00

P.—Dividends on School Fund Stock.

Globe National Bank, Providence.....	\$10,000 00
National Bank of North America, Providence.....	5,830 00
National Bank of Commerce, "	2,845 50
American National Bank, "	3,511 50
Mechanics National Bank, "	1,828 00
Rhode Island National Bank, "	88 75
Rhode Island Bonds, "	240 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,788 75

Q.—Civil Commissions.

John B. Pearce, Bristol.....	\$20 00
John R. Bartlett, Providence.....	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$29 00

R.—*Jailers.*

Nelson Viall, Providence.....	\$1,606 51
Henry Taggart, Newport.....	81 90
	<hr/>
	\$1,688 41

S.—*Charters.*

Stillwater Woolen Mill.....	\$250 00
Bay Mill.....	100 00
Weybosset Mills.....	150 00
Rhode Island Malleable Iron Works.....	100 00
Providence and New York Steamship Company.....	750 00
What Cheer Mining Company.....	200 00
Continental Steamboat ".....	1,000 00
R. I. Horse Shoe ".....	150 00
Providence Union Baking Company.....	100 00
National Brick ".....	100 00
Nipmuc Ledge ".....	50 00
Inman Manufacturing ".....	100 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust ".....	500 00
Howard Express ".....	100 00
Tingley Marble ".....	100 00
Heaton & Cowing Mill ".....	100 00
City Machine ".....	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,050 00

T.—*Oyster Lots.*

John P. Knowles, Commissioner of Shell Fisheries.....	\$1,814 40
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U.—*Interest for Deposits.*

National Bank of North America, Providence.....	\$7,959 09
Aquidneck National Bank, Newport,.....	321 11
	<hr/>
	\$8,280 20

V.—*State Prison.*

R. W. Blaisdell, late Warden.....	\$536 41
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W.—*Sheriffs.*

Christopher Holden, Providence.....	\$353 00
Weeden H. Berry, Washington.....	87 00
S. L. Tillinghast, Kent.....	81 00
	<hr/>
	\$421 00

X.—*Revised Statutes.*

John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State..... \$96 00

Y.—*Articles sold from the State House, Providence.*

Christopher Holden, Sheriff..... \$76 07

Z.—*Forfeiture for Peddling without a License.*

John Doe..... \$25 00

AA.—*Envelopes.*

John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State..... \$10 50

BB.

Balance in the Treasury May 1st, 1867..... \$135,887 87
 \$397,786 61

P A Y M E N T S .

I.—*Salaries.*

A. E. Burnside	\$1,500 00
Wm. Greene.....	250 00
John R. Bartlett	1,200 00
Horatio Rogers, Jr.....	800 00
Willard Sayles.....	1,519 72
George W. Tew.....	900 00
James C. Collins.....	750 00
J. B. Chapin.....	1,200 00
Charles S. Bradley.....	8,108 85
George A. Brayton.....	2,400 00
Sylvester G. Shearman.....	1,820 00
Thomas Durfee.....	2,404 00
Walter S. Burges.....	588 20
John B. Randolph.....	1,000 00
Henry J. Spooner.....	1,200 00
Stephen A. Cooke, Jr.....	1,000 00
George A. Wilbur.....	600 00
William H. Jenckes.....	800 00
William A. White.....	50 00
James G. Topham.....	184 76
David Fales.....	450 00
Henry N. Ward.....	500 00

V.—*Court of Common Pleas.*

Witnesses.....	\$1,822 60
Officers.....	3,346 78
Jurors.....	7,294 50
Clerks.....	1,421 93
Incidental.....	193 96
	<hr/>
	\$14,079 77

VI.—*Court of Magistrates, Providence.*

Witnesses.....	\$134 55
Officers.....	1,007 55
	<hr/>
	\$1,142 10

VII.—*Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.*

Witnesses.....	\$11 20
Officers.....	19 40
	<hr/>
	\$30 60

VIII.—*Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.*

Witnesses.....	\$32 75
Officers.....	71 20
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	\$103 95

IX.—*Court of Justices, Newport.*

Witnesses.....	\$16 25
Officers.....	34 75
	<hr/>
	\$51 00

X.—*Orders of the Governor.*

A. E. Burnside.....	\$78 07
Phineas Fairbrother.....	42 50
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	1 26
	<hr/>
	\$121 83

XI.—*Printing Laws and Schedules, and all Printing ordered by the General Assembly.*

Providence Press Company.....	\$3,529 20
Akerman & Co.....	1,406 84
Knowles, Anthony & Danielson.....	72 54
James Atkinson.....	12 00

Talbot & Davis.....	\$11 50
S. Clough.....	5 00
American Journal of Insanity.....	8 00
W. N. Sherman.....	50 00
G. B. & J. A. Utter.....	108 00
Duncan Gillies.....	60 00
Davis & Pitman.....	97 25
Knowles, Anthony & Co.....	22 50
William H. Jenckes.....	35 25
A. Crawford Greene.....	65 50
C. A. Greene.....	50 00
Payne & Scott.....	219 50
Hammond, Angell & Co.....	52 00
E. L. Freeman.....	82 25
F. A. Pratt.....	57 00
Commercial Advertiser Association.....	21 00
Charles O. Rogers.....	18 12
Rawson & Coombs.....	6 75
R. Sherman & Co.....	50 00
Samuel S. Foss.....	51 50
Boston Daily Advertiser.....	16 83
Wall Street Journal.....	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,062 88

XII.—*Expenses for Returns of Banks.*

James C. Collins.....	\$260 00
Providence Press Company.....	90 00
F. N. Simons.....	225 00
Knowles, Anthony & Danielson.....	240 00
	<hr/>
	\$815 00

XIII.—*Public Schools.*

Providence.....	\$10,512 06
North Providence.....	2,862 08
Johnston.....	1,288 67
Cranston.....	2,121 87
Scituate.....	1,557 71
Glocester.....	1,029 06
Foster.....	1,108 87
Burrillville.....	1,459 97
Cumberland.....	1,049 98
Woonsocket.....	1,867 08
Smithfield.....	3,922 52
Pawtucket.....	1,053 61
East Providence.....	698 94
Newport.....	2,189 79
Middletown.....	897 11

Portsmouth.....	\$685 01
Tiverton.....	868 00
Little Compton.....	615 35
Jamestown.....	145 08
New Shoreham.....	517 59
South Kingstown.....	1,775 94
North Kingstown.....	1,146 46
Westerly.....	1,209 16
Exeter.....	865 54
Charlestown.....	457 36
Richmond.....	924 55
Hopkinton.....	1,037 04
East Greenwich.....	697 70
Warwick.....	2,842 06
West Greenwich.....	707 56
Coventry.....	1,447 68
Bristol.....	1,187 21
Warren.....	674 85
Barrington.....	275 41
	<hr/>
	\$49,997 36

XIV.—*State Prison.*

Nelson Viall.....	\$5,050 00
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XV.—*Alterations and Repairs on State House, Providence.*

Fanning & Swan.....	\$9,983 25
Eli Aylesworth.....	5,109 00
D. C. Jenckes.....	66 35
Freeman, Keily & Co.....	325 14
Builders' Iron Foundry.....	229 40
George M. Johnson.....	28 00
Boyd & Wright.....	213 09
John W. Briggs.....	500 00
Rondina Brothers and City Treasurer.....	509 09
John L. Calder.....	275 00
James C. Bucklin.....	200 00
T. Curtis & Co.....	13 88
Law & Kennon.....	858 82
Oliver Johnson & Co.....	172 57
	<hr/>
	\$17,983 04

XVI.—*School Fund.*

Paid for 7 shares National Exchange Bank, Newport.....	\$850 00
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XVII.—*Accounts allowed by the General Assembly.*

Witnesses.....	\$116 50
Officers.....	1,908 10
Justices.....	578 82
Jailers.....	1,789 27
Court Houses and Jails.....	1,009 20
Railroad Commissioners.....	90 00
Insane and other dependent persons.....	16,021 05
Reform School.....	18,830 58
Militia and military affairs.....	29,104 50
Rents of Public Offices.....	2,035 28
Fuel and Gas.....	2,001 99
Normal School.....	285 00
Statutes of Roger Williams and General Greene.....	3,546 87
Miscellaneous.....	26,070 26
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	\$102,862 51

XVIII.

Forged orders paid at the Bank, but not received by the Gen. Treasurer.....	\$504 44
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XIX.

Indebtedness of General George W. Tew.....	\$4,124 26
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XX.

Balance in the Treasury May 1st, 1868.....	\$189,919 56
	<hr/>
	\$397,786 61

The following investments constitute the stock of the Permanent School Fund.

2,900 shares Globe National Bank, Providence.....	\$101,008 19
332 " Mechanics National Bank, Providence.....	16,600 00
1,166 " National Bank of North America, Providence.....	59,289 57
813 " National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	42,985 24
7 " National Exchange Bank, Newport.....	850 00
45 " Rhode Island National Bank, Providence.....	1,584 25
546 " American National Bank, Providence.....	28,659 12
4 Rhode Island Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each.....	3,940 00
	<hr/>
	\$254,816 87

Touro Fund in account with the Agent.

DR.			
Paid George W. Tew, Agent		\$86	75
Paid Samuel A. Parker, Agent.....		5	25
Balance carried to new account.....		3,218	75
			\$3,260 75
CR.			
Balance from old account.....		\$2,201	25
Dividends Newport National Bank, Newport.....		126	00
“ Newport Savings Bank, Newport.....		160	00
“ Lime Rock National Bank, Providence.....		58	50
“ Blackstone Canal National Bank, Providence....		350	00
“ Commercial National Bank, Providence.....		86	00
“ Weybosset National Bank, Providence.....		80	00
“ Roger Williams National Bank, Providence		26	25
“ Manufacturers National Bank, Providence.		120	00
“ Merchants National Bank, Providence.....		64	00
“ Rhode Island National Bank, Providence.....		38	75
			\$3,260 75

The following Stocks constitute the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund.

30 shares Manufacturers National Bank, Providence.....		\$3,277	25
32 “ Merchants “ “ “		1,788	27
20 “ Weybosset “ “ “		1,095	14
11 “ Roger Williams “ “ “		841	50
24 “ Commercial “ “ “		1,301	00
200 “ Blackstone Canal “ “ “		5,160	97
21 “ Newport “ “ Newport		1,291	85
18 “ Lime Rock “ “ Providence.....		926	40
51 “ Rhode Island “ “ “		1,806	53
			\$17,488 91

Statement of School Fund subject to Investment.

Amount reported May, 1867.....		\$1,980	21
Received from Auctioneers to May 1st, 1868.....		2,407	98
			\$4,388 24
Paid for 7 shares National Exchange Bank, Newport		350	00
			\$4,038 24

Military Department.

RECEIPTS.

United States.....		\$171,841	17
Adjutant General.....		3,266	01
Quartermaster General.....		827	61

Commissary General.....		\$ 577 12
Interest for Deposits.....		1,367 30
State Tax, Providence, (34-40).....	\$207,802 22	
“ “ N Providence, “	25,208 17	
“ “ Cranston, “	14,824 00	
“ “ Johnston, “	5,884 21	
“ “ Scituate, “	6,581 88	
“ “ Foster, “	2,182 97	
“ “ Glocester, “	3,060 00	
“ “ Burrillville, “	6,200 36	
“ “ Smithfield, “	23,143 29	
“ “ Cumberland, “	18,255 96	
“ “ Pawtucket, “	7,399 76	
“ “ East Providence, “	4,321 57	
“ “ Newport, “	39,131 28	
“ “ Middletown, “	4,655 96	
“ “ Portsmouth, “	5,863 80	
“ “ Tiverton, “	3,935 36	
“ “ Little Compton, “	3,536 00	
“ “ Jamestown, “	1,202 24	
“ “ New Shoreham, “	857 94	
“ “ South Kingtown, “	8,278 06	
“ “ North Kingtown, “	5,911 73	
“ “ Westerly, “	7,398 46	
“ “ Exeter, “	1,697 81	
“ “ Hopkinton, “	3,169 14	
“ “ Charlestown, “	1,589 16	
“ “ Richmond, “	2,679 54	
“ “ East Greenwich, “	4,048 88	
“ “ Warwick, “	17,056 78	
“ “ Coventry, “	8,500 00	
“ “ West Greenwich, “	1,622 72	
“ “ Bristol, “	10,888 50	
“ “ Warren, “	8,351 87	
“ “ Barrington, “	2,606 27	
	<hr/>	\$468,339 39
Overdraft at National Bank of North America, April 30th, 1868.....		96,964 61
Overdraft at Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., April 30th, 1868.....		60,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$802,683 21

PAYMENTS.

Redemption of Bonds.....	\$551,011 25
Interest on Bonds.....	228,911 18
Interest on overdrafts.....	2,247 62
Orders of the General Assembly.....	4,031 59
Bounty 1st Regiment.....	86 00
Overdraft at Bank, May 1st, 1867.....	16,445 57
	<hr/>
	\$802,683 21

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Overdraft in Military Department, April 30th, 1868.....	\$158,964 61
Balance in Civil Department, " " "	189,919 56
Actual overdraft April 30th, 1868.....	<u>\$17,045 05</u>
Receipts from May 1st to May 23d, 1868.	\$23,860 63
Payments from " " " " " "	10,588 29
	<u>\$18,277 34</u>
Actual overdraft of the Treasury, May 23d, 1868.....	\$3,767 71

CERTIFICATE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF BONDS

BY THE

GENERAL TREASURER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23, 1868.

We hereby certify, that Samuel A. Parker, General Treasurer, has this day destroyed, by burning, in our presence, coupon bonds of the State of Rhode Island, which have been retired by said State, of the issues, numbers and denominations, as follows, viz. :

Issue of October 1st, 1861.

Nos. 1, 160, 161, and 166 to 175 inclusive, for \$500 each, and each having eight coupons attached..... \$6,500 00

Issue of September 1st, 1862.

Nos. 189 to 210 inclusive, 953 to 955 inclusive, 964, 966 to 974 inclusive, for \$1,000 each, and each having thirty coupons attached..... \$35,000 00

Nos. 678, 679 and 711, for \$1,000 each, and each having twenty-nine coupons attached..... \$3,000 00

Issue of April 1st, 1863.

Nos. 21 to 40 inclusive, 246 to 250 inclusive, for \$1,000 each, and each having thirty-two coupons attached..... \$25,000 00

Issue of August 1st, 1864.

Nos. 178 to 186 inclusive, 188 to 200 inclusive, 601 to 604 inclusive, for \$1,000 each, and each having fifty-three coupons attached..... \$26,000 00

Nos. 190 to 193 inclusive, 486 to 490 inclusive, 983 to 997 inclusive, for \$1,000 each, and each having fifty-four coupons attached..... \$24,000 00

Also, Registered Bonds of said State, of the numbers and amounts as follows, viz. : Nos. 24, 25, and 26, for \$1,000 each, and No. 27 for \$6,000.

Also the following Rhode Island Coupon Bonds, which have been surrendered to the State in exchange for Registered Bonds:

Issue of September 1st, 1862.

Nos. 1130 to 1139 inclusive, 1165 to 1184 inclusive, for \$1,000 each, and each having thirty-one coupons attached..... \$30,000 00

Nos. 700 to 704 inclusive, 1051 to 1100 inclusive, for \$1,000 each, and each having twenty-nine coupons attached..... \$55,000 00

Issue of July 1st, 1863.

Nos. 837, 838 and 839 for \$1,000 each, and each having fifty-four coupons attached \$3,000 00

Nos. 185 to 200 inclusive, 217 to 250 inclusive, 751 to 800 inclusive, 921 to 945 inclusive, for \$1,000 each, and each having fifty-two coupons attached, \$125,000 00

Issue of August 1st, 1864.

Nos. 19, 20, 301, 302, 319 to 329 inclusive, 335 to 342 inclusive, 725 and 726 for \$1,000 each, and each having fifty-four coupons attached... \$25,000 00

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of State.

JAMES C. COLLINS,

State Auditor.

CERTIFICATE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF BONDS AND COUPONS BY THE GENERAL TREASURER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3, 1868.

We hereby certify that Samuel A. Parker, General Treasurer, has this day destroyed, by burning, in our presence, coupon bonds of the State of Rhode Island, which have been retired by said State, of the issues, numbers and denominations as follows, viz. :

Issue of October 1st, 1861.

Nos. 9, 10, 24 to 135 inclusive, 141 to 151 inclusive, 176 to 228 inclusive, 242 to 250 inclusive, 260, 285 to 300 inclusive, for \$500 each, and each having all the coupons attached which are due subsequent to April 1, 1868, \$162,000 00

Nos. 20 to 168 inclusive, 179 to 188 inclusive, 194, 195, 196, 209, 212, 213, 229 to 350 inclusive, for \$1,000 each, and each having all the coupons attached which are due subsequent to April 1st, 1868 \$287,000 00

Also coupons attached to said bonds due and payable April 1st, 1868, amounting to five thousand five hundred and eighty dollars, (\$5,580 00.)

Also coupons of Rhode Island bonds which have been paid by said State, amounting to one hundred and eighty thousand and seventy-five dollars, (\$180,075 00.)

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of State.

JAMES C. COLLINS,

State Auditor.

ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

JANUARY SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

1869.



PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1869.

☞ The General Assembly convened at Providence, on the last Monday in January, 1869, (being the 25th,) in conformity with the provisions of Article 4 of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and adjourned on Friday, the twenty-sixth day of March following, to meet again in Newport, on the last Tuesday of May, 1869.

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

JANUARY SESSION, 1869.

[The Chapters are numbered continually from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 776.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO, AND IN AMENDMENT OF, CHAPTERS Passed Mar. 25, 1869.
82 and 326 OF THE STATUTES, "OF DOGS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Every owner or keeper of a dog, of what Dogs to be licensed. age soever, shall annually in the month of April, cause such dog to be registered, numbered, described and licensed from the first day of the ensuing June, in the office of the clerk of the city or town wherein he resides ; and shall cause it to wear a collar around its neck, distinctly marked with its owner's name, and with its registered number ; and shall pay to such clerk for such license one dollar and fifteen cents for a male dog, and five dollars and fifteen cents for a female dog ; and all licenses granted under the provisions of this act shall be valid in every town during the then current year.

SEC. 2. Any owner or keeper of a dog of what Cost of license. age soever, may, in the month of May in any year, have such dog licensed as aforesaid, upon paying to such clerk two dollars and fifteen cents for a male dog, and six dollars and fifteen cents for a female dog.

Registering
of dogs.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall become the owner or possessor of a dog, of what age soever, after the last day in May in each year and prior to the first day of April following, shall cause the same to be registered, numbered, collared and licensed, within thirty days after he becomes such owner or possessor, upon the payment of one dollar and fifteen cents for a male dog, and five dollars and fifteen cents for a female dog.

Clerk's fees.

SEC. 4. The clerk shall issue the license and receive the money therefor, and pay the same into the treasury of the town or city, retaining therefrom, for his own use, fifteen cents for each license; and the treasurer shall keep a separate account of all sums received and paid out by him under the provisions of this act.

Appoint-
ment and
duties of
special con-
stables.

SEC. 5. Each town or city council shall annually in the month of April, appoint one or more special constables, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty, to ascertain and make a list of the owners or keepers of dogs in such town or city, and return such list to the clerk on or before the last day of May, who shall receive from the town treasury the sum of ten cents for each dog so listed; and the clerk shall, within two weeks thereafter, furnish to each special constable, so appointed and sworn, a list of all dogs licensed for the current year, and a list of those not licensed, with the name of the owner or keeper thereof, and shall also post such lists in at least three public places in the town or city, or publish the same in such other manner as the town or city council may direct.

Of harbor-
ing dogs.

SEC. 6. Whoever keeps or harbors a dog, of what age soever, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be fined ten dollars, to be recovered by complaint and warrant, one-half thereof to the use of the complainant, and one-half thereof to the use of the school fund of the town or city wherein such dog is kept; and it shall be the duty of the special constable so appointed and sworn to make complaint on or before the last day of July in each year, and to prosecute the same to final judgment, against every person keeping a dog, of what age soever, contrary to the provisions of sections one and two of this act, and named in said list of those owning or keeping dogs not licensed, excepting those whom the council may direct that no complaint be made on account of their removal from the town or city. And

such special constables so appointed and sworn may, at any time during the current year, make complaint and prosecute the same to final judgment against any person owning or keeping a dog contrary to the provisions of section three of this act. And such special constable so appointed and sworn shall not be required to give surety for costs upon making or in the prosecution of such complaints.

SEC. 7. Any person may, and it shall be the duty of every such special constable so appointed and of every police officer and constable to kill or destroy, or cause to be killed or destroyed, all dogs going at large and not licensed and collared according to law; and for each dog so killed, destroyed and buried, he shall be entitled to receive from the town or city treasurer the sum of one dollar.

Unlicensed dogs to be destroyed.

SEC. 8. Whoever wrongfully removes the collar from the neck of a dog registered and collared according to the provisions of this act, or steals a dog so registered and collared, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, to be recovered by complaint and warrant, one-half thereof to the use of the complainant, and one-half thereof to the use of the school fund of the town or city where such dog is kept.

Of removing collars.

SEC. 9. Each town or city council shall annually, in the month of April, appoint one or more suitable persons appraisers, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty, to appraise the damage that may be done to any owner of any sheep or lamb, cattle, geese, turkeys or fowls, suffering loss by reason of the biting, maiming, or killing thereof, by any dog, and to give a statement thereof in writing, under their hands, to the owner suffering such loss. And such owner suffering loss as aforesaid, shall within two days after such loss shall come to his knowledge, notify the appraiser so appointed and sworn, living nearest to him in the town wherein such owner resides, of such loss, and said appraiser shall on receipt of twenty cents per mile travel, and the sum of one dollar, from such owner, appraise the damage and give a statement thereof in writing, under his hand, to such owner, and shall tax the above said fees thereon, and said owner shall within thirty days thereafter present to the board of aldermen

Of appraisement.

of the city, or town council of the town where such damage is done, the appraisal thereof, and thereupon the board of aldermen of such city, or the town council of such town shall draw an order on the treasurer of such city or town for the amount of such appraisal and fees, or for such other amount, as they in their discretion, after careful examination, may deem just. And it shall be the duty of each town or city treasurer, annually on the fifteenth day of August, to pay all such orders in full, if the gross amount then received by such town or city under the provisions of this act, after deducting all sums previously laid out under such provisions, is sufficient therefor, otherwise the treasurer shall divide such amount, after deducting as aforesaid, *pro rata* among said orders, and the payment thereof shall be in full discharge of such orders. And should any money acquired under the provisions of this act, remain in any town or city treasury, after payments provided for herein, the treasurer shall within ten days thereafter, pay over the whole of such money so remaining, to the school fund of such town or city for the support of the free schools therein.

Of damages
by dogs.

SEC. 10. Upon drawing an order as provided in the next preceding section, the city or town may recover against the keeper or owner of any dog or dogs concerned in doing the damage, the full amount of the damage done by his dog and costs of appraisal, in an action of the case, to be brought by the city or town treasurer. Should the person suffering loss avail himself of the provisions of this act, he shall not be entitled to maintain a suit for damages against the owner or keeper of the dog.

Of wilful
neglect of
this law.

SEC. 11. Every person appointed under the provisions hereof who shall qualify himself to act, and every town and city clerk, and every town and city council, who shall wilfully neglect to perform any of the duties imposed upon him or them by the provisions hereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment for the use of any person who shall complain for the same.

Of duties of
town and
city coun-
cils.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of each town and city council annually in the month of September, to ascertain and report whether the town or city clerk and treasurer of such town or city, and all persons appointed

under the provisions of this act have or not faithfully performed the duties imposed upon him or them; and in case of neglect, shall state in such report, what person, or persons, appears to have been guilty of such neglect, and in what respect; which report such council shall cause to be published as soon as may be, two successive weeks in some newspaper published in this State.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall be so construed ^{Of complaints.} as to preclude any person from making complaint after the last day of July, or to repeal any ordinance concerning dogs, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, which have heretofore been passed by the councils of the several towns or cities.

SEC. 14. The clerks of the several towns and cities, ^{Of posting notices.} shall annually in the month of March, post up notices in five or more public places in the several towns and cities, giving notice to the people thereof, of the time and place for issuing the licenses provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 15. Whenever any owner of any sheep or lamb, ^{Of claims for damages.} cattle, geese, turkeys or fowls, suffering loss by reason of the biting, maiming or killing thereof, by any dog, shall notify the appraiser, as provided in the ninth section hereof, he may require such owner, and any other person, to be sworn before him, touching such loss, and when so sworn, to answer orally or in writing, as to any facts or circumstances relating to such loss, and the special constable is hereby authorized to administer such oath.

SEC. 16. Any defects in any action, complaint and warrant, indictment, information or other proceeding commenced and prosecuted under the provisions of this act, either of form or substance, may be amended either by the justice, or court exercising the jurisdiction of a justice, or other court, before whom the action, complaint and warrant, indictment, information or other proceedings, is originally brought, may be pending.

SEC. 17. Chapters 524 and 592 of the statutes, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

CHAPTER 777.

Passed Mar. 10, 1869. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 171 OF THE REVISED STATUTES,—“OF THE REPORTER AND REPORTS OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The reporter of the decision and opinions of the Supreme Court shall make true reports of the decisions and opinions of said Court in full Court, in all the counties of the State, on all legal questions that shall be argued by counsel, and shall publish the same as often as he shall have material for a printed volume of at least six hundred pages, and shall also once in six months publish an index of such decisions and opinions.

SEC. 2. Section 2 of Chapter 171 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. It shall not be the duty of the said reporter to report the decisions of the supreme court in any case which shall have been tried before only one of the justices of said court; nor shall it be the duty of any justice of the supreme court to furnish the said reporter with his written opinion in any case which has been or may hereafter be tried before only one of the justices of said court, provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the said reporter from reporting or publishing any opinion voluntarily furnished to him by the justice who delivered the same.

CHAPTER 778.

Passed Mar. 19, 1869. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT, ENTITLED AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE 34, OF THE REVISED STATUTES AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF,—“OF THE MILITIA.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each company of the active militia of the State, to appoint annually some suitable person from such company, as armorer, who shall have the care of all guns, muskets, equipments and other property belonging to the State, while in the possession of said

company, and keep the same in proper order and condition.

SEC. 2. Said armorer shall receive yearly in full compensation for said services a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to be paid to the commanding officer of said company, in the same manner as prescribed by chapter 237 of the revised statutes for the payment of officers and men.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

CHAPTER 779.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 193 OF THE REVISED STATUTES,—“OF NEW TRIALS.” Passed Mar. 9, 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. All petitions for a trial or new trial shall be filed in the county in which the original suit or prosecution was commenced or tried, and the same shall be heard and tried in said county, except in cases where the parties shall agree in writing that the same may be tried and heard in some other county.

SEC. 2. Section 13 of the chapter to which this is an amendment, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 780.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XVIII, CHAPTER 119 OF THE REVISED STATUTES,—“OF HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS.” Passed Mar. 18, 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The provisions of chapter 119 of the revised statutes, shall not be construed or be so applied as to include within the provisions thereof, persons who in good faith procure orders by samples as specified in section 9 of said chapter, for goods manufactured in this State by an inhabitant thereof.

CHAPTER 781.

Passed Feb. 18, 1869. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 230 OF THE REVISED STATUTES,—“OF FEES AND COSTS IN CERTAIN CASES.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Instead of the fees now allowed by law, notaries public shall be entitled to receive twenty-five cents for every notice by them issued to a drawer or endorser of any bill of exchange, draft, promissory note, order or check by them noted or protested for non-acceptance or non-payment.

CHAPTER 782.

Passed Mar. 9, 1869. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 137 OF THE REVISED STATUTES,—“OF DIVORCE.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. After the filing and during the pendency of any petition for divorce, whether from the bond of matrimony or from bed and board, or for alimony, or for the custody, support, or education of children, or for any change or alteration in a decree for the same, any justice of the supreme court may when the court is not in actual session, upon reasonable notice and proof make such interlocutory decrees or grant such temporary injunctions as may be necessary until a hearing can be had before the court.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 783.

Passed Mar. 9, 1869. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 770 OF THE STATUTES ENTITLED “AN ACT ANNEXING A PORTION OF THE TOWN OF CRANSTON TO THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The court of probate of the town of Cranston shall continue to exercise jurisdiction in all

probate matters arising in that portion of said town, which was by said act annexed to the city of Providence, which were commenced prior to the passage of said act, and shall proceed in all said matters as if said act had not been passed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

CHAPTER 784.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE WITH PURE WATER." Passed Mar. 12, 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The city council of said city may provide by ordinance for the appointment of five water commissioners in lieu of the three authorized by the third section of said act, in the manner, with the powers and upon the terms and conditions prescribed therein.

SEC. 2. In addition to the bonds, scrip, or certificates of debt authorized to be issued by the eighth section of said act, the city of Providence may issue from time to time, bonds, scrip or certificates of debt, to an amount, not exceeding in the whole, the further sum of two million dollars, for the same purposes and in the same manner and upon the terms and conditions specified in said section.

SEC. 3. So much of the act to which this is in amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 785.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 649 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 126 OF THE REVISED STATUTES"—OF PROVISIONS RESPECTING CORPORATIONS IN GENERAL." Passed Mar. 17, 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. If any corporation heretofore or that may be hereafter created or established in this State,

shall at any time neglect to have any known place of business, or known treasurer, clerk, agent or other officer within this State at which or upon whom service of any writ, summons, or other process issued against said corporation can be made good and effectual, service of such writ, summons or other process may be made by leaving an attested copy thereof with or at the last and usual place of abode of any stockholder, or member of said corporation resident within this State, or if there be no such resident stockholder or member known to the officer charged, with such service, then, by publication of such attested copy once a week for three successive weeks in some public newspaper printed in the county where such writ, summons or other process shall be returnable.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

CHAPTER 786.

Passed Mar.
9. 1869.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. So much of said act as relates to the pay of clerks of the House of Representatives and Senate, and of pages for the same, and of the sheriff and his deputies for attendance upon the General Assembly, is hereby amended and made to read as follows :

For the pay of clerks for the House of Representatives, and one clerk for the Senate, twelve hundred dollars ; for the pay of four pages for the House of Representatives and two pages for the Senate, three hundred dollars ; *Provided*, that the pay of said pages shall not exceed one dollar per day each ; and for the pay of the sheriff and four deputies for attendance upon the General Assembly, seven hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 787.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 490, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS. ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 229 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, 'OF SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.'" Passed Feb. 9, 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section one of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The annual salary of the Attorney General shall be twenty-five hundred dollars, and the said salary shall be in full compensation for all services which are or may be required of him by law.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

CHAPTER 788.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE DEFAACING OF PRIVATE PROPERTY AND NATURAL OBJECTS BY ADVERTISEMENTS. Passed Feb. 23, 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Without the previous leave of the owner, all persons are prohibited from advertising their wares or occupations by painting or posting notices of the same on fences or other private property, or on rocks or other natural objects.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars for each offence.

CHAPTER 789.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 117, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF AUCTIONEERS." Passed Mar. 9, 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The duty upon all articles sold by auction in this State and which are now liable to duty, shall hereafter be one-tenth part of one per cent.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 790.

Passed Mar. 3, 1869. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT FOR THE DIVISION OF THE TOWN OF CUMBERLAND, AND INCORPORATION OF THE NEW TOWN OF WOONSOCKET."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The transcripts and copies of so much of the records and papers of the town of Cumberland, made since the year 1846, as relates to lands in the town of Woonsocket, which have been made pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "an act for the division of the town of Cumberland, and incorporation of the new town of Woonsocket," passed January 31st, 1867, shall have the same validity as the original records.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 791.

Passed Mar. 24, 1869. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 187, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF VIEWS, WITNESSES, DEPOSITIONS AND EVIDENCE," AND TO CHAPTER 31, OF THE STATUTES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Joint special committees of the city councils of the cities of Providence and Newport, are hereby authorized by their respective chairmen for the time being, to summon witnesses to testify in any matter pending before them, which has been referred to them by said city councils, respectively, and to administer oaths to said witnesses, provided such matter has been referred to them with such authority by said city councils.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 792.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO CONFIRM AN ACT FOR THE TOWN OF NEWPORT, FOR ESTABLISHING A PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND." Passed Mar. 3, 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The city council of the city of Newport is hereby empowered to appropriate and use the moneys of said public school fund, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of a suitable lot of land in said Newport, and the building thereon of a public school house; and the commissioners of said school fund are hereby authorized and instructed to pay out said moneys as said city council shall direct in the premises.

CHAPTER 793.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 762, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 39, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, 'OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.'" Passed Mar. 26, 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The sum of twenty thousand dollars in addition to the amount now appropriated by law, is hereby annually appropriated out of the State treasury for the support of public schools, to be apportioned among the several towns in the same manner and in the same form, and subject to the same conditions as the annual appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, has heretofore been appropriated for the support of public schools.

SEC. 2. No town shall receive any part of the State appropriation, unless it shall raise by tax, for the support of public schools, a sum equal to one-half of the

whole amount such town may be entitled to receive from the State treasury, and shall appropriate the sum so raised as required by law.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

CHAPTER 794.

Passed

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO TITLE XXIII, CHAPTER 151 OF THE REVISED STATUTES.—“OF COURTS OF PROBATE.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Every guardian shall be authorized to invest any money in his hands not wanted for the payment of debts or for the support or education of his ward in real estate, situate in the State of Rhode Island, or in notes secured by mortgage upon real estate so situated, or in bank stocks, or in the bonds of the United States, or of the State of Rhode Island, or the bonds or notes of any city or town of Rhode Island, or make deposits thereof in any savings bank in the State of Rhode Island, as he shall deem most for the interest of his ward.

Passed Mar.
26, 1869.

SEC. 2. Chapter 551 of public laws entitled as above, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 795.

Passed Mar.
26, 1869.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 176 OF THE REVISED STATUTES.—“OF ACTIONS.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever the court of probate of any town shall have appointed a person, not residing within this State, an executor or administrator, or has appointed or approved of any non-resident guardian upon any estate situate within this State, service of any writ, sum-

mons or other proceeding at law may be made upon such executor, administrator or guardian, by any disinterested person, by reading such writ, summons or other process to such executor, administrator or guardian, or by leaving at his usual place of residence, whether the same be within or without this State, a copy thereof.

CHAPTER 796.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 181 OF THE REVISED STATUTES,—“OF ATTACHMENTS.” Passed Mar. 26, 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. In addition to the property now exempt by law, twenty-five dollars due as the wages of labor, and all of the earnings of minor children, are hereby made exempt from attachment.

CHAPTER 797.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 444 OF THE STATUTES, Passed Mar. 26, 1869.
ENTITLED “AN ACT TO REGULATE AND RESTRAIN SALES OF
INTOXICATING LIQUORS.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. All licenses hereafter to be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be granted until, and expire on the first day of July next following the granting of the same.

CHAPTER 798.

Passed Mar. 26, 1869. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 229 OF THE REVISED STATUTES,—“OF SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Instead of the compensation now allowed by law, the annual salary of the insurance commissioner shall be five hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 799.

Passed Mar. 26, 1869. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 229 OF THE REVISED STATUTES,—“OF SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The annual salary of the commissioner of public schools shall be fifteen hundred dollars, (\$1,500.)

SEC. 2. Section 12 of chapter 229 of the revised states is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the beginning of the ensuing year.

CHAPTER 800.

Passed Mar. 26, 1869. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 66, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF SCHOOL COMMITTEES.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Chapters 323 and 771, of the statutes, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The fifth section of said chapter 66 is hereby revived and amended so as to read as follows: “In case the school committee shall fix upon a location for a school-house in any district and the district shall have passed a vote to erect a school house, or where there is

no district organization, and the committee shall fix upon the location for the school house and the proprietor of the land shall refuse to convey the same or cannot agree with the district for the price thereof, the school committee of their own motion or upon application of the district shall be authorized to appoint three disinterested persons who shall notify the parties and decide upon the valuation of the land, and upon the tender or payment of the sum so fixed upon by the three disinterested persons, the title to the land so fixed upon by the school committee, not exceeding one acre, shall vest in the district for the purpose of maintaining a school house and the necessary appendages thereof."

SEC. 3. Whenever the city council of the city of Providence shall fix upon a location for a school house, the provisions of the preceding section and of section six of said chapter sixty-six, shall apply to the city of Providence.

SEC. 4. The board of aldermen of said city shall appoint the three disinterested persons named in the second section of this act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 801.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 298, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, Passed Mar. 20, 1869.
 ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 188, OF
 THE REVISED STATUTES, 'OF GUARDIAN AND WARD.'"

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SEC. 1. When any person residing out of this State, possessing property or estate therein, shall, by reason of excessive drinking, gaming, or debauchery, be, or become, incapable of managing his affairs, or is, by reason thereof, wasting, or liable to waste, his property or estate, the court of probate of any town in which such person's property or estate is situate, may appoint a guardian of all the property or estate of such person situate within this State.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 802.

Passed Feb. 19, 1869. AN ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, in addition to the sums appropriated in the act making appropriations, passed at the January session, A. D. 1868 :

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For stationery and newspapers for the General Assembly, twelve hundred dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For the payment of justices of the peace, three hundred dollars.

For the payment of witnesses fees in courts of common pleas and supreme court, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of witnesses in justice courts, three hundred dollars.

For officers' fees in criminal cases, two thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of courts, five hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 803.*

Passed Mar. 20, 1869. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO, AND IN AMENDMENT OF, TITLE III, CHAPTER 16, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE GENERAL TREASURER.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Salary. SECTION 1. The salary of the general treasurer shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

* This chapter having been incorrectly printed in the January schedule, 1868, (see chapter 742,) is reproduced here in its correct form, in compliance with a resolution passed at the January session, 1869.

SEC. 2. The office of the general treasurer shall hereafter be kept at the state house, in Providence, and shall be kept open daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from ten and a half o'clock in the forenoon until two o'clock in the afternoon, and he shall personally attend to his official duties. Office in Providence.

SEC. 3. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the succeeding fiscal year, required by section twelve of the act to which this is an amendment, to be presented to the general assembly at its May session, shall hereafter be made and presented to the general assembly during the first week of the January session. Mode of payment.

SEC. 4. The general treasurer shall open an account with each appropriation made by the general assembly, and with each salaried officer of the State, in which he shall credit the object for which the appropriation is made, with the amount appropriated to the object, and shall charge the said appropriation with the payments made upon the same, upon the certificate of the state auditor, as they are paid by the treasurer. Of appropriations.

SEC. 5. No money shall be hereafter paid by the general treasurer from the treasury of the State, unless the same has been first appropriated to the object for which it is paid, by the general assembly, nor shall he pay any money out of the treasury except the principal of, or the interest upon, the bonded debt, but upon the certificate of the state auditor. Of appropriations.

SEC. 6. The general treasurer shall keep check-books, within which there shall be suitable margins. The checks shall be numbered by numbers in the margins, corresponding with the numbers upon the checks, and it shall be the duty of the general treasurer to note in the margin, the date and amount of the check, the appropriation to which it is charged, and the person to whom it is issued, and shall settle his account with all banks and other depositories holding state deposits, as often as once in each month. Check-books.

SEC. 7. Instead of the annual accounts now required by law to be made by the general treasurer, he shall hereafter be required to render two accounts in each year to the general assembly, one to be rendered on the second day of the May session, and the other on the second day of the January session; and such accounts Accounts, when rendered.

shall state the balance on hand, where the same is deposited, and all of the terms of the contract under which the deposit is made.

Record of
bonds.

SEC. 8. The general treasurer shall also open an account with each issue of the state bonds, in which the state shall be charged with the amount of the bonds contained in that issue, and in which the numbers of the bonds shall be set forth; and the state shall be credited with the payments made on account of the said bonds, indicating in said account the particular bonds by their numbers, to which such payments shall be made.

Purchase of
bonds.

SEC. 9. The general treasurer is hereby authorized, under the direction of the governor, to purchase any of the bonds of the State which may be offered for sale, at a price not exceeding the par value thereof, with the accrued interest thereon, whenever there is any money in the treasury available for that purpose.

Of reports.

SEC. 10. The reports of the general treasurer shall contain a statement of the bonded debt of the State, the amount of each issue outstanding, and the times when the said bonds mature and are payable, together with the gross amount of the annual interest thereon, and the amount of interest paid, and the amount of said coupons due and unpaid, and of the bonds retired since the making of the next previous report.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect from and after May 31st, 1868; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 804.

Passed Mar.
26, 1869.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 743 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FEES OF WITNESSES SUMMONED IN BEHALF OF THE STATE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The officers who shall be selected by the Attorney General, and who shall keep the names and make the disbursements and returns as provided in the act to which this is an amendment, shall receive annual

compensation as follows, viz.: The officer discharging such duties in the county of Providence, one hundred dollars; such officer as shall discharge the same in each of the other counties respectively, twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

CHAPTER 805.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 53 TITLE II, OF THE REVISED STATUTES,—“ON THE RESTRAINT AND CURE OF THE INSANE.” Passed Mar. 22, 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. On petition of the majority of the board of inspectors of the State prison and Providence county jail, or of the clerks of the supreme court or court of common pleas in the other counties in the State, setting forth that any person convicted of crime and imprisoned for the same, is insane or idiotic, any judge of the supreme court shall have power to make such an examination of said person as in his discretion he shall deem proper.

SEC. 2. If upon said examination said judge is satisfied that the person thus imprisoned is insane or idiotic, he shall have the power to order the removal of such prisoner from the state prison or jail aforesaid: if insane to be confined in the Butler hospital for the insane, if he can be there received, or if not, in some asylum for the poor in any town in the county in which such insane person is committed; if idiotic, to be confined in some asylum as before provided for insane prisoners.

SEC. 3. Said order of removal shall be for and during the term of said prisoner's sentence, and be directed to the sheriff of the county in which such prisoner stands committed.

SEC. 4. The said sheriff under, and with the advice of the judge aforesaid, is hereby authorized to contract with the superintendent of the Butler hospital for the insane, or the keeper of the asylum aforesaid, for the

necessary expenses for the detention of such prisoner, which shall be paid by the general treasurer.

SEC. 5. Any person removed as aforesaid, upon restoration to reason, may by an order of either of the judges of the supreme court, in his discretion, be remanded to the place of his original confinement to serve out the remainder of his term of sentence.

SEC. 6. All the necessary expenses of the examination aforesaid shall be paid by the general treasurer upon the recommendation of the judge who shall make said examination.

CHAPTER 806.

Passed Mar. 22, 1869. AN ACT IN AMFNDMENT OF TITLE 34 OF THE REVISED STATUTES,—“OF THE MILITIA.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the town councils of the several towns, and of the boards of aldermen of the several cities, annually to cause to be made out a list or roll of all persons living in their respective limits, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, liable to be enrolled by the laws of the United States and not exempted from the performance of military duty, arranged alphabetically, and on or before the first Monday of October of each year, to place the same in the hands of the clerks of their respective towns or cities; and it shall be the duty of every such clerk to record such list or roll in a book of record, to be kept for that purpose.

SEC. 2. The annual returns of the militia so enrolled shall be transmitted certified, on or before the fifteenth day of November in each year, by the clerks of the respective towns and cities, to the adjutant general, who shall record the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose.

SEC. 3. The town councils of the several towns and boards of aldermen of the several cities, who shall neglect or refuse in due time to perform the duty of preparing a list or roll of all persons liable to be enrolled in the militia, within the limits of the town or city of

which they are the officers, or of placing the same in due time in the hands of the town or city clerk of such town or city, for record and return, shall be liable for any such refusal or neglect to the penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment or other criminal process, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the offence may be committed.

SEC. 4 Any town or city clerk, who shall refuse or neglect to record such list or roll of names, or to make due return of the same to the adjutant general, shall, for any such refusal or neglect, be liable to the penalty of fifty dollars to be recovered by indictment or other criminal process as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. So much of title 34, of the revised statutes, and all acts in relation to the militia, so far as inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 807.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE LAYING OUT AND MAKING OF MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS IN THE CITIES OF PROVIDENCE AND NEWPORT. Passed Mar. 24, 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The board of aldermen of the cities of Providence and Newport, respectively, are hereby authorized at any time when thereto requested by the city council of said cities, and not otherwise, to lay and make main drains or common sewers in any of the streets of their respective cities, not exceeding three-quarters of the expense of making such drains or common sewers, to be determined by the board of aldermen, shall be paid by the persons who enter their particular drain into such main sewer, or who, by more remote means, receive benefit thereby for draining their cellars or lands, to be ascertained and assessed upon the parties so benefited, in such proportion as shall be determined by a majority of three discreet and disinterested persons, who

shall be appointed for that purpose by said board of aldermen, and the residue thereof shall be paid by the city in which such drain or sewer is made.

SEC. 2. Assessments so made shall constitute a lien on the real estate assessed, for one year after they are laid, and may, together with incidental costs and expenses, be levied by sale thereof, if the assessment is not paid within three months after a written demand for payment made by said board of aldermen either upon the person assessed, or upon any person occupying the estate; such sale to be conducted in like manner as sales for the non-payment of taxes.

SEC. 3. Said commissioners shall make a full report of all said assessments to said board of aldermen, who shall cause written notice to be given to all persons against whom assessments shall have been made; and any person aggrieved by said assessments may at any time within thirty days after receiving notice as aforesaid, appeal to the next term of the court of common pleas to be holden in the county for civil business, giving bond to said city to prosecute his appeal, and producing a copy of the whole proceedings to such court and filing his reasons of appeal with the clerk of said court, ten days before the sitting thereof.

SEC. 4. In case the party so appealing shall fail to obtain a reduction of the assessment appealed from, he shall be liable to said city for all the costs upon said appeal; and in case his assessment is reduced or abated in the court appealed to, he shall recover costs against such city.

CHAPTER 808.

Passed Mar. 25, 1869. AN ACT TO PREVENT FRAUDS IN THE SALE OF SEWING
THREAD.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Every manufacturer of sewing thread, or person engaged in putting up thread on spools or in packages intended for sale, shall, before the same is offered for sale, affix to each spool or several package a

label or ticket designating the number of yards of thread which such spool or package contains.

SEC. 2. If any such person shall purposely neglect to affix such label to each spool or several package of thread, or shall, with intent to deceive, affix or cause or suffer to be affixed a label or ticket to any spool or package of thread intended for sale, specifying that such spool or package contains a greater number of yards of thread than such spool or package contains, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for each spool or package so without a label or falsely labelled that shall be sold or be delivered to any person to be sold, to be recovered one-half to the use of the State and one-half to the use of the party who shall sue for the same.

SEC. 3. This act shall go into effect on the first day of June next.

CHAPTER 809.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 668, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, Passed Mar. 26, 1869.
ENTITLED "AN ACT IN RELATION TO TOWN AND CITY LIBRARIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Two or more towns adjacent to each other may unite by concurrent vote to establish a free public library under the provisions of chapter 668, of the public laws, and may locate said library within the territorial limits of such town as may be by said vote provided.

SEC. 2. When any town shall have established a free public library under the provisions of chapter 668, of the public laws, any adjoining town may with the assent of the first mentioned town enjoy the privileges and benefits of the said library and join in the support of the same in the same manner as if the said library were located within its own limits.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act and of chapter 668, of the public laws, to which this act is in addition, shall apply to school districts as well as towns, and school districts shall have power to assess taxes for the support and establishment of free public libraries and

to collect the same, in the same manner and with the same limitations as heretofore provided for towns.

CHAPTER 810.

Passed Mar. 26, 1869. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 130, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. All railroad corporations whose roads run through the State, shall cause flagmen to be placed where railroads cross public highways, whenever, in the opinion of town councils, it is deemed necessary for the safety of the public.

SEC. 2. Any railroad company which shall refuse or neglect to comply with the order of a town council to establish a flagman at any crossing in the town, shall for every day's neglect after seven days from the date of the service of the order of the town council upon the president, treasurer, or any director of said company to that effect, forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, one-half to the use of the State and the other half to the use of the town.

CHAPTER 811.

Passed Mar. 26, 1869. AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1870, and to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned :

FOR SALARIES.

To the governor, one thousand dollars.

To the lieutenant governor, five hundred dollars.

To the chief justice of the supreme court, three thousand dollars, and to each of the associate justices thereof, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the secretary of state, eighteen hundred dollars.

To the attorney general, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the general treasurer, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the state auditor, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, five hundred dollars.

To the commissioner of public schools, fifteen hundred dollars, for salary.

To the clerk of the court of magistrates in the city of Providence, twelve hundred dollars, and to each of the associate justices thereof, one thousand dollars.

To the presiding justice of the court of justices in the city of Newport, six hundred dollars, and to the clerk thereof, five hundred dollars.

To the presiding justice of the court of magistrates in Woonsocket, six hundred dollars, and to the clerk thereof, four hundred dollars.

To the insurance commissioner, five hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of magistrates in the village of Pawtucket, six hundred dollars, and to each of the associate justices thereof, four hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court in the county of Bristol, two hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas in the county of Bristol, two hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For pay and mileage of the members of the general assembly, ten thousand dollars.

For the pay of two clerks for the house of representatives, and one clerk for the senate, twelve hundred dollars.

For the pay of four pages for the house of representatives and two pages for the senate, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of the sheriff and four deputies for attendance upon the general assembly, one thousand dollars.

For stationery and newspapers for the general assembly, one thousand dollars.

For other expenses of the general assembly, two hundred dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For the clerks of all the courts, except those of Bristol county, and courts of magistrates, and the court of justices in the city of Newport, four thousand dollars.

For the payment of jurors' fees, fourteen thousand dollars.

For the payment of trial justices and justices of the peace, one thousand dollars.

For payment of witnesses' fees in courts of common pleas and supreme court, six thousand dollars.

For payment of witnesses in courts of magistrates and courts of justices, four hundred dollars.

For payment of witnesses in justices' courts, five hundred dollars.

For officers' fees in courts of common pleas and supreme court, ten thousand dollars.

For officers' fees in criminal cases, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For officers' fees in courts of magistrates and courts of justices, four thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of courts, one thousand dollars.

FOR EDUCATION.

For public schools, ninety thousand dollars, to be paid as heretofore, twenty-seven thousand dollars on and after July 15th, and the residue on and after December 31st.

REFORM SCHOOL.

For the support of juvenile offenders sentenced to the Providence Reform School, twenty thousand dollars.

FOR INSANE AND OTHER DEPENDENT PERSONS.

For the support of the insane poor at the Butler and other curative hospitals, and for the support and education of deaf, dumb, idiotic and blind persons, as authorized by existing laws, twenty thousand dollars.

FOR JAILS AND JAILORS.

For jailors' fees and for the board of persons confined in jail, except in Providence county, thirty-five hundred dollars.

FOR MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS,

Ten thousand dollars.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

For defraying the expenses of procuring teachers and lecturers for teachers' institutes, to be holden under the direction of the commissioner of public schools, five hundred dollars.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

For publishing the laws, printing the schedules, the annual report of the school commissioner, the annual report of the registration of births, marriages and deaths, all printing ordered by the general assembly, and such other printing as may be required in the office of the secretary of state and other public officers, sixty-five hundred dollars.

FOR COURT HOUSES AND JAILS,

For repairs of court houses and jails, and for furniture and fixtures for the same, one thousand dollars.

FOR A PERSON TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE COLLEGE STREET
COURT ROOMS,

Four hundred and fifty dollars.

FUEL AND GAS.

For fuel and gas for the several court houses and jails, and the public offices, the bills to be certified by the sheriffs of the several counties, two thousand dollars.

FOR THE RHODE ISLAND SCHOOLMASTER,

Three hundred dollars.

FOR THE STATE HOUSE, PROVIDENCE.

For pay of two persons to take charge of the state house at Providence, and the offices therein, one thousand dollars.

FOR STATE PRISON.

For the services of a chaplain at the state prison, three hundred dollars, whose annual salary is hereby limited to that amount.

For the services of a physician at the state prison, two hundred dollars, whose annual salary is hereby limited to that amount.

For repairs upon the state prison, for procuring a supply of fuel for said prison and Providence county jail, and for other expenses of said prison and jail, to be drawn by the warden, said drafts to be countersigned by at least two of the inspectors of said prison, five thousand dollars, and to be paid upon the certificate of the state auditor.

FOR NARRAGANSETT INDIANS.

For support of school, one hundred and fifty dollars.
 For school commissioner, twenty-five dollars.
 For Indian commissioner, seventy-five dollars.

FOR PUBLIC NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

For providing common school teachers with additional normal instruction, fifteen hundred dollars.

FOR RENTS.

To pay rents of various offices and rooms of magistrates court, and for accommodation of supreme court in the county of Providence, twenty-five hundred dollars.

FOR ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

For payment of orders of the governor, the unexpended appropriation for the year ending April 30th, 1869.

FOR LAW LIBRARY,

Five hundred dollars.

FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' TESTIMONIAL,

Eighteen hundred dollars.

FOR SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

To complete the cost thereof, being balance unappropriated, thirty-seven thousand dollars.

FOR REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Two hundred and fifty dollars.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

To pay appropriations made by the general assembly, and other expenses not provided by the act, ten thousand dollars.

CHAPTER 813.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE TO ESTABLISH A PUBLIC PARK IN SAID CITY. Passed Mar. 24, 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The city council of the city of Providence are hereby authorized to take for a public park

so much of the land within said city as they may deem desirable and necessary for the public convenience, as is embraced within the following limits, to wit: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of the Pawtuxet road at the dividing line between the said city of Providence and the town of Cranston; and thence running easterly, following said dividing line to the river; thence northerly, and by various courses bounding on the river to a point opposite the stone monument erected in the range of the westerly harbor line as now established, thence northerly in said range until it intersects the range of the centre line of the old road-bed of the Stonington railroad as located between Eddy street and Broad street; thence westerly in the range of said centre line to Eddy street, and thence southerly, bounding westerly on said Eddy street to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. Whenever the said city council shall vote that it is desirable and necessary to lay out a public park as aforesaid, and shall define the limits thereof, in case they cannot agree with the owners of the lands embraced therein for the price thereof, or said owners shall refuse to sell the same, said city council may cause application to be made to the supreme court of this State for the appointment of five commissioners of estimate and assessment, which court shall appoint said commissioners as follows: said city council shall give notice of such application, by advertisement, to be published in at least two of the public newspapers printed in said city, which notice shall specify the time and place of such application, and the nature and extent of the intended improvement, and shall be published for and during the space of three weeks previous to said appointment, and they shall, in addition to said advertisement, cause copies of the same in handbills to be posted up for the same space of time in three conspicuous places adjacent to the property to be effected by the intended improvement. At the time thus specified, or at any adjournment thereof, the said court shall appoint five discreet and disinterested persons as commissioners of estimate and assessment. But the court shall not necessarily deem every person who is a resident or tax payer in said city to be an interested person in the view of this act. Said commissioners shall, before they enter upon the duties

of their appointment, severally take an oath or affirmation, before some person authorized by law to administer oaths, "faithfully to perform the trust and duties required of them by this act," which oath or affirmation shall be certified by the person administering the same.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of said commissioners to proceed to the place where such laying out is to be made, and after viewing the premises required for the same, shall cause a survey and plat thereof to be made: and thereupon they shall cause notice to be given to all persons interested in said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises so required, and to all persons who are owners of lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, which are in the opinion of said commissioners benefitted by said laying out, of the time and place of making an estimate of the value of the property so required and of the benefits conferred, by publishing when and where such estimate and assessment will be made, during the space of three weeks, in at least two of the newspapers printed in said Providence. At which time and place said commissioners shall proceed to make a just and equitable estimate and assessment of the amount of the loss and damage, if any, over and above the benefit and advantage, and of the benefit and advantage, if any, over and above the loss and damage, as the case may be, to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises so required, by and in consequence of the laying out as aforesaid: and a just and equitable estimate and assessment also of the value and the benefit and advantage of the laying out as the case may be, to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises not required for said laying out, but which in the opinion of said commissioners, will be benefitted thereby. And said commissioners shall report thereon to the supreme court without unnecessary delay: and whenever the loss or damage shall exceed the benefit and advantage, said commissioners shall estimate, assess and report the excess and surplus only, and whenever the benefit and advantage shall be equal and equivalent to the loss and damage, said commissioners shall report

that the owners or parties will suffer no loss or damage, as the benefit and advantage will be equal to the loss and damage. And whenever the benefit and advantage shall exceed the loss and damage as aforesaid, said commissioners shall estimate, assess and report such excess and surplus only. And in all cases where any persons or parties are interested in any real estate or premises not required as aforesaid, but which in the opinion of said commissioners are benefitted as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to estimate, assess and report the value of such benefit to such owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively, in respect to the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises. And said commissioners shall set forth in said report the names of the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons interested in any of the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises aforesaid, and an apt and sufficient designation or description of the respective lots or parcels of lands and tenements, hereditaments and premises aforesaid, with the loss and damage, benefit and advantage, to each as aforesaid. And the said commissioners shall further apportion and assess such portion of the loss and damage as the city council may direct on application for the appointment of commissioners, not exceeding one-fourth of the loss and damage ascertained as aforesaid, upon the persons and estates so benefitted, in the ratio of the benefits conferred, *provided*, that the amount of such assessment shall not exceed the amount of the benefit and advantage ascertained as aforesaid, but in case of such excess, to the extent of such benefit and advantage. And the commissioners shall include said assessment and apportionment in their report aforesaid. And in all proceedings under the provisions of this act, the acts of a majority of said commissioners after notice to all of said commissioners shall be valid and effectual for all persons hereunder. And upon the coming in of said report, signed by said commissioners, said court shall by order, after giving notice to the parties interested, and after hearing any matter which may be alleged against the same, either confirm the same or refer it, in whole or in part, to said commissioners, for revisal and correction, or to new commissioners as they think fit, who

shall return the same so corrected and revised to said court, without unnecessary delay, which shall be confirmed or again referred as aforesaid, as right and justice shall require, until a report shall be made which said court shall confirm. But before the confirmation of said report, either of the parties interested, who shall object thereto, may have a trial by jury before said court, in the manner hereinafter provided, to determine the loss and damage, benefit and advantage, apportionment and assessment as aforesaid. And in case the amount of loss and damage over and above the benefit and advantage as aforesaid as assessed by said commissioners, shall be increased or decreased by the verdict of the jury, or in case the amount of the assessment of the benefit and advantage over and above the loss and damage or of the apportionment and assessment shall be decreased or increased by the verdict of the jury as aforesaid, said supreme court shall confirm the report of said commissioners, after altering the same so as to conform to the verdict of the jury as aforesaid, and the differences in the damages or apportionment in consequence of the change in said report shall enure to or be paid by said city of Providence, and such report so confirmed shall be final and conclusive upon all parties. And said city of Providence, upon the filing of said report in the supreme court, shall become seized and possessed of all the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, in said report mentioned that shall be required for said laying out, in trust, nevertheless, that the same be appropriated and kept open as a public park forever. And said city of Providence may thereupon by such person as the board of aldermen of said city shall order, either immediately or at any time or times thereafter, take possession of the same, or any part or parts thereof, without any suit or proceeding at law for that purpose, and remove all buildings and other impediments as said board of aldermen shall direct. *Provided, however,* that it shall be lawful for said city council, by such person or persons as they shall direct, at any time before the final confirmation of said report as aforesaid, to agree with any of the parties interested, as to the loss and damage, benefit and advantage, apportionment and assessment, to each as aforesaid. And in case any real estate belonging to the city

of Providence shall be taken or benefitted as aforesaid, said commissioners shall estimate and assess the loss and damage, benefit and advantage, apportionment and assessment, the same as in case of all other real estate.

SEC. 4. That in all cases where the whole of any lot or parcel of land or other premises, under lease or other contract, shall be taken for the purpose aforesaid, upon the filing of said report in the supreme court, as provided in the third section of this act, said lease or contract shall respectively cease and determine, and be absolutely discharged. And in case part only of any lot or parcel of land or other premises, so under lease or other contract shall be taken, all contracts and engagements respecting the same shall from the time of the filing of said report as aforesaid, cease and determine and be absolutely discharged as to the part thereof so taken, but shall remain valid as to the residue, and the rents, considerations and payments reserved or payable and to be paid for, or in respect to the same, shall be so apportioned as that the proportional part thereof justly and equitably payable, or that ought to be paid for such said residue thereof, and no more, shall be demanded or paid, or recoverable for or in respect of the same.

SEC. 5. The city of Providence shall within four months after the confirmation of the report of the commissioners, which report shall be confirmed in portions from time to time, pay to the respective persons and parties, in whose favor any sum of money shall be estimated and reported, the amount so estimated, reported and confirmed. And in default of payment within such time, said person, after application to the city treasurer for payment thereof, may sue for and recover the same with lawful interest, in which suit it shall be sufficient to declare generally for so much money due the plaintiff therein, by virtue of this act, for premises taken for the purposes herein mentioned, and it shall be lawful for the plaintiff to give any special matter in evidence under such general declaration and this act, and the report of the said commissioners, with proof of the right and title of the plaintiff to the sum demanded, shall be conclusive evidence in such suit or action.

SEC. 6. That the amounts so apportioned and as-

essed and confirmed as aforesaid to the real estates and premises, and to the owners of said real estates and premises, so required for the laying out as aforesaid, and to such real estate and premises and the owners thereof, as in the opinion of the commissioners will be benefitted thereby, though not required for such laying out, as reported by said commissioners and confirmed by said court, shall be added to the taxes assessed against such real estate and premises and the owners thereof, by the assessors of taxes for said city of Providence, at the next annual taxation thereof after the said confirmation of said report, and the same shall be and remain a lien upon such real estate and premises from and after such confirmation until the same is paid, and shall be collected in the same manner as the other taxes assessed against said real estate and the owners thereof, except in cases where the said estates or property are owned by non-residents or minors, in which case one year in addition shall be allowed.

SEC. 7. That said commissioners of estimate and assessment shall, at least thirty days before making their first report to said court as aforesaid, deposit a true copy of such report and of the plats and maps annexed thereto, in the city clerk's office of said Providence, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern, and shall at the same time give notice thereof by publishing the same in at least two of the newspapers printed in the city of Providence.

SEC. 8. That said commissioners shall each be entitled to receive the sum of five dollars for each day actually employed in the duties of their said appointment, besides all reasonable expenses for maps, surveys and plats, clerk hire and other necessary expenses and disbursements, and the same to be paid by said city of Providence.

SEC. 9. Either party who shall be dissatisfied with the report of said commissioners, shall be entitled to a hearing before said court upon his objections thereto, and upon written application to said court within twenty days after the notice shall have been given by order of court to the parties interested, as provided in the third section of this act, for a jury to hear and determine the amount of loss or damage, benefit and advantage, appor-

tionment and assessment as aforesaid, which said application shall be heard and tried by a jury under the direction of the court; and if the party making such application fail to obtain a diminution of the amount of the benefit and advantage, or apportionment and assessment, or an increase of the loss and damage, as the case may be, such party shall be liable for all costs arising after the entry of such application for a jury, and said court shall enter judgment and issue execution accordingly; and if the city of Providence apply for a jury and fail to obtain a diminution of the loss and damage, or an increase of the benefit and advantage, or apportionment and assessment, as aforesaid, it shall in like manner be liable for costs, and said court may enter judgment and issue execution for such costs.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the said city council immediately after the filing of said report in the supreme court as aforesaid, to elect in convention five residents and tax payers of said city, to be called the park commissioners, who shall have, subject to the approval of said city council, the full and exclusive control and government of said park, with full power to lay out and regulate the same; to pass by-laws for the government and management of the same; to sell the buildings in the park not required for the use thereof; to expend all moneys appropriated for the laying out, improvement and management thereof; to appoint and remove such officers under them as they may deem necessary; to prescribe their duties and fix their compensation; but shall not be authorized to incur any expenses in any year exceeding the appropriation for that year.

SEC. 11. Said commissioners shall hold their respective offices as follows: At the first election of commissioners under this act, one commissioner shall be elected, whose term of office shall expire five years from the first Monday of January, A. D. 1870, one four years, one three years, one two years, and one one year from said date, and in the month of January, 1871, and in the said month in each year thereafter, said city council shall elect one commissioner who shall hold his office for five years. Any vacancies shall be filled by the city council.

SEC. 12. It shall be lawful for said commissioners to

lease for such time as they may think advisable, not exceeding one year, the privilege of selling refreshments, supplying boats and other amusements in said park, to sell the products of the land, and add the amounts received from all leases or sales to the appropriation for the improvement of the park.

SEC. 13. Said commissioners shall annually in the month of January, make to said city council, a full report of all their proceedings, and a detailed account of all their receipts and expenditures.

SEC. 14. Said commissioners shall receive such compensation as the said city council shall prescribe, and shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, be engaged to the faithful performance of the duties thereof.

SEC. 15. Said park shall be exempted from all taxation, and shall in no case be liable for any indebtedness of said city of Providence, except for the expenses of its purchase and improvements.

SEC. 16. The city council of said city of Providence are hereby authorized to issue bonds of said city to such an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, for the payment of the expense of purchasing, laying out and improving said park as said city council shall direct, which said bonds shall be obligatory upon said city in the same manner and to the same extent as other debts lawfully contracted by said city. The money derived from the issue of said bonds may be expended by said city in defraying the expenses of the purchase, laying out and improvement of said park, but shall not be used for any other purpose.

SEC. 17. The city council of said city shall have power to direct the times and manner in which said bonds shall be issued and sold, and to establish a sinking fund for the payment thereof, and to provide for the appointments of trustees to manage said fund.

SEC. 18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

RESOLUTIONS

OF A

PUBLIC NATURE.

RESOLUTIONS authorizing certain changes in the Soldiers' Monument and making appropriations for the same.

Resolved, That the proposition of Mr. Randolph Rogers to substitute Westerly granite for white marble, at an additional cost of four thousand dollars, for the monument which he has contracted to erect to the memory of Rhode Island soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the late rebellion, be accepted.

Resolved, That the committee charged with the superintendence of the erection of the monument aforesaid, be authorized to contract with Mr. Randolph Rogers for bronze tablets for the same; and they cause to be placed on said tablets the names of the Rhode Island men in the army and navy of the United States, who fell in the war of the late rebellion, who died of their wounds, or from sickness contracted in the service during that war.

Resolved, That to defray the additional expense for the granite, and for the bronze tablets with names, there be appropriated the sum of seven thousand dollars, (\$7,000,) out of any money unappropriated in the treasury; and that the general treasurer be authorized to pay the same upon the order of the governor, on the certificate of the majority of the committee on the monument that the bill is correct.

RESOLUTIONS in honor of Rhode Island soldiers and sailors in the late rebellion.

Resolved, That it is due alike to the people of Rhode Island and to those who so nobly represented them in the naval and military service during the late rebellion, that some testimonial of public gratitude should be prepared and presented in behalf of the State to its gallant and honored defenders.

Resolved, That Mr. Flagg, of Smithfield, and Mr. Corliss, of North Providence, of the senate, and Messrs. Sayles, Freeman and Townsend, of the house, together with the secretary of state and the adjutant general, be a committee to prepare a certificate to be suitably engraved and ornamented, expressive of the admiration and regard of the people of this State for those who served her in the late war, and that a copy of the same signed by the governor and countersigned by the adjutant general be presented to each soldier or sailor from Rhode Island, who received an honorable discharge from the country's service, and the representatives of those who died in the service.

Resolved, That eighteen hundred (\$1800) dollars be appropriated out of the general treasury to defray the expenses incurred by said committee for the purpose aforesaid, and that the State auditor be, and he is, hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the amount thereof under the advice and direction of said committee.

RESOLUTION appointing a joint special committee on the affairs of the Quartermaster General's Office.

Resolved, That the report of the joint special committee on the affairs of the quartermaster general's office, which was communicated by the honorable senate to the house the 23d inst., and by the vote of the house ordered to be placed on the files, be taken from said files and recommitted to the said joint special committee with instructions to said committee to prepare

and submit to this house without delay, a full, detailed printed report of their doings since the rendition of their former printed reports on said affairs.

RESOLUTION appointing a joint special committee to report a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Resolved, That a joint special committee of the general assembly, consisting of Messrs. Van Zandt, of Newport, Miner of Cranston, and Barstow of Providence, of the house, and Messrs. Carpenter of Pawtucket, and Anthony of Johnston, of the senate, are hereby instructed forthwith to report a bill or bills abolishing imprisonment for debt in the State of Rhode Island, and so amending the existing statutes as to make processes conformable therewith.

RESOLUTION appointing a joint special committee to confer with the City Council of Providence and Town Council of North Providence, concerning the release of the Pawtucket Turnpike.

Resolved, That a joint special committee be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Darling, Barstow, and Miner on the part of the house, and Messrs. Pearce of East Providence and B. Carpenter of Pawtucket, on the part of the senate, to confer with the city council of Providence and the town council of North Providence, to see what action can be taken in regard to the release of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike to the said city of Providence and town of North Providence, and report what action should be taken in regard to said turnpike.

RESOLUTION appointing commissioners to revise and digest the Public Laws of the State.

Resolved, That the justices of the supreme court be, and they hereby are, authorized to appoint three commis-

sioners to revise the public laws of the State, to consolidate all statutes which relate to the same subject, and to digest the same under proper titles, chapters, and sections, and to report the same to the general assembly with such proposed improvements, alterations and additions as they may deem proper, and that the expenses attending the same be paid out of the general treasury upon the order of the general assembly.

RESOLUTION appointing a joint special committee to settle all outstanding claims of the State against the city of Providence.

Resolved, That Messrs. Aldrich, Collins and Hall, on the part of the house, and Messrs. Pond and Smith, on the part of the senate, be, and they are, hereby appointed a joint special committee with power to settle all outstanding claims of the State against the city of Providence arising from cases tried by the court of magistrates of the city of Providence, prosecuted by said city in behalf of the State, wherein the State paid the costs and the party prosecuting failed to obtain judgment, and all other outstanding claims which the State may have against said city, with power to send for persons and papers, and with instructions to report to the general assembly at the earliest day possible.

RESOLUTION relative to claims for military services, bounties and expenditures in the late war.

For the purpose of quieting the apprehensions of the people of the State in reference to the allowance of certain pretended claims against the State, when the evidence of the injustice of such claims may have been lost, it is hereby . . .

Resolved, That no claims for military services, bounties or military expenditures arising during or in any way growing out of the late war, shall be allowed or be paid, unless the same shall have arisen under or in accordance with the provisions of some pre-existing statute of the State.

Resolved, That this general assembly will not entertain any claim, or consider or allow or pay any claim for any military service, or for any goods furnished, labor performed or expenditure incurred, or bounty, or for any matter or thing of any kind or nature whatsoever, rendered, furnished, performed, incurred, during or in any way arising out of the late war, except for money loaned the State or for interest accruing thereon, unless the same shall be claimed from the State on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1870.

RESOLUTION to pay for the completing of the Indices of the Court Records in the County of Washington.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated and ordered to be paid to J. Henry Wells, for completing the indices of the records of the court of common pleas within and for the county of Washington, whenever the said work shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Honorable Elisha R. Potter, and upon the reception of a certificate from the said Potter that the said work has been completed, the State auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order upon the general treasurer in favor of the said Wells for the amount hereby appropriated.

RESOLUTION to confirm tax and location of School Houses in District No. 1, in Westerly.

Upon the petition of David Smith, trustee of school district number one, in the town of Westerly, praying, for reasons therein set forth, that an act may be passed confirming and validating the locations of certain school houses and the plans of said school houses, and also confirming and validating the tax of sixty cents on each one hundred dollars of the ratable estate in said district, assessed on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, to be applied towards paying for said lots of land and the erection of said school houses, said district having failed to obtain the formal approval of the school committee of said town to the said locations, plans and tax.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and the locations and plans of the said school houses are hereby established, and the levy by said district of a tax heretofore ordered, and the assessment of said tax, made on the twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1869, is hereby declared as legal and valid as the same would have been had it been levied and assessed on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1869, and had received the formal approval of the said school committee.

RESOLUTION directing the general treasurer to quitclaim to the city of Providence and the towns of North Providence and Pawtucket the State's interest in the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike.

Resolved, That the general treasurer acting under the advice and direction of the attorney general be, and he is, hereby directed to quitclaim to the city of Providence and the towns of North Providence and Pawtucket respectively, all the right, title and interest which the State of Rhode Island has in and to so much of that tract of land, known as the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike road, including the toll-house and lot (together with the bridge in the village of Pawtucket,) as doth lie in each of said towns: on condition that said city and towns by their respective councils, shall on or before the first day of May next, accept and agree to maintain as a public highway so much of said road and bridge as lie within their respective limits.

Resolved, That the agent of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike be, and he is, hereby directed to suspend all outlays of money on said turnpike (except such as is absolutely necessary to keep the same in a safe condition for travel) and all outlays of money for lighting said road.

Resolved, That the agent of the Providence and Pawtucket turnpike, shall upon notice to him by the general treasurer of a conveyance (under the provisions of this act) of said road to the city of Providence and the towns of North Providence and Pawtucket, open the gate and stop taking toll and deliver possession of said road property to said city and towns.

RESOLUTION directing the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Newport County to prepare indices.

Resolved, That the clerk of the court of common pleas for Newport county is hereby directed to prepare indices to the records of judgments in said court, and page said records from the year 1800 to 1818 both inclusive.

Resolved, That said clerk is also hereby instructed to prepare indices to, and page, the records of judgments of the court of general sessions from the year 1746 to 1837 both inclusive.

Resolved, That the auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer in favor of said clerk for seventy-five dollars in full payment whenever the foregoing orders shall be executed by said clerk.

RESOLUTION relative to payment of interest upon State bonds issued August 10th, 1861, after April 1st, 1868.

WHEREAS, This general assembly, by a resolution passed at the January session, A. D. 1868, fixed upon the first day of April, A. D. 1868, as the time when the outstanding bonds of the State, issued under an act passed August 10th, A. D. 1861, should be paid, and in said resolution provided that the State should pay no interest on any of the said bonds after said first day of April, 1868, and that the general treasurer be directed to notify the holders of said bonds to bring in the same for payment, and

WHEREAS, Several of the owners and holders of said bonds did not receive actual notice of the passage of said resolution until long after the time fixed by said resolution for presenting the same for payment, and some of said bonds have been paid leaving coupons in the hands of the former owners and holders of said bonds unpaid, representing interest from April 1st to October 1st, A. D. 1868, and two or more of said bonds have not been presented for payment. It is therefore

Resolved, That the general treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to pay to the owners and

holders of coupons upon said bonds representing interest on same from April 1st to October 1st, 1868, the amount of interest represented by said coupons, upon the surrendering and delivering up to the general treasurer such coupons.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be also authorized and instructed to pay to the owners and holders of the said bonds now remaining unpaid, amounting to twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500), the amount represented in said bonds, and the accrued interest on the same to the time of payment thereof, provided that no interest shall be paid thereon after the first day of April, A. D. 1869.

RESOLUTION directing the General Treasurer to release to the city of Providence, certain land belonging to the State of Rhode Island required for the widening and straightening of North Main Street.

WHEREAS, The city council of the city of Providence have made application to the supreme court of this State, at their October term for the county of Providence, A. D. 1868, representing that it is desirable and necessary to lay out, straighten and widen North Main street in said city, of a width of sixty feet, from Market Square to Smith street, and

WHEREAS, There will be required for the purpose of such widening and straightening, a certain strip of land on the westerly side of the State house lot, belonging to the State of Rhode Island, comprising seven hundred and twenty-two square feet, more or less, according to the plat hereto annexed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the general treasurer be and he hereby is authorized, empowered and directed to make, execute and deliver to the city of Providence, a quitclaim deed of the strip of land above described, in trust, nevertheless, that the same be appropriated and kept open as a public street; *Provided, however*, That this resolution shall not go into effect until the city council of said city of Providence shall elect to make said improvement.

RESOLUTION for enquiry into the expediency of removing the State Armory from Benefit Street, Providence.

Resolved, That Lysander Flagg, of Smithfield, and Lewis B. Smith, of Barrington, on the part of the senate, and Messrs. Olney Arnold, of North Providence, Lycurgus Sayles of Providence, and Jabez W. Mowry of Smithfield, on the part of the house of representatives, be appointed a committee to make inquiries as to the expediency and possibility of removing the armory on Benefit street in the city of Providence to some more suitable location, and to make report relative thereto.

RESOLUTION of inquiry relative to appropriations for repairs on the Court House in Bristol.

Resolved, That Mr. Butler, of Warwick, on the part of the senate, and Messrs. Clarke and Collins on the part of the house of representatives, be a committee to inquire what portion of the sums of money appropriated by the resolution passed at the January session, 1865, for "carpeting, painting and cleaning the court house in Bristol," and by the resolution passed at the January session, 1866, "making appropriations for repairs on the court house in Bristol county," have been drawn from the treasury by the committee appointed to execute said resolutions, and also to inquire what portion of the moneys so appropriated has been applied to the purposes contemplated by said resolutions, and that such committee make report to the general assembly as soon as practicable.

REPORT of Committee, and Resolution relative to appropriations relative for repairs of Court House in Bristol.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:

The undersigned, a joint committee appointed by this honorable body to investigate and report what disposition has been made of the moneys heretofore appro-

priated during the years 1865 and 1866 for the repairs of the court house in Bristol, beg leave to report—

That the sum of \$300 was appropriated for said purpose during the year 1865, and that a like amount was appropriated in the year 1866 for the same purpose :

That Joseph M. Blake, of Bristol, was appointed a committee to carry out the objects of said appropriation :

That on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1865, said Blake drew from the State treasurer the sum of \$300, and that on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1866, said Blake drew the other sum of \$300 :

That the said Blake appeared before them, and they inquired of him in reference to the disposition of said moneys, and that in said examination he stated that he had received said sums making the sum of \$600, and that he was unable to state whether a little more or a little less than the sum of \$300 had been expended, but produced no vouchers for any expenditures to your committee, and stated he had not made any report of his doings to the general assembly, although three or four years has passed by since those appropriations were made and drawn :

That he had not expended the last sum of \$300 by him drawn, and that said sum is now in his hands unexpended.

The committee therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying resolution.

Respectfully submitted by

WILLIAM BUTLER,
 GEORGE L. CLARKE, } *Committee.*
 JAMES C. COLLINS.

Resolved, That Mr. William Butler, of Warwick, on the part of the senate, and Messrs. James C. Collins, of North Providence, and George L. Clarke, of Providence, on the part of the house, be appointed a committee to adjust all accounts between Joseph M. Blake and the State of Rhode Island, growing out of the appropriations made by the State and received by the said Blake, during the years 1865 and 1866 for repairs of the Bristol court house, with full authority to take all

necessary measures to collect from him all sums found due from him over and above what has been legitimately expended by him, and to pay over all sums thus collected to the general treasurer.

RESOLUTION to continue the Joint Special Committee to settle the accounts between the State and Joseph M. Blake.

Resolved, That the joint special committee appointed to settle the accounts between the State and Joseph M. Blake, Esq., be, and the same is, hereby continued with authority to sit in vacation and power to report at the next May session of this general assembly.

RESOLUTION authorizing the General Treasurer to hire money for the use of the State.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized by and with the advice of the governor, to hire for the use of the State a sum of money not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars, should it be deemed by him advisable, provided that the same shall not be hired for a longer period than until the 10th day of January, A. D. 1870.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Registration Returns.

Resolved, That an additional allowance of two hundred and fifty dollars be made to the committee on registration of the Rhode Island Medical Society, towards defraying the cost of preparing the last two registration reports, of which one hundred dollars is for the fourteenth report for the year 1866, and one hundred and fifty dollars for the fifteenth report for the year 1867.

RESOLUTION appointing a Committee to procure a room for the Sheriff of Providence County.

Resolved, That Messrs. Aldrich, Collins and Bliss, on the part of the house, and Messrs. Anthony, of Johnston, and Pearce, of East Providence, on the part of the senate, be and they are hereby appointed a committee with authority to provide a suitable room for an office for the sheriff of Providence county, provided that the rent shall not exceed three hundred and fifty dollars per year.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for the State Law Library.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the treasury for supplying the deficiencies in the state law library, provided that the expenditure be made under the direction of the justices of the supreme court, and the books when purchased be labelled with a suitable label, as the property of the State.

RESOLUTION authorizing the purchase of a farm for the location of a House of Correction, and Asylum for the Insane Poor, and making an appropriation therefor.

Resolved, That a committee of seven, consisting of one from each county, to be appointed by the governor, together with the mayors of Providence and Newport, be and are hereby empowered to negotiate for and purchase a suitable farm, of not less than two hundred acres, for the location of a house of correction, a state asylum for the insane poor, and for such other purposes as the general assembly may direct, provided the price paid for said farm shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the said committee are directed to report at the next May session of this general assembly.

The governor subsequently appointed the following named gentlemen on the committee: Joseph Osborne, of Newport county; Samuel W. Church, of Bristol county; Joseph W. Sweet, of Providence county; Ezra J. Cady, of Kent county, and Samuel H. Cross, of Washington county.

RESOLUTION directing the Committee on the State Farm to report plans for House of Correction and State Pauper system.

Resolved, That the committee appointed to negotiate for and purchase a farm for a house of correction, State insane asylum and other purposes, be, and they are hereby instructed to report at the next May session of the general assembly a plan for the organization and establishment of a house of correction and State pauper system, with the necessary bills or resolutions to carry the same into effect, and also the plans for and estimated cost of such buildings as may be needed until permanent structures are erected.

RESOLUTION fixing the salaries of certain military officers.

The salary of the adjutant general is hereby fixed for the ensuing year at three hundred dollars.

The salary of the quartermaster general for the same period is hereby fixed at two hundred dollars.

The salary of the paymaster general for said year is hereby fixed at one hundred dollars.

RESOLUTION to provide for repairing, carpeting and re-furnishing the Court House in the county of Bristol.

Resolved, That the sum of four hundred dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated for repairing, carpeting and otherwise re-furnishing the court house in the county of Bristol; and that Messrs. Bogert, of Bris-

tol, on the part of the house, and Wheaton Allen, of Warren, on the part of the senate, and the sheriff of the said county of Bristol, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to superintend the same; and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for a sum not exceeding the amount of said appropriation, to pay such bills as said committee may contract in carrying out the object of this resolution.

RESOLUTION making an additional appropriation of \$197.66 for repairing and re-furnishing the Court House in the County of Bristol.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and ninety-seven and sixty-six one-hundredths dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated from any moneys not otherwise appropriated in the general treasury, in addition to the sum of four hundred dollars already appropriated for repairing and re-furnishing the court house in Bristol; and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer to the further amount of one hundred and ninety-seven and sixty-six one-hundredths dollars, in favor of parties having claims against the State for re-furnishing and repairing said court house, provided that said committee shall first certify to the correctness of said bills.

RESOLUTION making provisions for National Cemeteries in the West.

In the matter of the communication from sundry persons in Kentucky, addressed to his excellency the governor, and setting forth the propriety of erecting monuments to the brave men who lie buried in the various national cemeteries, and proposing that the cost of such monuments shall be defrayed by the several States whose citizens have been so buried, and that each State shall furnish a sum "per capita" for each soldier so buried,

Resolved, The house of representatives concurring

herewith, that his excellency the governor be, and he is hereby authorized to confer with any committee which now exists or may hereafter be appointed by the several States interested for the accomplishment of the above set forth purpose, and that he have authority to bind the State to contribute its proportional part of the cost of said monuments, provided that such part shall not bear a greater proportion to the whole cost, than the number of Rhode Island soldiers buried in said cemeteries bears to the whole number of soldiers buried therein, provided that the whole cost thereof shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

RESOLUTIONS

OF A

PRIVATE NATURE.

RESOLUTION to re-imburse the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery for money expended in uniforms, equipments, repair of armory, etc.

Resolved, That the sum of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars is hereby appropriated to re-imburse the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery for money expended by them in equipping and uniforming their men, in repairing their armory, and taking care of certain State property; and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer in favor of said company for the above amount.

RESOLUTION authorizing the loan of \$2,000 to the Tower Light Battery.

Upon the petition of the Tower Light Battery, praying for a loan of money from the State to aid said company in paying for its armory:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer thereof be granted, and that the general treasurer be directed to make a loan of the sum of two thousand dollars to said company upon receipt of said company's note for that amount,

payable in five years from the date thereof and secured by mortgage on the armory and other property of the company in the village of Pawtucket, and a policy of insurance against loss by fire for a sum not less than twenty-five hundred dollars.

RESOLUTION for the distribution of the Revised Statutes and Census of 1865.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to deliver to each of the members of the present general assembly who have not previously received copies from the state, one copy of the revised statutes of Rhode Island printed in 1867; and to each of the members two copies of the census of Rhode Island for the year 1865.

RESOLUTION providing for the cost of editing and printing a "Documentary History of Rhode Island in the Old Continental Congress, with the Journal of the Convention that adopted the Constitution in May, 1790."

Resolved, That the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars be allowed to the heirs of the late William R. Staples, for the manuscript of a work entitled "Documentary History of Rhode Island in the Old Continental Congress, with the Journal of the Convention that adopted the Constitution in May, 1790," and that the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer in favor of the legal representative of said heirs, for the said sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, on receiving from them a receipt in full for all claims against the State on account of said work.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be allowed to Reuben A. Guild for editing the aforesaid work of the late William R. Staples, and that the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for said sum in favor of the said Reuben A. Guild, upon the completion of his editorial labors.

Resolved, That the editorial labors of the said Reuben A. Guild shall include correcting the proof and superintending the printing of five hundred copies of the said work under a contract already made with the State printers.

Resolved, That the volume when completed be delivered to the secretary of state, who shall then cause twenty-five copies of the work to be given to the family of the deceased author, and shall distribute one copy to each member of the present general assembly, and the remainder under the direction of the general assembly.

Resolved, That the former resolutions making appropriations for the objects above specified, with the exception of the resolution accepting the proposal of the State printers for printing the aforesaid work, be, and the same are, hereby rescinded.

RESOLUTION providing for the purchase and distribution of fifty-two copies of the Life and Correspondence of Major Gen. Nathanael Greene.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to purchase fifty-two copies of Prof. George W. Greene's Life and Correspondence of Major General Nathanael Greene, which books he shall deliver to the following public libraries and literary institutions in the State :

Library of Brown University.

Providence Athenæum.

Library of the Mechanics and Manufacturers Association.

Young Men's Christian Association, Providence.

Franklin Lyceum, Providence.

Brownson Library, South Providence.

Friends' Boarding School.

Library of the Butler Hospital.

Redwood Library, Newport.

Free Public Library, Newport.

Mechanics' Library, Newport.

Newport Lyceum, Newport.

Peoples' Free Library, Newport.

Pilots' Library, Newport.

Rhode Island Historical Society.

- East Greenwich New Library.
 Pawcatuck Library, Westerly.
 Village Library, Slatersville.
 Aborn Library, North Scituate.
 Foster Centr  Library.
 Harrisville Library.
 Block Island Library, New Shoreham.
 Lapham Institute, Scituate.
 Narragansett Library, Peacedale.
 Pawtuxet Library, Pawtuxet.
 Warwick Library, Old Warwick.
 Young Mens' Christian Association, Bristol.
 Pascoag Library, Pascoag.
 Anthony Lyceum Library, Coventry.
 Manton Library, Chepachet.
 Bar Library, Providence.
 Library of the State Prison, Providence.
 Library of Providence Reform School, Providence.
 Young Mens' L'Ouverture Library Association, Providence.
- Union for Christian Work, Providence.
 - Young Mens' Christian Association of Pawtucket.
 - Celtic Literary Association of Pawtucket.
 - Pawtucket Library, Pawtucket.
 - Library at Diamond Hill, Cumberland.
 - Working Mens' Library, Portsmouth.
 - Jamestown Philomenean Library.
 - Harris Institute, Woonsocket.
 - Carrington Library, Woonsocket.
 - Woonsocket Lyceum, Woonsocket.
 - Washington Village School Library, Coventry.
 - Union Society Library, Tiverton.
 - High School Library, Warren.
 - Hopkinton Academy, Hopkinton. •
 - Centredale Public Library, Centredale.
 - Louisquissett Library, Smithfield.
 - Charlestown Library, Charlestown.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be directed to pay to G. P. Putnam & Son, the sum of one hundred and forty dollars for fifty-two copies of the book referred to upon the order of the secretary of state.

RESOLUTION for the payment of Amos C. Weeden, for military seavices.

Resolved, That the state auditor be, and he hereby is, directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to Amos C. Weeden for compensation for military services, taking therefor from said Weeden his receipt in full.

RESOLUTION authorizing the inspector of the State prison to allow the warden the cost of maintaining a horse, &c.

Voted and Resolved, That the warden of the State prison be allowed in addition to his annual salary, a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, for the maintenance of a horse to be exclusively used in the service of the prison, and the board of inspectors are hereby authorized to appropriate said amount according to their discretion.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Jesse Matteson for repayment to him of commutation money:

Resolved, That the State auditor be, and he hereby is, directed to draw his order upon the general treasurer for the sum of three hundred dollars to be paid to Jesse Matteson for money by him paid to the State in lieu of a substitute under the draft of July, A. D. 1863, upon said Matteson executing a receipt in full against the State.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Joseph S. Manchester, praying for compensation for military services.

Resolved, That the State auditor be, and he hereby is, directed to make his order upon the general treasurer for the sum of two hundred eighty-two dollars and ninety cents (\$282 90,) to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to Joseph S. Manchester for his services as second lieutenant in the 7th regiment R. I. volunteers from July 1st, A. D. 1862, to the 22d day of Sep-

tember, A. D. 1862, upon said Manchester executing a full discharge of all claims against this State.

RESOLUTION authorizing James McCann to peddle without license.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he is, hereby directed to issue to James McCann a disabled soldier, a license to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver and German silver ware, for the term of one year, without cost to the said James McCann, and that said license be not transferable.

Upon the petition of Bernard Campbell for leave to peddle without license :

Resolved, That the general treasurer is, hereby directed to issue a license to Bernard Campbell to peddle any merchandise except watches, jewelry, gold and silver, and German silver ware, for the term of one year without cost to said Campbell, and that said license be not transferable.

On the petition of Oliver P. Coggeshall for leave to peddle without a license :

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be and the same is, hereby granted, and the said Oliver P. Coggeshall is hereby authorized to peddle without license for the period of one year from the passage of this resolution.

RESOLUTION authorizing Joseph Costley, a disabled Rhode Island soldier, to peddle without license.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he is, hereby directed to issue to Joseph Costley, a disabled Rhode Island soldier, a license to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver and German silver

ware for the term of one year, without cost to the said Joseph Costley, and that said license be not transferable.

Upon the petition of Mary Clarkin, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that the estate of her deceased husband may be relieved from liability upon a certain recognizance entered into by her husband in his life time to the State as surety for one James Wallace.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted and the estate of the said Robert Clarkin is hereby discharged from liability on account of said recognizance, and the attorney general is hereby directed to discontinue all the proceedings against the estate of the said Robert Clarkin for the collection of the amount of said recognizance upon payment to the State of all costs which have been incurred in any suit which has been commenced for such purpose.

RESOLUTION directing the payment of certain money to Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, for services in settling the last instalment of the accounts of the State with the United States.

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated in full for said services to date, and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for said sum, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION restoring to Joseph Hull his political rights.

Upon the petition of Joseph Hull, praying that he may be restored to his political rights lost by reason of his conviction of larceny,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and the said Joseph Hull is hereby restored to the right and privilege of voting, and may exercise such rights and privileges upon the same terms as other qualified citizens of the State.

RESOLUTION to change the name of Obed Elwin Paine.

Upon the petition of Obed Elwin Paine, of Smithfield, that his name be changed to Elwin Obed Paine,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and that the name of the said Obed Elwin Paine be and the same is hereby changed to Elwin Obed Paine, and that by the latter name he shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subjected to all the duties and liabilities to which he would have been entitled or subjected, had not this act been passed.

RESOLUTION authorizing Peter McMahan to peddle without license.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he hereby is, directed to issue to Peter McMahan a license to peddle merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver and German silver ware, for the term of one year, without cost to said Peter McMahan, and that said license be not transferable.

RESOLUTION authorizing Joseph M. Taylor to peddle without license.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to issue to Joseph M. Taylor, a soldier in the war of 1812, a license to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver and german silver ware, for the term of one year, without cost to the said Joseph M. Taylor, and that said license be not transferable.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Alexander Eddy, praying for the passage of an act authorizing him to apply for a new trial upon an appeal from the Court of Probate of the town of Gloucester.

Voted and Resolved, That said petition and accompanying act be continued until the next May session of the general assembly, and that the petitioner cause notice of the pendency thereof to be given, by leaving with the town clerk of Gloucester, a copy of said petition and act and of this vote at least thirty days previous to said session.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of George R. Gardner, praying for reasons therein stated, to be released from Providence County Jail, and for other relief.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby so far granted, that the justices authorized by the tenth section of the 198th chapter of the revised statutes to administer the oath prescribed by the eleventh section of said chapter to poor debtors, are hereby authorized to administer said oath to the said Gardner upon his present commitment to the Providence county jail, upon an execution in favor of Fidelio Fenner of the City of Providence, issued out of the supreme court, for said county of Providence, in the manner and with the same effect as if the said Gardner was committed for debt within the meaning of the first section of said chapter.

Provided, That upon examination in the same manner as provided in said tenth section, the said justices shall be satisfied that the said Gardner would be entitled to have said oath administered to him, if said commitment was for debt within the meaning of said first section of said chapter, the said Gardner causing the said Fenner to be cited as provided in said chapter for citing creditors of poor debtors, and executing an assignment as in said chapter provided.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Jane Elizabeth Osborn, of Providence, for change of name.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the name of the said Jane Elizabeth Osborn be, and the same is hereby changed to Jane Elizabeth Boyden, and that by the latter name she be, and hereby is, made subject to all the duties and entitled to all the privileges that she would have been subject or entitled to, had this act not have been passed.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of the United Congregational Society of the town of Little Compton, praying that they may be allowed to sell their land lying in the south-westerly part of the town.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted and that the said United Congregational Society be, and is, hereby authorized and empowered to sell and convey all their rights, title and interest in and to said land.

RESOLUTION directing certain copies of the Report in relation to salmon and other migratory fish to be delivered to the committee making the report.

Resolved, That fifty copies of the report of the commissioners to investigate the practicability of restocking the waters of the State with salmon and other migratory fish be delivered to said commissioners to be distributed by them.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Andrew J. Correy, of Jamestown, for change of name of his minor son, Alfred Correy, to Alfred Richard Correy.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and that the name

of the said Alfred Correy be, and the same is hereby changed to Alfred Richard Correy, and that by the latter name he shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the liabilities to which he would have been entitled or subjected, had not his name been changed.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Solomon H. Harvey, of the city and county of Providence, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that his name be changed to Solomon H. Hale.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petitioner be, and the same is hereby granted, and that the said Solomon H. Harvey shall be hereafter called by the name of Solomon H. Hale, and by that name shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subjected to all the duties and obligations to which he would have been entitled or subjected, if this resolution had not been passed.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Committee on the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, to employ a clerk.

Resolved, That the joint special committee on the abolition of imprisonment for debt be, and hereby are, authorized to employ a clerk to assist them, to whom reasonable compensation shall be paid for his services.

RESOLUTION to change the name of Patience Cushing.

Upon the petition of Perry B. Cushing, of Providence, praying that the Christian name of his minor daughter, Patience Cushing, be changed to that of Nora Barney Cushing,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the name of the said Patience be, and hereby is, changed

to Nora Barney Cushing, and that by the latter name she shall hereafter be known and called, and under said name shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges, to which she would have been subject or entitled, had not her name been changed.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Henry D. Tripe, of Gloucester, praying that his name may be changed to that of Henry D. Tripp.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the name of the said Henry D. Tripe be, and the same is, hereby changed to that of Henry D. Tripp, and that in future he shall be known only by such name; by which name he shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges he would have been entitled to, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities he would have been subject to, had his name not been changed.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Rowland Hazard, praying for change of name of his minor child.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and that the name of said Theodore Peace Hazard be, and the same is hereby changed to Rowland Gibson Hazard, and by said latter name shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subjected to all the duties and liabilities to which he would have been entitled and subject, had his name not been changed.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Charles Jackson and others for leave to sell real estate.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Charles Jackson, as trustee named in a certain deed of trust from Henry Jackson to the said Charles Jackson,

dated the 26th day of February, 1842, and recorded in the records of deeds in the city of Providence, in book number 81, page 245, be authorized to sell and convey all or any portion of the real estate mentioned in said deed, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the northwest corner thereof, at a point one hundred and ten feet easterly from the westerly line of North Main street, in said Providence, and on the southerly line of land of the heirs of Amaziah Waterman, thence easterly on said southerly line of said heirs' land to a point one hundred and three feet westerly of the westerly line of Benefit street, in said Providence, thence southerly on a line parallel with said Benefit street to the centre of a gangway referred to in said deed, thence westerly on the centre of said gangway to a point one hundred and ten feet easterly of the westerly line of said North Main street, thence northerly in a straight line to the place of beginning, subject to all the limitations and conditions of the deed of said gangway, and that such sale and conveyance be as valid and effectual for all purposes, as though the written assent of Mary W. Flagg, one of the *cestuis que* trust named in said deed, and now deceased, had been obtained previous thereto.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of John R. Bartlett and Fannie O. Bartlett for leave to the said Fannie to sell real estate in Smithfield and Cumberland.

WHEREAS, It appears that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1861, Christopher Rhodes, then of Warwick, since deceased, for a valuable consideration, made and executed a deed of that date, wherein and whereby he conveyed to Harvey Chace and Samuel B. Chace, their heirs and assigns, all his right, title and interest in and to certain tracts of land and water power and personal property therein described and situated in the towns of Smithfield and Cumberland, the same being one-fourth of the estate owned by the Albion Company: and whereas, said deed was duly recorded in the records of land evidence in the town of Smithfield, in book 34,

page 251, and in the records of the town of Cumberland, in book 25, pages 519 and 520. And,

WHEREAS, Said deed was executed by John R. Bartlett, one of the petitioners, acting in the execution of said deed, as the attorney of the said Christopher Rhodes under a power of attorney executed in that behalf by the said Rhodes. And,

WHEREAS, since the decease of said Christopher Rhodes, some supposed informalities or defects have been discovered, connected with the said power of attorney, the execution of the same and of said deed. And,

WHEREAS, The said Fannie O. Bartlett, one of the petitioners aforesaid, and one of the heirs at law of the said Christopher Rhodes is under age, to wit, of the age of eighteen years, and unable in the law to make a deed of confirmation and release to the said Harvey and Samuel B. Chace of her interest in said premises. It is

Voted and Resolved, That the said Fannie O. Bartlett, minor as aforesaid, be, and she hereby is, authorized to sell and convey by quitclaim, deed or otherwise, unto the said Harvey Chace and Samuel B. Chace, their heirs and assigns, all the right, title and interest in and to the said premises described in said deed made by the said Christopher Rhodes, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1861, as aforesaid, and which said deed or conveyance when executed by the said Fannie O. Bartlett, shall be effectual to vest in the said Harvey Chace, and Samuel B. Chace, their heirs and assigns, all the right, title and interest of the said Fannie O. Bartlett, in and to the said premises, in the same manner and with the same effect as if said Fannie at the time of the execution of said deed were of full age.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Harvey Chace and others.

WHEREAS, It appears that John R. Bartlett, of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, in the year 1861 was appointed guardian by the court of probate of the town of Warwick, of the estates of William Rhodes and Julia Rhodes, and other minor children of Robert Rhodes, formerly of said Warwick, deceased; and

WHEREAS, The said Bartlett there-afterwards, to wit, on the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1861, was authorized by the said court of probate to sell the interest of his said wards, including the interest of said William and Julia, in and to all the real and personal estate owned by the Albion Company, of which said company said Robert Rhodes was a member at the time of his decease, said real estate consisting of lands, buildings and water power and other appurtenances, situate in the towns of Smithfield and Cumberland, in this State; and

WHEREAS, There afterwards, to wit, on the eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the said Bartlett, in his capacity as guardian under the power aforesaid, made and executed a deed of that date to said Harvey Chace and Samuel B. Chace, their heirs and assigns, of all the right, title and interest which his said wards had in and to the said real and personal estate before mentioned, the same being specifically described in said deed, and said deed being recorded in the records of land evidence in the said town of Smithfield, in book thirty-four, page two hundred and seventy-eight, and in the records of land evidence in the town of Cumberland, in book twenty-five, page five hundred and twenty-nine; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the bonds given by the said Bartlett, guardian as aforesaid, to wit, the bond given by him upon his appointment as guardian, and the bond given by him before the making of said sale and the execution of said deed, are not in the precise form prescribed by the statutes of this State and in consequence thereof some question has been made as to the validity of the title of the said Harvey Chace and Samuel B. Chace in and to the premises conveyed to them by the said deed from said John R. Bartlett, guardian as aforesaid; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the said William Rhodes and Julia Rhodes are still under age, it is

Voted and Resolved, That said deed, sale and conveyance from said John R. Bartlett, guardian as aforesaid, to the said Harvey Chace and Samuel B. Chace, dated the 8th day of April, A. D. 1861, as aforesaid, be, and the same hereby is, ratified, established and confirmed,

and said deed is hereby declared and made valid and effectual to convey to and vest in the said Harvey Chace and Samuel B. Chace, their heirs and assigns, all that right, title and interest of the said Julia and William, minors as aforesaid, in the premises described in said deed, which would have been conveyed to and vested in the said Harvey Chace and Samuel B. Chace, their heirs and assigns by said deed, in case the said bonds given by the said Bartlett, as aforesaid, and all the other proceedings and acts of said Bartlett and of said court of probate in relation to said sale and deed, had been in regular and proper form.

RESOLUTION authorizing the children of Mary King to change their names.

Upon the petition of Mary King, and her children, Florentine Ayala Hart, Jerome Allen Hart, Jose Berre Hart, and George Richards Hart, all of the city and county of Providence, praying for a change of the names of said children.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted; and that henceforth the said Florentine shall be known and called by the name of Floren King, the said Jerome by the name of Jerome Allen King, the said Jose by the name of Jose Berre King, and the said George by the name of George Richards King, and that the said children respectively be subject to all the liabilities and entitled to all the rights and privileges that they would be subject and entitled to had their names not been changed.

RESOLUTION establishing and confirming the report of the committee appointed to relay a portion of the road from Killingly, Connecticut, to Providence, called the "Chalkstone Road."

Resolved, That the report of Gideon Bradford, Charles T. Hall and Niles B. Schubarth, a committee appointed

by the general assembly at the January session, A. D. 1868, to relay a portion of the Chalkstone road, be, and the same is, hereby accepted, and that the lines of said road as the same are marked on the plat accompanying said report be, and are hereby established and confirmed,

Provided, however, that the titles of the several parties whose buildings are upon said road, between the line of the city of Providence and Smith street be, and are hereby granted, so far as the buildings only encroach on said road as shown by said map accompanying said report.

REPORT of the Committee for the relaying of a portion of the State Road from Killingly, Conn., to Providence, R. I., now called the "Chalkstone Road," to the Powder Mill Turnpike. (Smith street,) and that portion of it laying between said Smith street and the city line, Orms street.

We, the subscribers, being appointed a committee by the honorable general assembly, at its January session, 1868, to relay, and substantially define by stone bounds, the lines of the State road, leading from Providence, through North Providence, Johnston, Smithfield and Gloucester, to the State line of Connecticut, that portion of said road from the line of the city of Providence on Orms street to the Powder Mill Turnpike, (now Smith street,) in conformity with the relay of said road, made by the general assembly, at its October session, 1789; thence continuing from the junction of said turnpike with the Chalkstone road, and relaying to the line of the town of Johnston, or the Manton bridge over the Woonasquatucket river, three rods wide, according to the original width thereof, do report:

That agreeable to our appointment, we began at the Manton bridge, (formerly Triptown, (thence N. 56° E., 5 rods 23 links to a granite bound, marked on the accompanying plat, (which said plat is a part of our report,) as sta. No. 1; thence N. 66° E., 18 rods 15 links to a granite bound, (sta. 2;) thence N. 82° E., 23 rods

2 links, to a granite bound, (sta. 3,) which said stone bounds, up to this point, were put in by a committee appointed by the town council of North Providence, in the year 1864, for the purpose of relaying and defining the lines of the Tar bridge road. This last named bound is on line with the present fence, and three rods from the northerly line of the Chalkstone road. From station No. 3, we proceeded S. 78° E., 36 rods on a line parallel to, and three rods southerly from the base of a new and substantial bank wall on the northerly side, to a granite bound, at sta. No. 4; thence S. $72^{\circ} 30'$ E., 10 rods, to a granite bound, (sta. 5;) thence S. 47° E., 14 rods to a granite bound, at sta. No. 6, on the east side of the brook; thence S. $42\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E., 36 rods 23 links, to a granite bound, (sta. 7.) This last named line is on a general range with an ancient wall. From station No. 7 to sta. No. 8, and we run on a curve of 6 rods radius and 8 rods 15 links chord, S. 89° E., to a stone bound, (sta. 8;) thence N. $44\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E., 15 rods, through centre of old wall to a granite bound, (sta. 9;) thence S. 77° E., 38 rods, along the line of old wall to centre of a large rock, (sta. 10,) with a hole drilled in the top. This *rock* was also a bound in the relay of 1789. Thence S. 39° E., 32 rods to a granite bound, (sta. 11,) in the line with old wall; thence S. 67° E., 15 rods, to a granite bound, (sta. 12,) formerly the corner of Elisha Brown's barn yard; thence S. $83\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E., $32\frac{1}{2}$ rods to a granite bound in wall, (sta. 13,) formerly a white oak tree. The northerly line of the road in this course, strikes the S. E. corner of the Elisha Brown house, and 2 feet 9 inches south of the S. W. corner thereof. From station No. 13, the relay of 1789 calls for a straight line to the north west corner of the widow Dement's house, but finding that such a course, would strike several feet south of the present occupation and known bounds on the top of the hill, we run a straight line S. 86° E., 84 rods 16 links, to a granite bound, (sta. 14,) at the corner of wall; thence S. 80° E., 29 rods 19 links to angle in wall, (sta. 15,) formerly the N. W. corner of the widow Dement's house; thence S. 69° E., 69 rods $5\frac{1}{2}$ links to granite bound, (sta. 16.)

This last course is on line with a prominent stone wall said to be where it always has been, and agreeing also very nearly with the survey of 1789, it follows that the

road which is here only about two rods wide should be made three rods wide, by taking off from the north side, as represented on the plat. From station 16, we run the following courses and distances, following the road as now traveled, as near as we could without departing too widely from the former relay, which we have represented on the map by red dotted lines. S. $77\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E, 45 rods 1 link to a granite bound, (sta. 17,) thence S. $86^{\circ} 26'$ E, 27 rods 1 link to a granite bound, (sta. 18,) thence N. $84^{\circ} 2'$ E, 16 rods $15\frac{1}{2}$ links to a granite bound, (sta. 19,) thence N. $73^{\circ} 44'$ E, 74 rods 3 links to a granite bound, (sta. 20,) thence S. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E., 25 rods $20\frac{1}{2}$ links to a granite bound 3 feet 11 inches west of bake-house, (sta. 21,) thence S. $72^{\circ} 32'$ E., 5 rods 18 links to (sta. 22,) at a point 22 inches south from front of barn; thence S. $88^{\circ} 37'$ E., 20 rods 14 links to granite bound, (sta. 23,) 5 feet south of fence; thence N. $85^{\circ} 42'$ E., 63 rods 24 links to granite bound, (sta. 24,) west side of Zone street; thence N. $83^{\circ} 43'$ E., 34 rods 4 links to granite bound at the S. W. corner of the Powder Mill Turnpike and the Chalkstone road (sta. 25.) The fence at this point is $64\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the Chalkstone road, measuring at right angles with said road and the store opposite, (S. W. corner of the Chalkstone road and the Powder Mill Turnpike,) 9 feet 6 inches on said Chalkstone road, as indicated on the map.

(ORMS STREET.)

The lines of that portion of the said State road laying between the Powder Mill Turnpike (Smith street,) and the line of the city of Providence, we found no difficulty in establishing from ancient bounds known and recognized for more than fifty years, as the bounds of this part of the Killingly road. One of these bounds is the Fenner Angell tavern, on the corner of Orms and Davis street, and the other, an ancient bound stone on the southerly side of the old Plainfield road, (Valley road,) opposite the east line of Zone street. A straight line from one to the other of these bounds defines the southerly line of Orms street, and agrees both with the relay of 1789 and the present occupation, as far as Jefferson street. From Jefferson street to Smith street,

there is more or less encroachments, as will more fully appear on the map. It will be noticed by looking on the said map, that the encroachments are on both sides of the street, up to Carroll street, where Orms street is now less than two rods wide. The fence on the north side being $11\frac{3}{4}$ feet, and the fence on the south side 7 feet on said street. It may also be proper to state here, that the land on the south side of Orms street, between Jefferson and Smith streets, as originally platted and sold in house lots, does not extend as far north by several feet as the line we have now re-established, and that therefore the owners of the lots fronting on the southerly side of said Orms street, will actually have more land, after the street has been widened to three rods, than what their deeds cover.

Agreeable to our instruction we have placed granite bounds on both sides of Orms street, at each side of the cross streets as indicated on the accompanying map; also on both sides of the Chalkstone road at each angle to Zone street, and from said street to the Powder Mill Turnpike, at each cross street.

The accompanying map is an exact draft or plan of said highway, as surveyed, bounded and marked out by us.

Given under our hands and seals this eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1869.

GIDEON BRADFORD,	[L. s.]
CHARLES E. HALL,	[L. s.]
N. B. SCHUBARTH,	[L. s.]

UPON the petition of T. P. McFarland, Amasa Sprague and others, praying for the pardon and release from State Prison of Owen McCarthy.

Voted and Resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the said petition, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor, on the condition that the said prisoner leave this country for Ireland, and that the warden of the state prison be directed to liberate the said Owen McCarthy from his imprisonment on said conditions being complied with.

UPON the petition of Thomas A. Wilkinson, praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the State Prison.

Voted and Resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition of the said Thomas A. Wilkinson, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor, and that the warden of the state prison be directed to release said Wilkinson from his said imprisonment.

RESOLUTION for the payment of sundry accounts against the State.

Resolved, That the following named persons be allowed and paid the sums affixed to their respective names, and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for said amounts, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated :

George H. Grant, for the use of horses, forage and repairs of harness for the Woonsocket Light Artillery, - - - -	\$851 50
J. E. Dispeau, for rations furnished militia, - - - -	261 00
C. C. Van Zandt, for service on joint committee on the accounts and finances of the State, - - - -	130 00
Freeman & Kelley, for furnishing the new court rooms in College street, - - - -	90 60
George A. Brown, on account of case for battle-flags, - - - - - - - -	10 22
F. A. Pratt, Newport, for printing, - - - -	15 00
William Barstow & Co., for matting for the State House, Providence, - - - -	179 96
Edwin Aldrich, for services and expenses on special committee to examine accounts of general treasurer and State auditor, - - - -	150 00
Eli Aylesworth, for do., do., - - - -	150 00
C. H. Parkhurst, for services as attorney general <i>pro tem.</i> , in drawing indictments, - - - -	13 00
E. C. Mauran, adjutant general, for office expenses and clerk hire, - - - - - - - -	156 69

Charles Cross, services as commissioner of the Narragansett Indian school, - -	25 00
Pollard & Leighton, bill of army hats and trimmings, - - - - -	270 00
David Smith, for matting, paper, etc., for Washington county court house, - -	90 69
Weeden H. Berry, for work on Washington county court house, - - - -	53 03
Horace Daniels, brigadier general, amount of pay roll, - - - - -	66 50
Isaac P. Noyes, for making diagrams for house of representatives and senate, - -	25 00
Aquidneck Rifles, for bills for transportation, - - - -	26 40
Tillinghast & Mason, for stationery for the general assembly, purchased by the clerks, - - - -	893 97
Newport Artillery, Providence Tool Company's bill for cleaning muskets, - - - -	125 00
Slatersville Union Brass Band, - - - -	152 00
H. M. Coombs, blank book for house of representatives, - - - - -	14 50
Dr. E. M. Snow, expenses for attending the convention in Illinois to investigate the Texas cattle disease, - - - - -	138 50
William Elsbree, for use of horses for military purposes, for the year 1867, - - - -	157 00
North Providence and Pawtucket Cavalry Company, expenses paid for use of horses and forage in 1868, - - - - -	20 95
G. & C. P. Hutchins, crockery furnished quartermaster, - - - - -	20 38
T. W. Rounds, articles for quartermaster general's department, - - - - -	18 75
C. V. Kennon & Son, for gas fixtures for court house, College street, - - - - -	26 50
John J. Watson and John Congdon, services as commissioners to inspect ferries, - - - -	20 00
N. B. Schubarth, surveying and platting old Killingly (or Chalkstone) road, - - - -	382 00
Gideon Bradford, for services in laying out do., - - - -	40 00
Charles E. Hall, for services in laying out do., - - - -	125 00
Curry & Richards, desk for recruiting office, in 1864, - - - - -	20 00
D. C. Remington, extra services as quartermaster general, - - - - -	200 00

W. W. Bailey, services as deputy secretary of state, - - - - -	40 00
New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, for transportation of soldiers in 1865-66, - - - - -	1,365 58
Thomas Parker, a disabled soldier, - - - - -	50 00
Christopher Holden, sheriff, for extra services, - - - - -	75 00
Christopher Wilcox, allowance for injuries received in aiding sheriff of Kent county to make arrests, - - - - -	25 00
Joseph O'Connor, janitor for attendance on general assembly, - - - - -	25 00
Burnside Guards of Newport, expenses of transportation, September, 1868, - - - - -	16 20
Tower Light Battery, for pay of armorer to December 31, 1867, - - - - -	50 00
Stephen C. Arnold, armorer of the Mechanics Rifles, for 1866 and 1867, - - - - -	100 00
Woonsocket Guards, to pay armorer for 1867 and 1868, - - - - -	100 00
Newport Light Infantry Company, expenses of transportation in September, 1868, - - - - -	28 40
Newport Light Infantry Company, for pay of armorer to Dec. 31, 1868, - - - - -	50 00
Union Guard, Ferdinand Perry, armorer, - - - - -	100 00
First Light Infantry Company, Providence, pay of armorer for 1857, - - - - -	50 00
Woonsocket Light Artillery, pay of armorer for 1866, 1867 and 1868, - - - - -	150 00
Mechanics Rifles, for pay of armorer, - - - - -	62 55
Bristol Train of Artillery, expenses of trans'n. - - - - -	66 50
Tillinghast & Mason, newspapers ordered by the general assembly, Jan. session, 1869. - - - - -	560 05
John Byrne, janitor at the state house, extra services attending the general assembly, - - - - -	50 00
John Holden, sheriff, Kent county, case of steamer "Ella," - - - - -	143 02
Weeden H. Berry, sheriff, Washington county, sundries, - - - - -	56 25
Wheaton Allen and Benoni Carpenter, expenses on committee, - - - - -	10 00
S. & C. Henry, bill of ammunition, - - - - -	66 90
George W. Hall, for services on the committee on affairs of the quartermaster general's office, - - - - -	300 00

ACTS
OF A
Local and Private Nature,
INCLUDING
ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO RATIFY AND CONFIRM THE SALE OF THE HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD TO THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, a corporation created by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, are hereby authorized and empowered to locate, lay out and construct a railroad, in extension of their line of railroad by them purchased of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company:—commencing at a point in their said purchased railroad at or near their freight depot, in the city of Providence, thence running westerly and northerly by a line westerly of the State prison, a little easterly of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, and thence by nearly a straight line, and crossing or running near to Leonard's Pond (so called) and thence passing between the villages of Pawtucket and Lonsdale and over and above the Providence and Worcester railroad, thence continuing to the easterly line of the State in or

near the village of Valley Falls, there to meet and connect with a railroad extending westerly through North Attleborough, from the direction of Boston, authorized by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. And for this purpose said corporation are hereby authorized to lay out their road, not exceeding six rods wide the whole length; and for the purpose of cutting embankments, and obtaining stone and gravel, and of making tracks to and from their depots and car-houses, may take as much more land as may be necessary for the proper security and construction and use of said road; *Provided*, that all damages which may be occasioned to any person, company or corporation or the State, by taking such land or materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall be paid for by that corporation in the manner hereinafter provided; and said corporation may purchase and hold such real estate upon the line of said road, and such materials, cars, engines and other things as may be necessary for depots for the use of said road and for the transportation of persons, goods and merchandise.

Sec. 2. Whenever said corporation shall have located said road, or any part thereof, they may make report thereof to the court of common pleas, then next to be holden within and for the county of Providence, or may file the report of such location with the clerk of said court as is by general law provided; wherein they shall particularly describe the bearings of the intended route, or any section thereof, so located, and the names of the owners of the land through which the same may pass, so far as they can be ascertained; which report so made shall be placed on the files of said Court, and notice given thereof to the owner or owners of the land therein embraced, if known, in such manner as the court shall direct, at the expense of said corporation; and the court shall thereupon appoint three discreet and disinterested persons of said county, (vacancies, if any happen, to be filled by said court), to estimate all damages which any person or persons, whose lands are described or mentioned in said report, shall sustain, in case such railroad or any appurtenance thereof be constructed thereon. And the said commissioners before they proceed to execute their duties, shall be sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge thereof; and they shall give

reasonable notice in such manner as said court shall direct, to all persons interested, to file their claims, if any they have, which have not been released to said corporation, with some one of said commissioners, or with the clerk of said court within thirty days of the day of said notice. At the end of the term allowed for filing such claims for damages, the commissioners, or a majority of them, having previously given notice to all parties interested, of the time and extent of the route to be examined, by publishing in one or more of the newspapers printed in Providence, an advertisement thereof, in three successive papers, at least, shall meet on the premises so intended to be used by said corporation for the purpose aforesaid; and after hearing the parties interested, shall estimate all such damages as they shall think any person shall sustain by the construction of said railroad through his land. And the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make return of their doings as soon as may be, to said court of common pleas; and the said court shall thereupon order said report or the substance thereof to be forthwith published in one of the newspapers printed in said Providence, three weeks successively, at the expense of said corporation. And if said corporation, or any person interested, shall be dissatisfied with the estimate of said commissioners, application may be made by such dissatisfied party, at the next term of said court of common pleas, after the return of such report, and after its publication, as aforesaid, for a jury to hear and finally determine upon the amount of damages to be assessed in the case complained of; which said application shall be heard and tried under the direction of the court by a jury, in the same manner that appeals are heard in said court. And if the party injured in his or her estate, apply for such jury, and fail to obtain such increase of damages, such party shall be liable for all legal costs arising after the entry of such application for a jury; and such court shall enter judgment and issue execution accordingly. And if such corporation apply for a jury and fail to obtain a diminution of damages, it shall in like manner be liable for costs, and said court may enter judgment and issue execution for the same. And if, within ten days after, any damages shall have been finally

assessed in manner aforesaid, said corporation shall not pay or cause to be paid such damages, if any, so assessed in manner aforesaid, by said commissioners or such jury, such person in whose favor any such damages shall have been assessed, may have an action of debt against said corporation in any court proper to try the same, to recover such damages; and execution from whatever court the same may issue, for damages assessed as aforesaid, and costs, shall be in common form, and may be levied on the goods, estate and lands of said corporation. And the report of said commissioners, when accepted and recorded, and not appealed from in manner aforesaid, or the verdict of a jury returned and recorded, shall forever be a bar to any other action commenced for damages against said corporation, on account of the injury for which such damages were awarded, other than is herein provided. And said commissioners shall in all cases be allowed three dollars per day for their services: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent said corporation from commencing the construction of their said railroad or constructing the same on the land of any person, or from taking or using the land or materials of any person for the construction or security of their said railroad under this act, before the damages for taking and using said land and materials shall have been estimated or assessed by the commissioners or a jury; and in case of such taking before the estimate and assessment of damages, therefor, the damages shall be assessed by the commissioners or a jury, and like proceedings had with the same effect as if said estimate and assessment had been made before the taking and using of said land and materials.

SEC. 3. The commissioners appointed to estimate or assess damages shall, upon request in writing of any person whose land or materials may be reported as located for the uses of said railroad, require said corporation to give security to the satisfaction of said commissioners, for the payment of all such damages as shall be finally awarded by said commissioners or a jury, for the land or materials of the person so requesting, reported as located as aforesaid, and for all costs which may be by him recovered against said corporation; and

all right and authority of said corporation to enter upon and use such land or materials, except for making surveys, shall thereupon be suspended until said corporation shall give such security.

SEC. 4. When the lands or other property, or estate of any married woman, infant, or person non-compos-mentis shall be necessary for the construction of said railroad, such married woman, and the guardians of such infant, or person non-compos-mentis, may release all damages in relation to the land or estate to be taken and appropriated as aforesaid, as they might do if the same were holden by them in their own rights respectively.

SEC. 5. If the said railroad in the course thereof shall cross any private way, said corporation shall so construct said railroad, as not to obstruct the safe and convenient use of said private way; and if said railroad shall not be so constructed, the party aggrieved shall be entitled to his action on the case in any court proper to try the same, and shall recover his reasonable damages for said injury. And if said railroad shall in the course thereof, cross any other railroad, canal, turnpike, highway or bridge, the said railroad hereby authorized to be built, shall be so constructed as not to impede or obstruct the safe and convenient use of such other railroad, canal, turnpike, bridge, or other highway. And the said corporation shall have power to raise or lower such bridge, turnpike, or highway, or change the location of the same, or widen such bridge, so that the said railroad, if necessary, may conveniently pass under, or over, or across, or at the side of the same. But no such railroad shall be permitted to cross any such highway at grade without the assent of the town council of the town where such crossing is located. And if said corporation shall raise or lower any such bridge, turnpike or highway, or change the location of the same, or widen such bridge, pursuant hereto, and shall not so raise, or lower, or widen, or change the location of the same as to be satisfactory to the proprietors of such bridge, or turnpike, or to the town council of the town in which such highway may be situated, as the case may be, said proprietors or town council may require, in writing, such alteration or amendment as they may deem

necessary; and if said corporation shall refuse or unreasonably neglect to make the same, such proprietors or the town council, as the case may be, may file their complaint with the court of common pleas for said county; and if said court shall adjudge that such alteration or amendment is reasonable and proper, they shall decree that the same be made by said corporation, and render judgment accordingly; and in case said corporation shall neglect to comply with said judgment within the time prescribed by the said court, the said proprietor or town council, as the case may be, may proceed to make such alteration or amendment, and may institute and prosecute to final judgment and execution, in any court proper to try the same, an action of the case against said corporation, and shall therein recover a reasonable indemnity in damages, for all charges, disbursements, labor and services occasioned by making such alterations and amendments, with costs of suit. And if said corporation shall find it necessary to change the location of any bridge, turnpike or highway, as herein provided, so that said railroad may be made on the best site of ground for that purpose, said corporation may take as much more land on or near the line of their said railroad as may be necessary for such change; and if any damages shall be occasioned by the taking of such lands therefor, such damage shall be estimated and assessed, and finally determined, or may be released, or said lands may be purchased, according to the provisions of this act for the estimate and assessment, or release of damages to, or the purchase of other lands taken for said railroad.

SEC. 6. Said corporation, after having located or reported as located, or taken and used lands or materials for the uses of their said railroad, shall have power, if they shall find it expedient, to alter the location and vary the direction of their said railroad, and make a new location of the same, in whole or in any part thereof; in which case report shall be made and damages for land or materials taken, or located and proposed to be taken for the uses of said railroad, shall be estimated and assessed, or may be released, or said lands or materials may be purchased, and like proceedings in all respects had with like effect, as if said railroad or the

portion thereof located anew had not before been located: *Provided, however,* that the time allowed by this act for completing their said railroad, shall not be extended in consequence of such alteration.

SEC. 7. In case of any new location, said corporation may in their report thereof, state what portion of their former location has been abandoned, specifying the person or persons whose lands or materials, in whole or in part, have been abandoned in consequence of such new location; and if the land or materials of any person before reported as located, shall not have been taken and used, all proceedings for the estimate and assessment of damages in favor of such person shall stop; said corporation first paying to every such person whose land or materials located shall have been abandoned, his costs and reasonable expenses, if any, incurred in prosecuting for damages up to the time of such abandonment, said costs and expenses to be taxed by the court to whom the new location is reported. If the land or materials before reported as located have been taken or used by said corporation as the site of, or in constructing and securing their said railroad, and the assessment of damages for the same is then pending before the commissioners or a jury, then upon such new location and abandonment as aforesaid, said corporation shall have the right to give said abandonment in evidence in diminution of damages, paying costs, if the question of damages is pending before a jury on appeal, notwithstanding a diminution of damages in consequence of such abandonment then first given in evidence; or if the commissioners or a jury have finally assessed the damages, said corporation in case of a new location and abandonment as aforesaid, shall have a right to a revision of the assessment of damages, and to a re-assessment of the same by petition to the commissioners, in order that the diminution of damages in consequence of such abandonment may be considered with right of appeal, upon like terms to either party as in other cases. The filing of such petition for revision of damages, and notice to the person or persons affected thereby, shall perpetually stay all actions or rights of action, for the recovery of the damages first assessed, said corporation first making tender of the taxed costs in such action, if

any be pending, in the clerk's office of the court where the same may be pending up to the time of such tender.

SEC. 8. Said railroad, when the same shall have been constructed, shall be managed and protected in all respects according to the provisions of, and be subject to, an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Providence and Plainfield railroad company," and the several acts in addition to and amendment thereof, and the general laws of the State.

SEC. 9. If the location of said railroad shall not have been filed in the clerk's office of the court of common pleas for said county of Providence, previous to the first day of February, A. D. 1870, or if said corporation shall fail to complete their said road before the first day of January, A. D. 1872, this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize said corporation to construct any part of said railroad in the city of Providence without having first obtained the consent of the city council of said city, and upon such conditions as said city council shall prescribe.

SEC. 11. The said Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad company shall have an office in the city of Providence, and shall appoint an agent or attorney resident in said city of Providence, and in all proceedings, whether in law or equity, in which the said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process at said office or with the said agent or attorney, or any director of said corporation, residing in this State, shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof; and all executions that shall issue against said corporation, may be levied on the property of said corporation of every description, or in such manner as the general assembly may hereafter prescribe, for the service of process or levying of execution against said corporation.

SEC. 12. This act shall not go into effect unless the said Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad company shall, within ninety days from the rising of this general assembly, deposit in the office of the general treasurer, their bond, with sureties satisfactory to the governor of this State, in the sum one hundred thousand dollars,

that they will complete their said road before the first day of January, A. D. 1872.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CORINTHIAN LODGE NO. 27, OF ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Henry R. Holden, Samuel G. Stiness, Henry C. Field, Andrew Hutchison, Israel M. Hopkins, Joshua Wilbour, George H. Lincoln, Clinton D. Sellew, Charles T. Place, Henry Allen, Albert F. Fuller, and such others as now are, or may hereafter become members of said lodge, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of Corinthian Lodge No. 27 of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons in the city of Providence, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take, hold, and dispose of property and effects, real, personal and mixed, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, and shall have all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the revised statutes and the acts in amendment of and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may elect at such times and in such manner and for such periods, as the said lodge have heretofore been accustomed to elect, such officers as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of their business.

SEC. 3. The persons now holding office in said lodge shall continue to hold their respective offices for such length of time as has heretofore been the custom of said lodge.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST ADVENT CHURCH IN HOPKINTON.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1, William R. Whalley, John L. Fuller, Welcome S. Tefft, Noah Parker, Pitt V. Clark, John Sclocum, their associates and such others as may here-

after become members of this corporation, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "First Advent Church of Hopkinton," for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the public worship of Almighty God in the town of Hopkinton, and for the purpose of supporting and promulgating the Christian religion according to the rites and usages of the churches of the Advent denomination, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the revised statutes, and all chapters in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said church may receive, hold, transmit and convey property, real or personal, to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
WOONSOCKET RUBBER COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of said corporation is hereby increased to two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE PAWTUCKET ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. 4.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Edwin Clapp, George N. Bliss, Daniel R. Arnold, James M. Davis, Charles E. Griffin, Horatio G. Wood, Albert P. Carpenter, Joseph C. Fisk, George A. Sweet, Isaac T. Jenks, Augustus W. Crowell, John F. Adams, William C. Thatcher, and such others as now are, or may hereafter become members of said chapter, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of "Pawtucket Royal Arch Chapter No. 4," and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take, hold and dispose of property and effects, real, personal,

and mixed, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, and shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the revised statutes and in the statutes in amendment of, and in addition to the same.

SEC. 2. Such corporation may elect at such times and in such manner and for such periods as the said Chapter has heretofore been accustomed to elect, such officers as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of their business.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CHARITY LODGE, NUMBER 23, OF ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, IN THE TOWN OF HOPKINTON, R. I.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Jedediah D. Witter, Anson Greene, Elisha P. Clark, David L. Aldrich, Caleb E. Tillinghast, William Buffington, Lyman W. A. Cole, Stephen T. Potter, Albert R. Greene, Martin V. B. Nichols, William R. Whaley, Rev. Stanton Austin, and such others as now are or may hereafter become members of said lodge, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of Charity Lodge, No. 23, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons in the town of Hopkinton, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take, hold and dispose of property and effects, real, personal and mixed, to an amount not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, and shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125, of the revised statutes, and of the statutes in amendment of and in addition to the same.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may elect, at such times, and in such manner, and for such periods, as the said lodge has heretofore been accustomed to elect, a master, warden, treasurer, secretary, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of their business.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNION CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY, IN PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Israel H. Day, A. C. Barstow, Samuel S. Sprague, B. B. Knight, Daniel E. Day, Charles Dudley, John N. Mason, E. R. Barstow, Theophilus Salisbury, George W. Lewis, O. Sumner, FitzJames Rice, William Patten, James B. Winsor, James H. Cutler, William S. S. Merrill, E. W. Walker, E. M. Thurston, William S. Fifield, Joseph E. Gilmore, and such others as may hereafter be associated with them, are hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the Union Congregational Society, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the public worship of Almighty God in the city of Providence, and of supporting and promulgating the Christian religion according to the uses of the churches of the Evangelical Congregational denomination ; with all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapter 125, of the revised statutes, and of all acts or parts of acts in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said society shall have power to receive and hold, transmit and convey, any real or personal estate not exceeding in value the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ; to make such by-laws as are not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State, and to elect such officers as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The sum which may be received by the "Mechanics Savings Bank," and remain under its management, may be increased to, but shall not exceed the sum of five millions dollars ; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE INMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION. 1. The capital stock of said company may be increased to any sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this in amendment as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "CODDINGTON FIVE CENT SAVINGS BANK."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The name of the "Coddington Five Cents Savings Bank" in Newport, is hereby changed to the "Coddington Savings Bank."

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this is in amendment, as limits the amount of surplus earnings which may be retained by the bank, at the time of declaring a dividend to three per centum of the deposits then held, with all the acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "PASCOAG SAVINGS BANK."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The amount which may be received, and remain on deposit at any one time, may be increased to, but shall not exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. The third section of said act is hereby amended by striking out the word "member" and inserting the word "officer" in place thereof.

SEC. 3. The fifth section of the act to which this is in amendment and so much of other sections as is inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Simon H. Greene, David Pike, Cashel F. Cory, D. L. Daboll, Thomas Hope, Edward M. Tyler, and Edward C. Ashley, with their associates and such others as may be hereafter elected by them and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the Providence Society of the New Jerusalem, for the purpose of sustaining public worship according to the principles and usages of the Church of the New Jerusalem; and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take, hold, and convey personal and real estate to an amount not exceeding at any one time forty thousand dollars in value; and shall be entitled to all the privileges, and subjected to all the liabilities to which corporations are entitled and subjected, under the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-five, title XIX, of the revised statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WESTERLY FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, IN THE TOWN OF WESTERLY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The property of said company shall not exceed in value the sum of ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. The members of said company shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-five in number at any one time.

SEC. 3. So much of the act to which this act is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BOSTON, NEWPORT AND NEW YORK STEAMBOAT COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Boston, Newport and New York Steamboat Company are hereby authorized to increase the capital stock of the said corporation from time to time as the said corporation may think proper, in any amount not exceeding one million dollars; provided, that the capital stock of said corporation shall not at any time exceed the sum of two million dollars.

SEC. 2. The said corporation is hereby authorized and fully empowered to pledge or mortgage its corporate property and franchise to secure the payment of any loan of money made to, or other indebtedness contracted by, or liability assumed on account of the said corporation.

SEC. 3. Any mortgage made and executed in due form of law and upon good consideration, under the provisions of this act, upon the corporate franchise of the said corporation, shall hold the said franchise in the same way and to the same extent as such mortgage would hold the other property or estate of the said corporation, and the said mortgage may be foreclosed in the same way and with the like effect as mortgages upon the other property of the said corporation may be foreclosed, but the said act of incorporation and said corporate franchise shall, subsequent to any sale under said mortgage, continue to be subject to the same limitations, restrictions, acts of the general assembly and future legislation, as they now are.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION OF FIREMEN FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The property which the said corporation is authorized to hold shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Thomas Boardman, Robert Brindley John Gray, William Jackson and others their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the Providence Mutual Health Association, for the charitable purpose of mutually sharing the burdens of medical attendance upon the members of the said association and their families, and the costs of medicines provided for them under medical direction.

SEC. 2. The said corporation shall be located in the city of Providence, and may admit as members such persons as they may think proper who are dependent upon labor or the labor of their families for support, and such others as they may think proper, who may be unable to pay the expenses liable to be incurred for medicines and medical attendance upon themselves and their families in sickness.

SEC. 3. The said corporation may assess its members for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of the association, such annual assessments as they may think proper, not exceeding fifteen dollars upon each member and may collect such assessments from time to time in a manner to be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation, and may, if they think proper, graduate the said assessments among the said members, according to the number of persons in the family of the member.

SEC. 4. The said corporation may exercise all the rights and privileges and be subjected to all the duties

and liabilities prescribed in chapter 125 of the revised statutes and of the acts in addition thereto and in amendment thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Robert B. Knowles, Daniel Whaley, Thomas Gould, Hiram Tefft, and such others as are or may hereafter be admitted members of the second Baptist Church of South Kingstown, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession by the name of the second Baptist Church of South Kingstown, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the public worship of Almighty God in South Kingstown.

SEC. 2. Said church may receive, hold, transmit and convey, property, real or personal to an amount not exceeding eight thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall have all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the revised statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF ST PETER'S CHAPEL, IN SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Charles E. Boon, John N. Taylor, William G. Caswell, Attmore Robinson and Samuel P. Kelly, with such others as may hereafter become members of the corporation, are hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "Trustees of St. Peter's Chapel, in South Kingstown, Rhode Island," for the purpose of maintaining free public worship at Narragansett Pier, in said town, according to the rites and usages of the Protestant Episcopal

Church in the United States of America; and by this name shall have power to receive and hold, grant, sell and dispose of any real or personal estate, not exceeding in value twenty-five thousand dollars; and to make such constitution and by-laws, not contrary to the laws of this State, as they may deem expedient; and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapter 125, of the revised statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, IN NEWPORT.

WHEREAS, Christopher Townsend, of Newport, by deed dated the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868, recorded in the land evidences in Newport, book 40, pages 523 and 524, conveyed certain real estate therein described, to William P. Sheffield, Oliver Reed and John T. Bush, of said Newport, in trust to be used by them in the manner in said deed set forth, in establishing and for the purposes of a free library in Newport; and

WHEREAS, One of the provisions of the said deed authorizes the said trustees to become incorporated to further the purpose of the said trust, therefore

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. That William P. Sheffield, Oliver Reed and John T. Bush and their associates and successors appointed as hereinafter provided, be, and they hereby are, created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Trustees of the People's Library, in Newport, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars in value.

SEC. 2. The said trustees may nominate, and with the consent of the city council of Newport appoint, such other trustees as they may think proper; and such additional trustees when so appointed, shall, by virtue of said appointment, become equally interested in the

respects in the holding of said trust property and in the execution of the said trusts herein created.

SEC. 3. All by-laws and regulations in relation to the use of the library provided to be established by virtue of the trust deed hereinbefore referred to, shall be subject to the approbation of the city council of said city of Newport, and the said trustees shall, as often as once in each year, make report of all the transactions of the said library to the said city council, and the records and accounts of the said corporation shall at all times be open to the inspection of the said city council, or by any committee thereof authorized to inspect the same.

SEC. 4. The said corporation shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subjected to all the liabilities, provided in chapter 125, of the revised statutes, and of the several acts in addition thereto or in amendment thereof, except in so far as the said privileges are modified by the said deed of trust and the provisions of this act.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN NEWPORT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Strafford Walker, Francis L. Girard, Esau Foster, Lewis Johns, G. W. Hamblin and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the Baptist Shiloh Society in Newport, for the purpose of establishing, continuing and upholding the worship of Almighty God in Newport, according to the customs and practices of the Baptist churches in Rhode Island, and by that name, and for that purpose, shall have perpetual succession; be enabled to take and hold and convey, real and personal estate not exceeding ten thousand dollars in value, and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities prescribed in chapter 125 of the revised statutes and in the several acts in addition thereto and in amendment thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE ASBURY
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Morris Deming, Geo. W. Cady, John Burton, Fayette Wilkinson, Jason A. Bidwell, David Taylor, and Philip B. Stiness, Jr., with such others as may hereafter according to the constitution, doctrines, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, become members of the corporation, be, and are hereby, created a body corporate with perpetual succession by the name of the "Trustees of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church in Providence," for the purpose of establishing and supporting public worship in the city of Providence according to the rites, usages and discipline of said Methodist Episcopal Church, and by this name shall have power to receive and hold, grant, sell and dispose of, any real or personal estate not exceeding in value one hundred thousand dollars, and to make such constitution and by-laws not contrary to the laws of this State, and the discipline of said Methodist Episcopal church, as they may deem expedient, and shall have all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the revised statutes, Title XIX, "of Corporations," Chapter 125, and of all acts in addition thereto and in amendment thereof.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT INCORPORATING THE
WARWICK INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, AND OF THE SEV-
ERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF AND IN ADDITION
THERE TO.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The sum which may be received by said corporation and remain under its management, may be increased to, but shall not exceed the sum of, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH IN
JAMESTOWN.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William H. Gardner, Stephen C. Gardner, Henry Gardner and others, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the Central Baptist Church in Jamestown, for the purpose of worshipping Almighty God according to the forms and usages established in the Baptist churches in Rhode Island.

SEC. 2. The said corporation shall be entitled to all the privileges, and be subjected to all the duties prescribed in chapter 125, of the revised statutes, and the several acts in addition thereto and in amendment thereof, and may take, hold and convey real and personal estate not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO
INCORPORATE THE WOONASQUATUCKET RAILROAD COM-
PANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The time limited in the act passed at the May session, A. D. 1867, entitled "an act to revive and amend an act entitled 'an act to incorporate the Woonasquacket railroad company,'" within which the stock shall be subscribed for, the company organized, and the location of the road filed, is hereby extended to the first day of March, A. D. 1871, and the time limited in said act within which the road of said company shall be constructed, is hereby extended to the first day of March, A. D. 1873.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN NEWPORT," PASSED AT THE OCTOBER SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, A. D. 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The Union Congregational Church in Newport, are hereby authorized to elect members of the society worshipping with them to be member of their corporation.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUXET VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 1 of said act is hereby amended by striking out the words "about two miles south of the point where said railroad crosses said Pawtuxet river."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of said act is hereby amended by striking out the word "four," and inserting the word "two," so that the first sentence of said section two shall read "The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each."

SEC. 3. Section 12 of said act is hereby amended so that it shall read, "If the location of said railroad shall not have been filed in the clerk's office of the court of common pleas for the county within which the land proposed to be taken for the use of said railroad is situated, previous to the first day of June, A. D. 1872, or if said corporation shall fail to complete their said road before the first day of June, A. D. 1874, this act shall be void and of no effect."

SEC. 4. Section 14 of said act is hereby amended by inserting the words "or any other railroad company," before the words "for the equipment," so that the first clause of said 14th section shall read as follows: "Said corporation shall have the right to enter into such contracts with the New York, Providence and Boston railroad company, or any other railroad company, for the equipment, operating, working, or leasing of their said railroad as may, by the president and directors, be deemed advisable."

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT INCORPORATING THE PROVIDENCE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That the Providence Artillery Company in the city of Providence, be hereafter known and called in future and for all purposes whatsoever, by the name of "Burnside Zouaves," and by no other name, and that the act incorporating said company and that all acts or parts of acts in amendment thereof be, and the same are, hereby amended accordingly.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A SOCIETY BY THE NAME OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN WESTERLY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The first section of the act of which this is an amendment, is hereby amended by striking out of said section the words "twenty thousand dollars," and inserting instead thereof the words "fifty thousand dollars."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WESTERLY SAVINGS BANK," IN THE TOWN OF WESTERLY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The sum which may be received by said corporation and remain under its management, may be increased to, but shall not exceed one million of dollars.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH IN BRISTOL.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Thomas Shepherd, C. P. Osborne, William B. Spooner, William Manchester, M. T. Bennett and Martin Bennett, together with the other members of the First Congregational Church in Bristol, are, during their connection with said church, hereby erected into a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the corporate name of the First Congregational Church in Bristol, for the purpose of holding and administering funds for charitable and religious uses.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may receive and take by donations, devise, bequest, grant or purchase any real or personal estate not exceeding in value the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and may manage and dispose of the same according to the terms of the donation, devise, bequest, or grant, or in the absence of terms or conditions, according to their discretion, in promotion of the object for which they are incorporated.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall have power to elect such officers and to make such by-laws, not contrary to the laws of this State, as said corporation may deem expedient, and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125, title XIX, of the revised statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "PASCOAG BRANCH RAILROAD."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Albert L. Sayles, James S. Cook, Stephen Emerson, John T. Fiske, James O. Inman, Horatio L. Hopkins, John L. Ross, C. H. Whipple, Job Steere, William Tinkham, Joseph B. Smith, James Legg, Geo. Johnson, Joseph D. Nichols, DeWitt C. Remington, and their associates, successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby made a corporation by the name of "The Pascoag Branch Railroad," and they shall be capable in

law to sue and be sued to final judgment and execution, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against in any court of record, or in any other place whatever ; to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break and alter at pleasure ; and shall be and are hereby vested with all the powers and immunities, which are or may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this act as herein set forth.

SEC. 2. Said corporation are hereby authorized to locate, lay out, construct, and finally complete a railroad from Pascoag village in Burrillville, down and as near as may be convenient to the Pascoag, Clear and Branch rivers, to the State line, so as to form a connection with any railroad at Woonsocket, or said company may lay out, construct, and finally complete a railroad upon any intermediate portions of the above described route. And for this purpose said corporation are authorized to lay out their road, not exceeding six rods wide through the whole length ; and for the purpose of cutting embankments, and obtaining stone and gravel, may take as much land as may be necessary for the proper construction of said road ; *Provided*, that all damages that may be occasioned to any person, company or corporation, by taking of such land or materials for the purpose aforesaid, shall be paid for by said corporation, in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and the immediate government and direction of the affairs thereof shall be vested in not less than nine nor more than fifteen directors, who shall be chosen by the members of the corporation, in a manner hereinafter provided, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors ; shall elect one of their own number as president of the board, who shall also be president of corporation, and said directors shall have authority to choose a clerk and a treasurer, who shall give bond to the corporation, with sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors for the faithful discharge of his trust.

SEC. 4. The president and directors for the time being are hereby authorized and empowered by themselves

or their agents to exercise all the powers herein granted to the corporation for the purpose of locating, constructing and completing said railroad, and all such other powers and authority for the management of the affairs of the corporation, not heretofore granted, as may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the objects of this grant; to purchase lands, materials, and other necessary things in the name of the corporation, for the use of said road, to make such equal assessments, from time to time, on all the shares in said corporation, as they may deem expedient and necessary in the progress and execution of the work, and direct the same to be paid to the treasurer of the corporation; and the treasurer shall give notice of all such assessments; and in case any stockholder shall neglect to pay his assessments for the space of thirty days, after notice by the treasurer of said corporation, the directors may order the treasurer to sell such share or shares at public auction, after giving not less than thirty days notice in one newspaper at least in this State, and the same shall be transferred to the purchaser; and such delinquent stockholder shall be entitled to the surplus, if his share or shares shall sell for more than the assessment due with the interest and costs of sales: *provided*, however, that no assessment shall be laid upon any shares in said corporation, of a greater amount in the whole, than one hundred dollars on each share.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have power to make, ordain, and establish all such by laws, rules and regulations for their own government, and for the management of their property and concerns, as they shall deem expedient and necessary to accomplish the designs and purposes, and to carry into effect the provisions of this act; and for well ordering, regulating, and securing the interests and affairs of the corporation: Provided, the same be not repugnant to the laws of this State.

SEC. 6. A toll is hereby granted and established for the sole benefit of said corporation, on all passengers and property of all descriptions, which may be conveyed or transported on said road, at such rates per mile as may be agreed upon and established, from time to time, by the directors of said corporation; the transportation of persons and property, the construction of wheels,

the form of cars and carriages, the weight of loads, and all other matters and things in relation to the use of said road, shall be in conformity to such rules, regulations, and provisions, as the directors shall from time to time prescribe and direct; and said road may be used by any persons who may comply with such rules and regulations.

SEC. 7. The directors of said corporation for the time being, are hereby authorized to erect toll houses, to establish gates, appoint toll gatherers, and demand and collect toll upon the road when completed; and they shall from year to year make report to the general assembly, of their acts and doings under the provisions of this act. And the books of said corporation shall be open for the inspection of a committee of the general assembly at their pleasure; and it shall be the duty of the treasurer of said corporation, when required by the general assembly, to render an account of the receipts and expenditures of said railroad under oath.

SEC. 8. Whenever said corporation shall have located said road, or any part thereof, they may make report thereof to the court of common pleas, then next to be holden within and for the county, within which said location is made at any term thereof, wherein they shall particularly describe the bearings of the intended route, or any section thereof, so located, and the names of the owners of the land through which the same may pass, so far as they can be ascertained; which report so made shall be placed on the files of said Court, and notice given thereof to the owner or owners of the land therein embraced, if known, in such manner as the court shall direct, at the expense of said corporation; and said court shall thereupon appoint three discreet and disinterested persons of said county, (vacancies, if any happen, to be filled by said court), to estimate all damages which any person or persons, whose lands are described or mentioned in said report, shall sustain: Provided, such railroad or any appurtenance thereof be construed thereon. And the said commissioners before they proceed to execute their duties, shall be sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge thereof; and they shall give reasonable notice in such manner as said court shall direct, to all persons interested, to file their claims

if any they have, which have not been released to said corporation, with some one of said commissioners, or with the clerk of said court within thirty days of the date of said notice. At the end of the term allowed for filing such claims for damages, the commissioners, or a majority of them, having previously given notice to all parties interested, as far as can be ascertained of the time and extent of the route to be examined, by publishing in newspapers printed in the city of Providence, and in the town of Woonsocket, an advertisement in three successive papers, at least, shall meet on the premises so intended to be used by said corporation for the purpose aforesaid; and after hearing the parties interested, shall estimate all such damages as they shall think any person shall sustain by the construction of said railroad through his land, which the said commissioners shall judge may accrue to such person from the construction of said railroad through said land. And the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make return of their doings as soon as may be, to said court of common pleas; and the said court shall thereupon order said report or the substance thereof to be forthwith published in a newspaper printed in the city of Providence, and in the town of Woonsocket, three weeks successively, at the expense of the corporation. If the said corporation, or any person interested, shall be dissatisfied with the estimate of said commissioners, application may be made by such dissatisfied party, at the next term of the court of common pleas, after the return of such report, and after its publication, as aforesaid, for a jury to hear and finally determine upon the amount of damages to be assessed in the case complained of; which said application shall be heard and tried under the direction of the court by a jury, in the same manner that appeals are heard in said court. And if the party injured in his or her estate, shall apply for such jury, and fail to obtain such increase of damages, such party shall be liable for all legal costs arising after the entry of such application for a jury; and such court shall enter judgment and issue execution accordingly. And if such corporation apply for a jury and fail to obtain diminution of damages, it shall in like manner be liable for costs, and said court may enter

judgment and issue execution for such costs. And if, within ten days after, the said corporation shall have entered upon the land of any person and commenced the construction of said railroad, it shall not pay or cause to be paid, the damages, if any, so assessed in manner aforesaid, by said commissioners or such jury, such person on whose land operations are so commenced, may have an action of debt against said corporation in any court proper to try the same, to recover such damages; and execution from whatever court the same may issue, for damages assessed as aforesaid, and costs, shall be in common form, and may be levied on the goods, estate and lands of said corporation. And the report of said commissioners, when accepted and recorded, and not appealed from in manner aforesaid, or the verdict of a jury returned and recorded, shall forever be a bar to any other action commenced for damages against said corporation, on account of the injury for which such damages were awarded, other than is herein provided. And said commissioners shall in all cases be allowed three dollars a day for their services.

SEC. 9. When the lands or other property, or estate of any married woman, infant, or person non-compos-mentis shall be necessary for the construction of said railroad, such married woman, and the guardian of such infant, or person non-compos-mentis, may release all damages in relation to the land or estates to be taken or appropriated as aforesaid, as they might do if the same were holden by them in their own rights respectively. Provided the same may be done with the advice and direction of the court of probate in the town where the land or estates lie.

SEC. 10. If the said railroad in the course thereof shall cross any private way, the said corporation shall so construct said railroad, as not to obstruct the safe and convenient use of said private way; and if said railroad shall not be so constructed, the party aggrieved shall be entitled to his action on the case in any court proper to try the same, and shall recover his reasonable damages for such injury. And if the said railroad shall, in the course thereof, cross any other railroad, canal, turnpike, highway or bridge, the said railroad hereby authorized to be built, shall be so constructed as not to impede or

obstruct the safe and convenient use of such other railroad, canal, turnpike, bridge, or other highway. And the said corporation shall have power to raise or lower such bridge, turnpike, or highway, or to widen said bridge, so that the said railroad, if necessary, may conveniently pass under, or over, or across, or at the side of the same. And if the said corporation shall raise or lower any such bridge, turnpike or highway, or widen such bridge, pursuant hereto, and shall not so raise, or lower, or widen the same, as to be satisfactory to the proprietors of such bridge, turnpike, or highway, or to the town council of the town in which said bridge or highway may be situated, as the case may be, said proprietors or town council may require, in writing, of said corporation such alteration or amendment as they shall deem necessary; and if the said corporation shall refuse or unreasonably neglect to make the same, such proprietors or town council, as the case may be, may file their complaints with the court of common pleas for the county in which said bridge, turnpike, or highway may be; and if said court shall adjudge that said alteration is reasonable and proper, they shall decree that the same be made by the said corporation, and render judgment accordingly. And in case said corporation shall neglect to comply with said judgment within the time prescribed by said court, the said proprietors or town council, as the case may be; may proceed to make such alteration or amendment, and may institute and prosecute to final judgment and execution, in any court proper to try the same, any action of the case against said corporation, and shall therein recover a reasonable indemnity in damages, for all charges, disbursements, labor and services occasioned by making such alterations and amendments, with costs of suit. The said corporation are hereby required to build and maintain at their own expense, fences on both sides of the road, to be constructed by them at all places where they may be at any time requested by the owners of the land adjoining said road. And they shall not run or use any car either for passengers or freight, nor any part of their road until the fences required on such part are completed.

Sec. 11. In all proceedings, whether in law or equity, in which the said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or

other process with the President or treasurer, or any director of said corporation, residing in this State, shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof; and all executions that shall issue against said corporation, may be levied on the property of said corporation of every description, or in such manner as the general assembly may hereafter prescribe, for the service of process or levying of execution against said corporation.

SEC. 12. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent said corporation from commencing the construction of their railroad or constructing the same on the land of any person, or from taking or using the land or materials of any person for the construction or security of said railroad, before the damages for taking and using said land and materials shall have been estimated or assessed by the commissioners or jury; and in case of such taking and using before the estimate or assessment of damages, the damages shall be assessed by the commissioners or jury, and like proceedings had with the same effect, as if said estimate or assessment had been made before the taking and using of said materials.

SEC. 13. The commissioners appointed to estimate or assess damages shall, upon request in writing of any person whose land and materials may be reported as located for the uses of said railroad, require said corporation to give security to the satisfaction of said commissioners, for the payment of all such damages as shall be finally awarded by said commissioners or jury, for the land or materials of the person so requesting, reported as located aforesaid, and for all costs which may be by him recovered against said corporation; and all right and authority of said corporation to enter upon and use such land or materials, except for the making of surveys, shall thereupon be suspended until such corporation shall give such security.

SEC. 14. Said corporation, after having located or reported as located, or taken and used lands and materials for the uses of their said railroad, shall have power, if they find it expedient, to alter the location and vary the direction of their said railroad, in any portion of the route of said railroad, and to make a new location of the same, in whole or in part; in which case report

shall be made, and damages for land or materials taken, or located and proposed to be taken for the uses of said railroad, shall be estimated or assessed, and all proceedings in all respects had with like effect, as if said railroad, or the portion thereof located anew, had not before been located: *Provided, however*, that the time allowed by this act for completing their said railroad, shall not be extended in consequence of such alteration.

SEC. 15. In case of any such new location, the said corporation may in their report thereof, state what portion of their former location has been abandoned, specifying the person or persons whose land or materials, in whole or any part, have been abandoned in consequence of such new location; and if the land or materials of any person before reported as located, shall not have been taken and used, all proceedings for the estimate or assessment of damages in favor of such persons shall stop; said corporation first paying to every person whose land or materials located shall have been abandoned as aforesaid, his costs and reasonable expenses, if any, incurred in prosecuting for damages up to the time of such abandonment; said costs and expenses to be taxed by the court to which the new location is reported. If the land or materials of any person before reported as located have been taken or used by said corporation as the site of, or in constructing and securing their said railroad, and the assessment of damages for the same is then pending before the commissioners or a jury, then upon such new location and abandonment as aforesaid, said corporation shall have the right to give the said abandonment in evidence in diminution of the damages, paying costs, if the question of damages is pending before a jury on appeal, notwithstanding a diminution of the damages in consequence of such abandonment then first given in evidence; or if the commissioners or a jury have finally assessed the damages, said corporation in case of a new location and abandonment as aforesaid, shall have right to a revision of the assessment of damages, and to a re-assessment of the same by petition to the commissioners, in order that the diminution of damages in consequence of such abandonment may be considered with right of appeal, and upon like terms to either party as in other cases. The filing

of such petition for revision of damages, and notice to the person or persons affected thereby, shall perpetually stay all actions or rights of actions, for the recovery of the damages first assessed, the said corporation first making tender of the taxed costs in such actions, if any be pending, up to the time of such tender.

SEC. 16. The shares in the capital stock of said corporation shall be deemed personal estate, and may be transferred in writing in such a manner and in such books as the by-laws of said corporation may direct.

SEC. 17. The annual meeting of the members of said corporation shall be holden on the first Monday of December annually, and until the first annual meeting under this act, Albert L. Sayles, James S. Cook, Stephen Emerson, John T. Fiske, James O. Inman, Horatio L. Hopkins, John L. Ross, Charles H. Whipple, Job Steere, William Tinkham, Joseph B. Smith, James Legg, George Johnson, Joseph D. Nichols and DeWitt C. Remington, shall be the directors of said corporation, and shall hold their office until a new election by the corporation; a majority of whom shall form a quorum. They shall have power to fill any vacancies in their number, and to call a meeting of the stockholders, if they shall see proper, at any time previous to said annual meeting for the purpose of choosing directors, as is provided in this act. And the annual meeting shall be held at such time and place within this State, as the directors for the time being shall appoint; at which meeting the directors shall be chosen by ballot; each proprietor or owner of one share being a member of the corporation, and each member being entitled to one vote for every share owned by him, not exceeding fifty shares, and one vote for every twenty shares more than fifty owned by him; provided, that no member shall be entitled to vote upon more than one-fourth part of the whole number of shares, unless as proxy for other members; and any member absent may have a right to vote by proxy duly authorized in writing. And a majority of the directors are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said corporation by giving notice of the time and place, ten days before the time mentioned in said notice by publishing the same in one or more newspapers printed in Providence and the town of Woonsocket.

SEC. 18. The number of members or of shares of stock represented at stockholders' meetings necessary to form a quorum, shall be regulated by the by-laws of said corporation; provided, however, that not less than ten days' previous notice of all stockholders' meetings, be published in one or more newspapers printed in Providence and Woonsocket.

SEC. 19. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for, the company organized, and the location route filed with the court of common pleas, of the county within which the land proposed to be taken for the use of said railroad is situated, previous to the first day of January, 1873, or if the stock being so subscribed, the company organized, and the location made as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete said railroad, before the first day of January, 1875, in either of the before-mentioned cases, this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 20. The said Pascoag Branch Railroad is hereby authorized to unite with any railroad company which has been or may be empowered by the legislature of the State of Massachusetts to construct a railroad to the easterly terminus of the railroad authorized by this act. And when the companies shall have been so united, the stockholders of one company shall become stockholders in the other companies or company; and the companies thus united shall constitute one corporation, by such name as the united companies may adopt. And all the franchises, property, powers and privileges, granted or required under the authority of said States respectively, shall be held and enjoyed by the said stockholders in proportion to the number of shares or amount of property held by them respectively, in either or both of said corporations.

SEC. 21. Two or more of the directors of said united company, as is provided in the preceding section, shall at all times be inhabitants of this State, on whom processes against said company may be legally served; and said company shall be held to answer in the jurisdiction where the service is made and the process is returnable.

SEC. 22. The said company shall keep separate accounts of their expenditures in the State of Rhode Island, and other States respectively; and two commissioners shall be appointed, one by the governor of each

of said States where a portion of said railroad shall be located, to hold their offices for the term of four years, and to be reasonably compensated by said company, who shall decide what portion of all expenditures of said company, and of its receipts and profits properly pertain to that part of the road lying in said States respectively; and the annual report required to be made to the legislature of this State, shall be approved by said commissioners.

SEC. 23. The said company and the stockholders therein, so far as their road shall be situated in this State, shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities of the Pascoag Branch Railroad, created by the provisions of this act, and the general laws of this State, to the same extent as the said Pascoag Branch Railroad, and the stockholders therein would have been, had the whole line of said railroad been located within the limits of this State.

SEC. 24. The provisions contained in the four preceding sections shall not take effect until said provisions shall have been accepted by the stockholders of the corporations united respectively, at legal meetings called for that purpose.

SEC. 25. In lieu of the union provided for by the five preceding sections, said corporation may unite with any railroad company, which has been or may be incorporated by the legislature of this or any other State or States, for the purpose of continuing said railroad eastward, by leasing their said railroad to said company, or by taking a lease of the railroad of said company upon such terms and conditions as shall be agreed between them, or by any other contract or agreement duly made and entered into between said corporations.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE GAS COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The capital stock of this company shall not exceed one million three hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this is in amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BISHOP AND VICAR GENERAL OF THE DIOCESE OF HARTFORD, TOGETHER WITH THE PASTOR AND TWO LAYMEN OF ANY ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OR CONGREGATION IN RHODE ISLAND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That the Bishop and Vicar General of the Diocese of Hartford, together with the pastor and two laymen of any Roman Catholic church or congregation in the State of Rhode Island, upon complying with the requirements of this law, shall be, and are, hereby constituted a body corporate under such name or title as they may adopt, as provided in the fifth section of this act, with power to sue and be sued, to purchase, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to enjoy all other rights and franchises incident to bodies corporate in the State of Rhode Island.

SEC. 2. The Bishop, Vicar General and pastor of such congregation shall be members, *ex-officio*, of such body corporate, and upon their death, resignation, removal or preferment, their successors in office shall become such members instead. The two lay members shall be selected annually from the lay members of the congregation by the *ex-officio* members of the corporation.

SEC. 3. Such body corporate shall have power to receive and hold by gift, grant or purchase, all property real or personal, that may be conveyed thereto, for the purpose of maintaining religious worship according to the doctrine, discipline and ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, and for the support of the educational or charitable institutions of that church; *provided*, that no incorporated congregation shall, at any time, possess an amount of property, excepting church and buildings, parsonages, school-houses, asylums and cemeteries, the annual income from which shall exceed three thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. Such body corporate shall at all times be subject to the general laws and discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, shall receive and enjoy its franchises as a body politic, solely for the purposes mentioned in the third section of this act; and upon the violation and surrender of its charter, its property, real and personal,

shall vest in the Bishop of the diocese of Hartford and his successors, in trust for such congregations, and for the uses and purposes above named.

SEC. 5. Such body corporate shall organize by the appointment of the lay members before-mentioned, and upon filing in the office of the secretary of state a certificate signed by the several corporators, stating that they have so organized and have adopted this law as their charter, and will be concluded and bound thereby, and stating also the corporate name or title by which they and their successors shall be known and distinguished by virtue of this act; shall have all the rights and privileges, and shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities provided in this act, and in the act entitled, "Provisions respecting corporations in general," chapter 125, of the revised statutes, and in the acts in amendment of and in addition thereto.

SEC. 6. Three members of this corporation, of which one shall be a layman, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 7. This act shall be subject to all future acts in addition to, in amendment or in repeal of the same.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The "Providence and New York Steamship Company" is hereby authorized and empowered to increase its capital stock fifty thousand dollars beyond the limit of capital authorized by the charters hereby amended.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

RESOLUTION of thanks to His Honor Lieutenant Governor Pardon W. Stevens.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Senate be, and they hereby are, tendered to his honor lieutenant governor Pardon W. Stevens, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over this body, and for the courtesy and affability which have distinguished his intercourse with the members of the Senate.

RESOLUTION continuing unfinished business.

Resolved, That all business now pending and unfinished before this general assembly, be continued and referred to the next session of said assembly, to meet in Newport in May next.

RESOLUTION of Adjournment.

Resolved, That the Senate concurring therein, when this legislature adjourn on Friday, March 26th, 1869, it adjourn to meet again according to law.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Providence, May 1, 1869.

I certify that the Acts, Resolves, Rolls and Reports printed in this volume, are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

APPENDIX.

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Providence, on the fourth Monday of January, (being the 26th day of the month,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of Independence the ninety-third.

PRESENT :

His Excellency AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Governor,
and *ex-officio* President of the Senate.
His Honor PARDON W. STEVENS, Lieut. Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport, . . .	GEORGE G. KING.
Providence, . . .	BENJAMIN F. THURSTON.
Portsmouth, . . .	GEORGE B. COGGESHALL.
Warwick, . . .	WILLIAM BUTLER.
Westerly, . . .	EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN.
New Shoreham,	NICHOLAS BALL.
North Kingtown, . . .	JOHN B. PEARCE.
South Kingtown,	ROWLAND HAZARD.
East Greenwich, . . .	JAMES T. EDWARDS.
Jamestown, . . .	BENJAMIN C. GARDNER.
Smithfield, . . .	LYSANDER FLAGG.
Scituate, . . .	ALANSON STEERE.

Glocester, . . .	SMITH PECKHAM.
Charlestown, . . .	STEPHEN C. BROWNING.
West Greenwich, .	DAVID HOPKINS.
Coventry, . . .	JOB KENYON.
Exter, . . .	HENRY V. JOSLIN.
Middletown, . . .	JETHRO PECKHAM.
Bristol, . . .	SAMUEL W. CHURCH.
Tiverton, . . .	JOSEPH OSBORNE.
Little Compton, .	OLIVER C. BROWNELL.
Warren, . . .	WHEATON ALLEN.
Cumberland, . . .	BENJAMIN FESSENDEN.
Richmond, . . .	JAMES T. HARRIS.
Cranston, . . .	JOSEPH W. SWEET.
Hopkinton, . . .	CHARLES NOYES.
Johnston, . . .	ALFRED ANTHONY.
North Providence,	GEORGE H. CORLISS.
Barrington, . . .	LEWIS B. SMITH.
Foster, . . .	ALBERT G. HOPKINS.
Burrillville, . . .	JESSE M. SMITH.
East Providence,	EDWARD D. PEARCE.
Pawtucket, - -	BENONI CARPENTER.
Woonsocket, . . .	DANIEL B. POND.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of the Senate, *ex-officio*.

SUMNER U. SHEARMAN, of Providence, Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

<i>Newport.</i>	
William P. Sheffield,	Lycurgus Sayles,
Charles C. Van Zandt,	William H. Reynolds,
John T. Bush,	George T. Spicer,
Lucius D. Davis,	Esek A. Jillson,
William C. Townsend.	Julius Baker,
	Charles H. Perkins.
<i>Providence.</i>	
Oren A. Ballou,	<i>Portsmouth.</i>
Benjamin T. Eames,	Edward T. Debois:
George L. Clarke,	<i>Warwick.</i>
George W. Hall,	Richard W. Greene,
Horatio Rogers,	Ezra J. Cady,
Amos C. Barstow,	Stephen Harris,
	William H. Snow.

- Westerly.*
- James W. Stillman,
Samuel H. Cross.
- New Shoreham.*
- John G. Sheffield.
- North Kingstown.*
- Joseph E. Spink.
- South Kingstown.*
- George C. Knowles,
John P. Sherman, Jr.
- East Greenwich.*
- Samuel W. Pearce.
- Jamestown.*
- Thomas G. Carr.
- Smithfield.*
- Elmer N. Maynard,
Arlon Mowry,
Obed Paine,
Benjamin Comstock,
Edward L. Freeman,
Jabez W. Mowry.
- Scituate.*
- Martin Smith,
Henry A. Lawton.
- Glocester.*
- Elias Carpenter, Jr.
- Charlestown.*
- Caleb Kenyon.
- West Greenwich.*
- Albert M. Waite.
- Coventry.*
- John J. Kilton, Jr.,
John Potter, 2d.
- Exeter.*
- Samuel Barber.
- Middletown.*
- Thomas Coggeshall, Jr.
- Bristol.*
- Theodore P. Bogert,
James M. Gooding.
- Tiverton.*
- Nathaniel B. Durfee.
- Little Compton.*
- Thaddeus H. Church.
- Warren.*
- Henry F. Drown.
- Cumberland.*
- William M. Rawson,
William Carpenter.
- Richmond.*
- Wanton Lillibridge.
- Cranston.*
- Francis W. Miner,
Samuel B. Parker,
William C. Rhodes.
- Hopkinton.*
- Samuel N. Richmond.
- Johnston.*
- Emor J. Angell,
William S. Kent.
- North Providence.*
- William T. Adams,
Olney Arnold,
William R. Walker,
Joseph F. Brown,
James C. Collins.
- Barrington.*
- Lewis T. Fisher.
- Foster.*
- James M. Wright,
- Burrillville.*
- Seril Esten,
Frederick W. Whipple.
- Pawtucket.*
- Edwin Darling.
- East Providence.*
- George N. Bliss.
- Woonsocket.*
- Edwin Aldrich,
James P. Ray.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, Speaker.

JOHN TURNER,
FRANCIS A. DANIELS, } Clerks.

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, February 5th, 1869.

The two Houses of the General Assembly convened in Grand Committee for the purpose of electing justices of the peace and public notaries.

His Honor Lieutenant Governor STEVENS in the chair.

The calling of the rolls of the two Houses was, on motion, dispensed with, it being evident that quorums of both were present.

The following officers were then elected:

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Providence County—Earl C. Harris, Charles C. Hoskins, Henry Wilkinson, Jesse B. Hopkins, Edward C. Brown, Walter L. Potter, Samuel B. Parker, Walter B. Vincent, Thomas W. Hedley, James W. Brown, Asa Winsor.

Kent County—Caleb Westcott.

Newport County—Howard Smith, Francis Brinley.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

City of Providence—Bailey E. Borden, James W. Brown, Henry W. Wilkinson, Jesse B. Hopkins, Edward O. Brown, Charles D. Cady.

Warwick—Caleb Westcott.

Newport—Howard Smith, Francis Brinley.

Smithfield—Asa Winsor.

Bristol—David Waldron.

February 25, 1869.

His Excellency the Governor in the chair.

Mr. Sheffield, for the committee appointed to count the votes for Representatives to the XL1st Congress of the United States, submitted the following report:

*To the Honorable the Grand Committee of the two Houses
of the General Assembly.*

The committee appointed to count the votes given in at the last November election for Representatives in the XL1st Congress, respectfully beg leave to report that they have attended to the duty with which they were charged, and find that the whole number of votes cast in the First or Eastern District to have been 11,924; of which 7,964 electors voted for Thomas A. Jenckes, of Cumberland, 3,898 electors voted for Olney Arnold, of North Providence, and 62 electors voted scattering, and that the said Thomas A. Jenckes was elected by a majority of 4,004 over all others.

The committee further report that the whole number of electors voting for Representatives to the said XL1st Congress at said November election in the Second or Western District, was 6,847. That of these 4,242 voted for Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly; that 2,587 electors voted for James Waterhouse, of Warwick, and 18 electors voted scattering, and that the said Nathan F. Dixon is duly elected by a majority of 2,605 votes over all others.

WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD,

For the Committee.

Resolved, That Thomas A. Jenckes, of Cumberland, be, and he hereby is, declared to have been duly elected a Representative from the First Congressional District of this State in the XL1st Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, be, and he hereby is, declared to have been duly elected a Representative from the Second Congressional District of this State in the XL1st Congress of the United States.

The following civil officers were then elected:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

City of Providence—Albert A. Slocum, James W. Blackwood, George B. Ashley.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Providence County—Albert A. Slocum.

Bristol County—Nathaniel S. Greene.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE, March 11th.

The following officers were elected:

For Major General—Horace Daniels, of Smithfield.

For Adjutant General—Edward C. Mauran, of Providence.

For Quartermaster General—Lysander Flagg, of Smithfield.

For Commissary General—William Gilpin, of Newport.

For Paymaster General—Jabez C. Knight, of Providence.

For Judge Advocate General—John Turner, of Bristol.

For Surgeon General—Howard W. King, of Providence.

For Brigadier General, 2d Brigade—William R. Walker, of North Providence.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Providence County—Edwin C. Davis, Paul Green, Edwin L. Hunt.

Kent County—Charles S. Northup, Thomas C. Peckham.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

City of Providence—Edwin L. Hunt, William H. Ayer, George L. Grover.

March 25, 1869.

Commissioner of Shell Fisheries—John P. Knowles.

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR RELATIVE TO THE
ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE WITH THE UNITED STATES.**

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

I have the honor to present herewith the following statement of collections from the United States Government on account of the fourth instalment of war expenditures of this State.

After my report of January 18th, 1868, a final account was made up, which showed that the State had expended the amount of \$5,647⁶⁸/₁₀₀, which had not been included in either of the preceding instalments. This account was placed in the hands of Gen. C. H. Tompkins, who had so ably conducted the settlement of the other instalments. After much trouble and labor, he succeeded in collecting \$5,537⁶⁸/₁₀₀, making the disallowance of the fourth instalment only \$110. This closes up the account of the State of Rhode Island with the United States.

A claim of Capt. Amos C. Weeden, 6th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, reached me at Newport just after the adjournment of the General Assembly at its May session, but as it was of the same nature of the claims already paid by the State and put in the account of the State against the United States, I had his claim of \$475 placed in the fourth instalment account, which amount was allowed him. This sum of \$475 belongs to Capt. Weeden, as the State has not paid him his claim.

The account stands as follows :

Amount of fourth instalment due Rhode Island,	\$5,747 53
Due Capt. Weeden,	475 00

Total claim,	6,122 53
Disallowance of Treasury Department,	110 00

Balance collected and paid to the General Treasurer of Rhode Island,	\$6,012 53

I beg leave to recommend to the General Assembly to pass a resolution authorizing the General Treasurer to pay Capt. Weeden \$475, the amount due him. This amount was included in the draft with the amount due the State, and as the draft was payable to my order as Governor, I thought it proper to assign the whole amount to the General Treasurer.

I also beg to recommend an appropriation to pay General Tompkins for settling the account. He made four or five trips to Washington for that purpose. I think five hundred dollars would be a reasonable payment for his services and expenses.

The following is a statement in round figures of the finances of the State :

We now have in the Treasury, - - -	\$283,000
We can reasonably expect by July 1st, 1869, the amount of - - - - -	87,000
	<hr/>
Making the amount of - - - - -	370,000
We shall not need before the first of July for our State expenses more than - - -	170,000
	<hr/>
This will leave an amount applicable to the purchase of State bonds between now and July 1st, of about - - - - -	\$200,000

Unless there is some good reason for ending the fiscal year on the 1st of May, it seems better that it should end the 1st of January. As the long session of the Assembly occurs just after January 1st, the accounts of the State would be examined up to the last of each year if the system is adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,

Governor.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD TO THE LEGISLATURES OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, at the Company's office in Providence, on the 18th day of December, 1868, for the purpose of investigating the accounts of the expenditures of said Company, and for deciding what are sums applicable to that part of the road lying in the State of Rhode Island, and also what part is chargeable to that portion of the road lying in Massachusetts, and having examined the accounts of said Company, we find that the net expenditures for construction and equipment to the thirtieth day of November, 1867, were

	\$1,802,246 69
To which add for purchase of new locomotives, cars, &c.,	106,520 00
	\$1,908,766 69
From which deduct for sale of real estate,	20,269 85
	\$1,888,496 84

APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:

To Rhode Island,	\$980,787 47
To Massachusetts,	\$907,709 34

The whole amount of receipts from November 30th, 1867, to November 30th, 1868, is as follows, viz.:

Transportation of passengers,	\$287,473 25
Transportation of freight,	419,537 98
Transportation of mails,	5,157 50
Rents,	4,793 71
Express,	6,425 57
	\$723,338 01

Amount brought forward, \$723,388 01

Expenses for maintaining and operating
the road during the twelve months end-
ing November 30, 1868 :

Fuel,	\$53,688 28	
Oil,	7,126 83	
Maintenance of way,	190,993 85	
Repairs of cars,	50,800 00	
Repairs of locomotives,	37,800 00	
Passenger expenses,	43,215 02	
Freight expenses,	82,138 68	
Miscellaneous expenses,	96,255 32	
Interest,	2,373 25	564,391 23
		<hr/>
Net earnings,		\$158,996 78

Which sum we apportion as follows, viz. :

To Rhode Island,	\$79,498 39
To Massachusetts,	\$79,498 39

Said commissioners also find, on examination of the books of said company, that separate accounts of the expenditures in Rhode Island and Massachusetts have been kept agreeable to the acts of said States creating the present Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Commissioner for Rhode Island.

HARTLEY WILLIAMS,

Commissioner for Massachusetts.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,

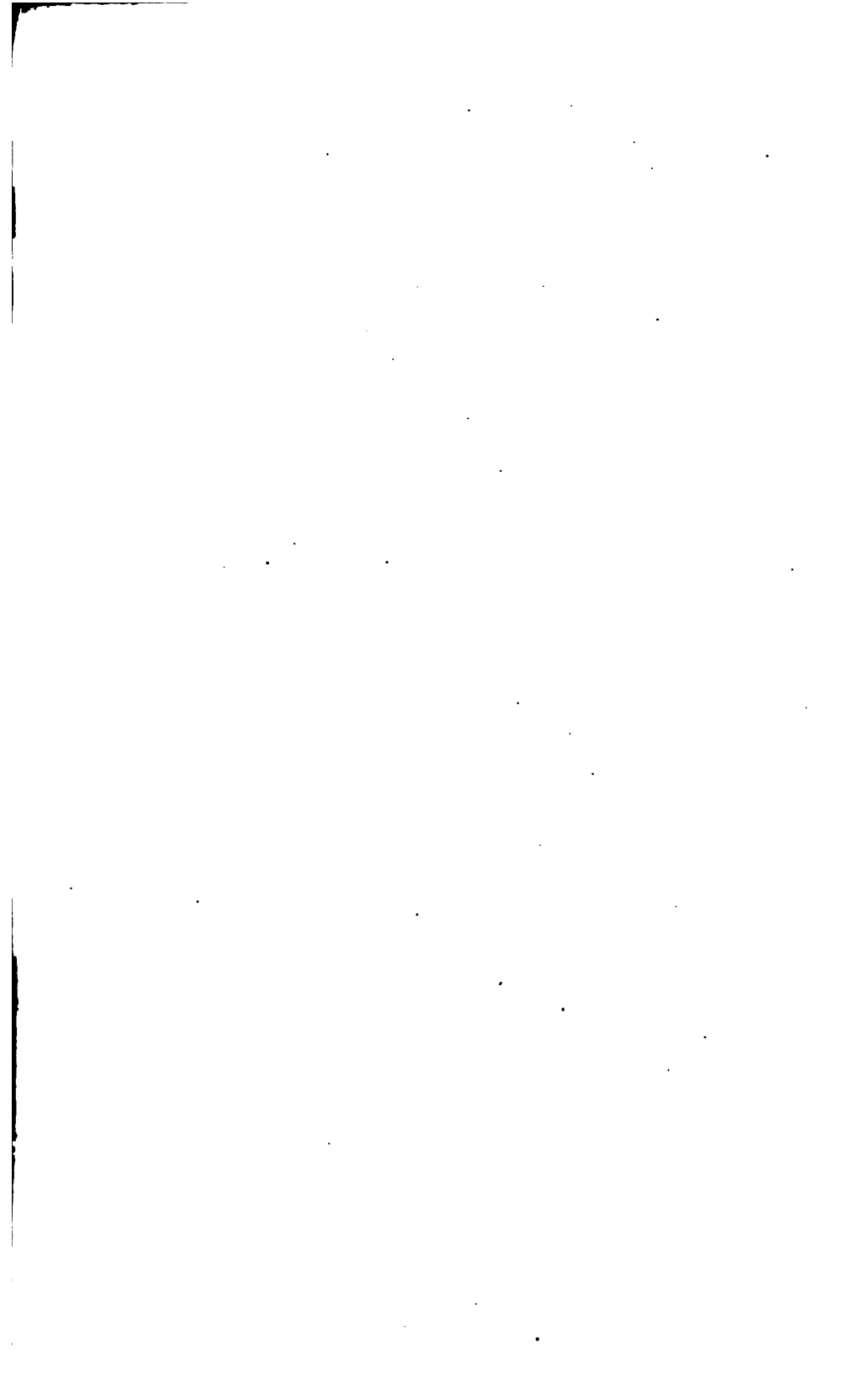
FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31ST, 1868.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, to be holden at Providence at their January Session, A. D. 1869:

The Directors of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company respectfully report the thirty-first annual receipts and expenditures under their act of incorporation, the same being made up to August 31st, 1868.

Surplus on hand last annual report,	-	\$10,358 44
Amount received for passengers, freight, &c., for the year ending 31 st August, 1868,	- - - - -	463,464 92
		<hr/>
		473,823 46
Amount expended during same time for current expenses, payment of debts, interest, &c.,	- - - - -	\$418,801 85
Expenses extraordinary,		20,965 53
	<hr/>	439,767 38
		<hr/>
		\$34,056 08

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, *President.*





REPORT

ON THE

STATE BENEFICIARIES,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1869,

BY

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

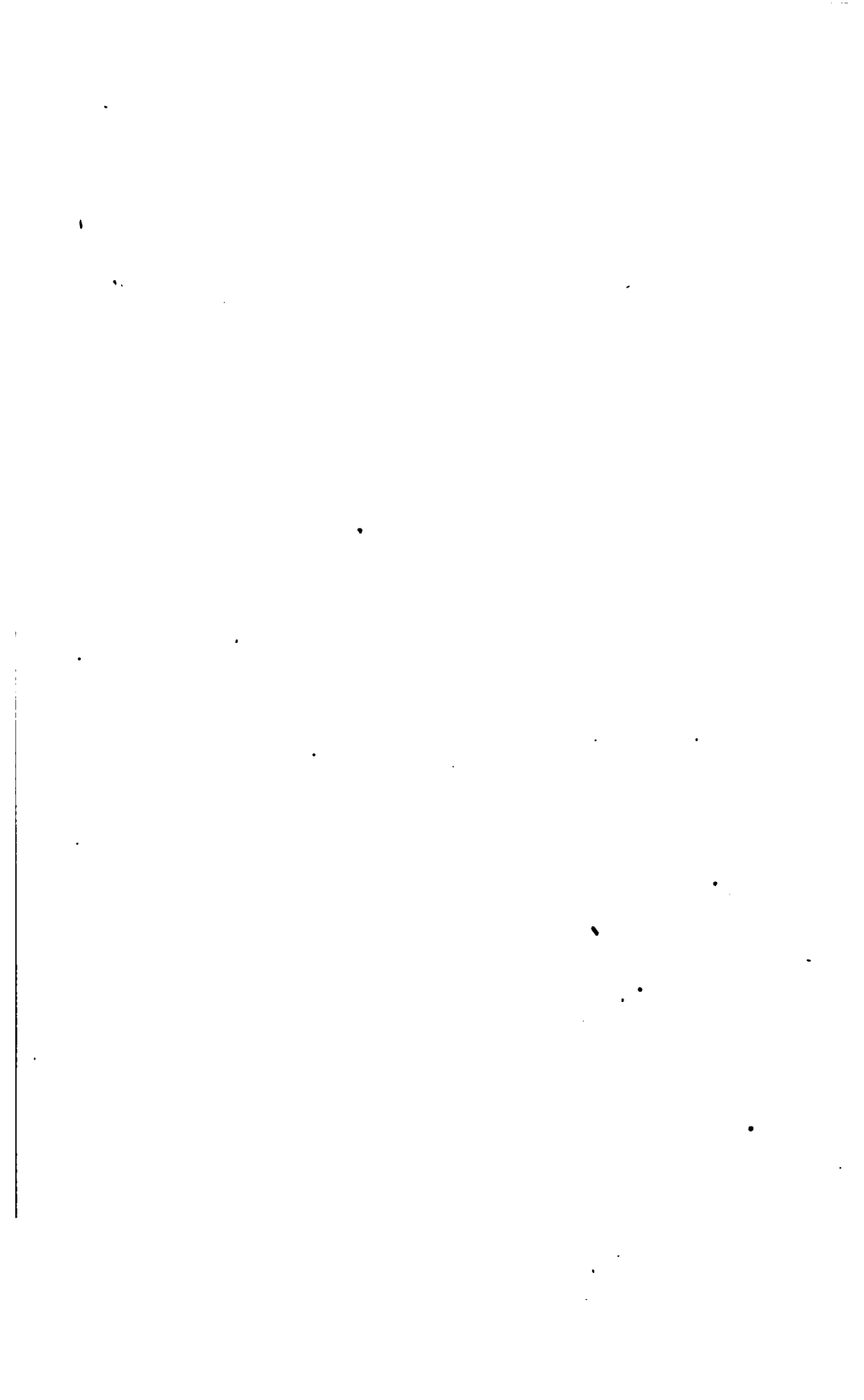
SECRETARY OF STATE.



PROVIDENCE:

PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1869.



REPORT.

PROVIDENCE, January 14th, 1869.

HIS EXCELLENCY AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE
OF RHODE ISLAND:

SIR:—In accordance with previous usage, I beg leave to submit to you my annual report upon the beneficiaries of the State, which are now supported at the public expense at various institutions in the States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont. It is well known that provision is made at the Butler Hospital, in Providence, for a portion of the insane of the State; all others of this unfortunate class are sent out of the State, as well as all the deaf and dumb, the blind and the feeble-minded or idiotic. I have during the past year visited the several institutions where the State beneficiaries are supported, some of them more than once.

At the American Asylum, in Hartford, Connecticut, where the deaf and dumb are educated, I paid a visit a few weeks after the fall term had commenced, in order that I might observe the progress of the most recent pupils. Here I listened to the examination of all the classes, paying particular attention to those in which there were children from this State. I also saw each of our beneficiaries separately, and am happy to be able to say that all exhibited good progress in their learning. Great care is certainly given to these unfortunate children, no better evidence of which can be

adduced than the fact that with their limited faculties they have made as much progress in the acquisition of knowledge as the generality of scholars who are in possession of all their faculties. Children who had been at the institution but a month, and who, when they entered it, did not know the value of a single letter of the alphabet, were able to write intelligibly the names of many of the most familiar visible objects, which could be expressed in four letters.

At the beginning of the last academical year there were at the American Asylum six pupils from this State. One has been admitted during the year, Walter Scott Verry, of East Greenwich, and two have left, viz.: James Conley, of Newport, and William H. Lewis, of Smithfield; leaving at present at the institution five pupils, as follows:

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Age when Admitted.	ADMITTED.
William C. Pick, -	Providence, - - -	8	April, 1860.
Sarah C. Marks, -	" - - -	10	September, 1863.
Abby Westgate, -	Warren, - - -	9	" 1864.
Edwin E. Aldrich, -	Smithfield, - - -	9	" 1864.
Walter Scott Verry,	East Greenwich, -	10	" 1868.

It has been the custom to permit the deaf and dumb pupils to remain more than five years at this institution when it has been found that great advantages to them would arise from a longer course of study, or that the boys might acquire a better skill in the trades they were learning. In such cases the boys, by remaining six or seven years have acquired trades, by means of which they have contributed a portion towards their support, and in many cases they have entirely supported themselves. In permitting pupils to remain longer than five years, we are always governed by the recommendation of the Principal of the Asylum.

Three young men who graduated from the American Asylum within the last two years, are now supporting themselves entirely by their labor. They all read and write, they have good trades, make a respectable appearance in the world, and are apparently happy. These young men make me frequent visits and are among my regular correspondents, and it affords me much pleasure to be

able to furnish them with books for reading. They feel much interest in all that is going with the deaf and dumb, and regularly call for the reports of the American Asylum, and other institutions for the education of their unfortunate brethren in other parts of the country.

It will be remembered that the Superintendent of the American Asylum, the Rev. Collins Stone visited Providence last winter and exhibited a number of his pupils to the General Assembly. The object of this visit was not only intended to show what could be done by the deaf and dumb, but to awaken an interest among the members of the General Assembly, through whom the advantages offered by the American Asylum for the education of deaf mutes might be made known to all parts of the State, and thereby induce parents to send their children of this unfortunate class to the institution to be educated. I regret to say that notwithstanding the liberal provision made by the State for the support and education of its indigent deaf and dumb, but a single person has, during the past year, availed himself of the State's liberality. It is evident that there are many of this class in the State, some of whom have the means, through their parents or friends, to avail themselves of the advantages of the American Asylum, for the last State census shows that there are eighty-nine deaf and dumb in the State.

At the Perkins Institution for the Blind, at South Boston, the State now has seven beneficiaries. I have paid several visits to this excellent institution during the past year, the last of which was in November, and found all our pupils well and making good progress in their studies. During the past summer, the scarlet fever made its appearance among the pupils, which led the managers to send them all home, and close the building. By these early measures the disease was checked without the loss of a single pupil.

A delegation from the Perkins Institution made a visit to the General Assembly during its last January session, which awakened a deep interest, and led to an increased appropriation for the support of our beneficiaries. No new pupils have been sent from this State during the past year.

There are now at the Perkins Institution the following beneficiaries :

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	ADMITTED.
Ella W. Brownell, -	Newport, - -	14	May, - - 1864.
Idella U. Trafton, -	Smithfield, - -	10	" - - 1864.
John B. Pengelly, -	Newport, - -	10	July, - - 1864.
Hugh McElroy, -	" - - -	10	June, - - 1864.
John Vars, - -	" - - -	10	December, 1864.
Orin Matthews, -	Providence, - -		July, - - 1867.
Matilda Congdon, -	Gloicester, - -		April, - - 1855.

At the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth, in Boston, the State has three beneficiaries as follows :

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ADMITTED.
Emma Ray, - -	Providence, - -	November 1, - 1866.
Irene Burns, - -	Pawtucket, - -	September 5, - 1868.
William A. Davis, -	Newport, - -	November 25, - 1868.

The case of Emma Ray is an extremely sad one, being deaf, dumb and blind. After consulting with Dr. Howe, the Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, in relation to this unfortunate child, before her admittance, he advised that she should be sent to that Institution, where they would endeavor to ascertain whether she was possessed of any sense at all, and if so, what it was. The doctor, as well as all the teachers in the Institution, watched the child, then five years of age, with the deepest interest, and after being more than a year directly under his eye, it was deemed best to place her in the institution for the "feeble-minded." In my late visit to Boston, I requested Dr. Howe to give me his opinion relative to this child. He says her case is one of the most perplexing he ever saw; that she is totally blind, and that there is nothing in the appearance of her eye-balls to indicate that she ever saw. Her mother declares that she could formerly hear; yet Dr. Howe says the appearance of the child does not favor the idea of her ever having had free use of the faculty of hearing. She does not look like an idiot, and the Doctor is confident that she is not idiotic. He adds: "There is something, however, in her physical organization which disposes her to listen. I conclude that she can hear, but wont hear. She is therefore practically blind and deaf,

and consequently dumb. Her lethargy of brain has proved thus far insurmountable by any application of treatment which we have been able to give her. I have still hopes that in the process of physical development, some change may bring the brain nearer to a normal condition, and that she will desire sensuous impressions and express outwardly what she feels."

The child is kindly and even affectionately treated at the institution, where she is a favorite.

The indigent insane of the State are supported at the Butler Hospital, in Providence; the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum, at Worcester; the State Lunatic Asylum, at Taunton, and at the Vermont Lunatic Asylum, at Brattleboro. The larger number is at the Butler Hospital, but its accommodations being limited, the State is obliged when that institution is full, to send its indigent insane elsewhere.

At the commencement of the year, the State had at the Vermont Asylum twenty-five beneficiaries; one has been admitted during the year and one removed, making the present number twenty-five, or the same as last year.

I visited this excellent institution as usual in the fall, and found all the patients from Rhode-Island well. This is one of the largest and best-managed asylums for the insane in the United States. It has accommodations for more than five hundred patients, and is generally full. It is situated near the town of Brattleboro, and is surrounded by extensive grounds. A large number of the inmates find employment on the farm, which labor conduces to their health as well as to their happiness.

The following beneficiaries from this State are at the Vermont Asylum :

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ADMITTED.
Margaret McGwin, -	Scituate, - - -	July 9, - - - 1857.
Hugh Gallagher, -	Providence, - - -	October, - - - 1859.
Thomas Morrisey, -	" - - -	" - - - 1859.
John Grimes, -	" - - -	" - - - 1859.
Maria Dempsey, -	" - - -	" - - - 1859.
George Charnley, -	" - - -	" - - - 1859.
Thomas Peterson, -	" - - -	" - - - 1859.
George W. Darling,	Glocester, - - -	" - - - 1859.
Catharine Tobin -	Providence, - - -	June 19, - - - 1860.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ADMITTED.
Mary Fanning, - -	- - - -	April 1, - - 1862.
John Patten, - -	Providence, - - -	August 19, - - 1862.
Timothy Riley, - -	" - - -	" - - 1862.
William F. Mason, - -	- - - -	- - - -
Cynthia Gardner, - -	Providence, - - -	August 10, - - 1865.
Mary Kennedy, - -	Burrillville, - - -	July 1, - - 1863.
Samuel Taylor, - -	Providence, - - -	September 15, - - 1863.
Frank McKenna, - -	" - - -	May 4, - - 1865.
Ellen O'Conner, - -	" - - -	July 26, - - 1865.
Catherine Moran, - -	" - - -	" 26, - - 1865.
Mary Ann Smith, - -	" - - -	" 26, - - 1865.
Catherine Burns, - -	" - - -	October 10, - - 1865.
Bridget McCarthy, - -	Cumberland, - - -	November 10, - - 1866.
Horace G. Newell, - -	" - - -	" 24, 1866.
Catherine Clavin, - -	Burrillville, - - -	February 27, - - 1867.

At the Butler Hospital, the State had at the commencement of the year 1867, eighty-eight patients, of which number thirteen belonged to the class known as beneficiaries. These are supported in part by the State and in part by their friends or relatives. The remaining seventy-six come under the class of paupers, and are supported in part by the State, and in part by the towns to which they belong.

During the past year five patients have died, viz.: Philetus H. Cook, of Smithfield; Peter Riley, of North Providence; Samuel Burr, of Providence, and Patrick Rourke, of Burrillville.

Eight have been removed by their friends unimproved, viz.: F. McKenna and John Colwell, of Warwick; Nancy Berry, Ann Tighe and Bridget McGuire, of Smithfield; Bridget Corcoran, of Woonsocket; Eliza Gifford, of Newport; Sally Wheeler and Margaret Maloney. Three have been left improved, viz.: Samuel D. Clark, of Cumberland; Susan N. Brownell of Portsmouth, and James E. Angell, of Woonsocket. Eight have left recovered, viz.: Anne Casey, of Newport; Susan S. King, William McCormick and Margaret McGough, of North Providence; Bridget Dailey, of Warwick; Nancy Lees, of Scituate; Margaret Quinn, of Woonsocket; Charles E. Penno, of Providence; leaving at present of both classes, eighty-two beneficiaries.

The following list embraces the names of the State beneficiaries at the Butler Hospital, in Providence, supported in part by their friends:

NAMES.	FROM WHAT TOWN.	WHEN ADMITTED.
Susan B. Wyatt, - -	- - - - -	January 1, - - 1855.
Polly Darling, - -	- - - - -	April 1, - - 1857.
Mary Egleston, - -	- - - - -	January 14, - - 1857.
Emma Stuart, - -	Newport,	April 1, - - 1851.
S. K. Whipple, - -	- - - - -	January 1, - - 1857.
Dorcas Whipple, - -	- - - - -	February 13, - - 1866.
Eliza Sweet, - -	- - - - -	April 27, - - 1864.
Horace Wellman, - -	- - - - -	May 15, - - 1865.
Sarah Hazard, - -	- - - - -	January 13, - - 1867.
Mary McGovern, - -	- - - - -	August 31, - - 1864.
Mary Steadman, - -	- - - - -	October 28, - - 1868.
John Holden, - -	- - - - -	" 28, - - 1868.
Eliza B. Locke, - -	- - - - -	November 9, - - 1868.

The following are supported in part by the towns :

NAMES.	FROM WHAT TOWN.	WHEN ADMITTED.
Bridget Devine, - -	Providence, - - -	May 20, - - 1861.
Daniel Gilbert, - -	" - - -	February 1, - - 1865.
Mary Hayes, - -	" - - -	- - - - -
Charles Humphreys,	" - - -	- - - - -
Mary Pendergast,	" - - -	February 1, - - 1855.
Edward R. Potter, - -	" - - -	" 1, - - 1855.
David B. Slack, - -	" - - -	" 1, - - 1855.
John P. Williams, - -	" - - -	" 1, - - 1855.
Eliza McManus, - -	" - - -	April 15, - - 1867.
Bridget McNulty, - -	" - - -	October 2, - - 1867.
John Mumford, - -	" - - -	January 7, - - 1867.
Thomas A. Wilcox, - -	" - - -	March 27, - - 1867.
William L. Wilcox, - -	" - - -	- - - - -
Patrick Heeney, - -	" - - -	May 1, - - 1867.
Emma J. Kelley, - -	" - - -	February 17, - - 1868.
Sarah O'Rourke, - -	" - - -	Aug. 12, - - 1862.
Sarah Atkinson, - -	Newport, - - -	January 17, - - 1861.
Peter Brown, - -	" - - -	February 1, - - 1855.
John Brooke, - -	" - - -	June 19, - - 1868.
Mary Shay, - -	" - - -	- - - - -
Catherine Meaney, - -	" - - -	October 8, - - 1868.
Hannah Welsh, - -	" - - -	" 8, - - 1868.
Timothy Cochrane, - -	" - - -	November 24, - - 1868.
Mary Krimer, - -	" - - -	March 25, - - 1851.
James O'Brien, - -	" - - -	October 1, - - 1861.
Catherine Welsh, - -	" - - -	January 26, - - 1860.
Eleazer Bellows, - -	Burrillville, - - -	June 17, - - 1858.
Alice O'Mara, - -	Cranston, - - -	- - - - -
George L. Jordan, - -	" - - -	May 18, - - 1865.
Raymond Burton, - -	" - - -	January 1, - - 1867.
Abby Gavitt, - -	" - - -	March 11, - - 1858.
Russell Saunders, - -	Westerly, - - -	October 28, - - 1867.
George R. Havens, - -	" - - -	February 1, - - 1855.
Betsy Rice, - -	Warwick, - - -	" 1, - - 1855.

NAMES.	FROM WHAT TOWN.	WHEN ADMITTED.
Mary N. Tanner, -	Warwick, - - -	June 20, - 1836.
Erastus Matteson, -	Coventry, - - -	February 1, - 1855.
Betsey Ayers, - -	Warren, - - -	" 1, - 1855.
Benjamin F. Gee, -	" - - -	January 1, - 1865.
Samuel Halliwell, -	Smithfield, - - -	
James Dolton, - -	" - - -	December 17, - 1863.
James Montgomery, -	" - - -	June 2, - 1866.
Peter Grimes, - -	" - - -	October 16, - 1866.
John Burns, - - -	" - - -	December 24, 1867.
Elkanah Brown, - -	" - - -	March 18, - 1868.
Moses A. Paine, - -	" - - -	July 9, - - 1867.
Catherine Greene, -	Woonsocket, - - -	
Mary Ann Ballou, -	" - - -	
Peter McDevitt, - -	Cumberland, - - -	November 24, - 1865.
James Lee, - - -	Johnston, - - -	
George Waterman, -	" - - -	
Ezra S. Brownell, -	Little Compton, - - -	
Benjamin Carr, - -	Jamestown, - - -	
Andrew J. Nichols, -	West Greenwich, - - -	
Richard K. Thomas, -	Scituate, - - -	Previous to - 1859.
Catherine Cadden, -	Pawtucket, - - -	October 1, - - 1866.
James Ward, - - -	" - - -	
Daniel J. Kennedy, -	North Providence, - - -	Previous to - 1859.
John Briggs, - - -	" " - - -	August 9, - - 1864.
Bernard McElroy, -	" " - - -	
John Paisley, - - -	" " - - -	September 20, - 1864.
F. H. Wood, - - -	" " - - -	July 6, - - 1868.
John Sayer, - - -	Bristol, - - -	June 5, - - 1861.
Daniel Smith, - - -	North Kingstown, - - -	October 4, - - 1861.
James Tenent, - - -	" " - - -	December, - - 1863.
Mary B. Cranston, -	" " - - -	November 21, 1867.
Amelia A. Field, - -	East Providence, - - -	April 1, - - 1863.
Daniel A. Browning, -	North Kingstown, - - -	September 2, - 1861.
Huldah Dawley, - -	Exeter, - - -	" 10, - 1866.
Melissa Williams, -	East Greenwich, - - -	August 3, - 1867.
Hannah Wright, - -	Hopkinton, - - -	" 14, - 1867.

At the State Lunatic Asylum at Taunton, are the following beneficiaries, viz.:

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN ADMITTED.
Catherine Cullen, -	Pawtucket, - - -	January 26, - 1863.
Catherine Finn, - -	" - - -	April, - - 1863.
John Moulton, - - -	" - - -	January 1, - 1864.

At the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, are the following:

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN ADMITTED.
Catherine Cassidy, -	Central Falls, - - -	April 16, - - 1865.
Julia Murray, - - -	Smithfield, - - -	February 28, - 1863.

In private families in this State, two patients are supported at the same expense as in the hospitals, viz. :

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN ADMITTED.
Lydia Holloway, - -	Burrillville, - - -	
Israel Greene, - -	" - - -	

In providing for indigent persons at our hospitals, great care is taken that none but such as have actually had a residence here for several years, and really have the right to the claim of being inhabitants of the State are allowed to participate in the State's charity. Attempts are constantly made to bring insane paupers here that they may be taken care of at the State's expense. Great credit is due to the vigilant Overseer of the Poor of the city of Providence, Mr. George W. Wightman, who has found no less than eighteen of this class, which he has sent by police officers, and in some instances has personally taken to the States or the British Provinces where they belong, thereby saving the State a very considerable expense. These persons, often picked up in our streets in a state of insanity, must be provided for immediately. In one instance a patient got into one of our hospitals and there remained several years without our being able to ascertain where she belonged. Through the exertions of Mr. Wightman this incurable patient has lately been sent to an adjoining city, having landed in that city and obtained a residence there. I have reason to believe that many get into our hospitals for the insane who properly belong to, and should be provided for, by other States or cities. A more rigid investigation into these cases by a properly authorized officer, it is believed would reduce the number of paupers now supported by the State.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of State.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF SHELL FISHERIES.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island,
in session, January, 1869.*

The annual report due at this session from the Commissioner of Shell Fisheries, he now respectfully submits :

Of my proceedings, during the first four years of my term of office, and of the condition of the department at the close of each year, my reports heretofore rendered contain plenary information. Still, of certain facts set forth in those reports, it may not be amiss now, at the close of my official term, to remind your Honorable body.

During the three years next preceding my appointment, the receipts by the General Treasurer of rents of oyster lots were as follows : In 1861, \$82. In 1862, \$62. In 1863, \$59. Since my appointment he has received for rent of 1864, \$737.72 ; of 1865, \$661.27 ; of 1866, \$1,568.50 ; and of 1867, \$1,814.40 — leaving due March 17, 1868, of rents uncollected, \$596.

Since the date last named, some leases have expired, some been surrendered and cancelled, and two new leases issued — the result being that there are now outstanding, of leases issued prior to

April, 1864, (each of one acre, at \$1 per acre,) one hundred and five; and of those issued since that date (of from one to ten acres each, at a rent of from \$76 to \$10 per acre) ninety-seven — the number of acres under lease being two hundred and eighty-six.

Of rents, I have received since March, the sum of \$1,561; deducting from which outlays on account of the watch boat, and for printing, buoying off Long Bed, etc., \$43.75, there remains a balance in hand payable to the General Treasurer, of \$1,517.25; leaving still due for rents the sum of \$1,165; the half of which at least will probably be collected within a few weeks.

Of "fees for services" I have received since March 17, 1868, but \$39, deducting from which \$4.50 expended, the nett receipts amount to \$34.50.

I have already stated that within the year, several leases have been cancelled. It seems proper to add, that I invariably assent to the cancellation of a lease, for reasonable cause,—such as the worthlessness for oyster culture of the leased lot,—the ravages of the star-fish, the failure of health, or a change of residence or of business on the part of the lessee,—and the like. That a bed is plundered by midnight or mid-day marauders, I have not deemed a sufficient reason for either abating rent or cancelling a lease. The State has enacted laws as stringent as need be for the protection of this species of property, and I cannot resist the conclusion that if these are daily or frequently violated with impunity, it must be that the leaseholders themselves, or a majority of them, are culpably remiss in guarding their grounds, or more tolerant of oyster-stealing (*from a neighbor's bed,*) than they should be, in this day of evangelical Sabbath schools and city missions, and liberal Christian theatre-preachings and Unions for Christian Work.

In some localities, the star-fish, *alias*, five fingers, have within the past year congregated, to the great injury, of course, of bedholders. Nor is this all. In view of the ravages of this pest of our waters in years past, leaseholders forbear to stock their grounds as fully as is desirable, and decline to renew expiring leases, or to

lease other and additional grounds. Hence it is, in great part, that since my last report but four acres have been leased. It is believed that no means of protecting the oyster-race from the fangs of these, their natural enemies, have as yet been devised; but that none ever will be, it is not safe to predict. Why! even for the evil of incompetency, knavery, drunkenness and all that sort of thing among the Federal office-holders, for a generation past universally regarded as irremediable—hasn't our Representative, Jenckes, invented an unfailing preventive in his Civil Service Bill—the be-lauded and approved everywhere and by everybody—save in the halls of Congress—and by the majority of its members? Let us not then cease to hope that in response to the prayers of oystermen and oyster commissioners, and oyster-eaters, to say nothing of the utterances of the bivalves themselves, soon or late will be vouchsafed to us some remedy or palliative of the evil of starfish fecundity, gluttony and rapacity. Meanwhile, however, until this desideratum is accorded us, it must be conceded that oyster-culture in Narragansett Bay, as everywhere else, cannot be prosecuted without some risk: as what business, on land or water—whaling, mining, oil-digging, land, stock, or gold speculation, or manufacturing of any genus—what business can?

In September last, I adjudged it expedient to “buoy off” Long Bed, a very valuable section of the free and common oyster-fisheries; that is, to interdict the taking of shell-fish therefrom, until the oysters thereon shall become fit for market and present use. This bed was buoyed off by my predecessors for a year or two, and when, in September, 1867, the buoys were removed, the bed was within a few days despoiled of its entire crop—for which, by the way, five thousand dollars would have been paid me by a Providence dealer, could a title have been given him, with a lease of the ground for three months. What portion of this crop was practically wasted—*lost* to the community—has been a mooted question among the knowing ones of the oyster-saloons and shanties. That one-half was lost, none deny; that more than one-fourth of the value of the crop was realized by the rabble who gathered it, few contend. It is obvious, that could this tract be leased, the State

would be benefitted directly to the amount of its rental, and a waste,—yes, really a waste and loss of half or more of its abundant crops, be prevented; and nobody injured, *de jure vel de facto*.

The watch-boat belonging to the State, is, in my judgment, no longer needed for the purposes of the oyster-fishery. At one period, years ago, a watch-boat stationed at a given point, was a protection to nearly all the leased beds; but now the tracts leased are so remote one from the other, that only a portion of them can be appreciably benefitted by the maintaining of a watch at any one spot. Besides, in my judgment, it is the wiser policy to leave it to those interested, uniting in clubs or associations, to devise measures as circumstances shall require, for the protection of their property from the thief and marauder. They can do this more cheaply, more effectually, and more satisfactorily, than it can be done, by or through the Commissioner, with a watch-boat never in repair—always needing an anchor, a cable, a rudder, a stove, or something else, and not unfrequently drifting off from her moorings;—to be hunted up at expense, and when found, to be towed in or out by a steam-tug, at——well! I'll say, *not without full pay*—especially since the tugging-business became a monopoly in our river. I recommend that the Commissioner be authorized to dispose of the boat at auction, and account for the proceeds with the General Treasurer.

Here respectfully submitting the aforewritten as the Report due at this session as matter of routine, I now invite attention to the following, in response to a special resolution of the Assembly at its January session, 1868:

The General Assembly at its January session, 1864, saw fit to amend in some respects the laws relating to the oyster-fisheries of the State, and to commit to my charge as Commissioner of Shell Fisheries, for a term of five years, the State's interests in said fish-

eries, under those laws. Of the system,—rather no-system—embodied in those laws, in my first report of 1865, I expressed my convictions with frankness and emphasis, if with nothing else, seemingly satisfying the Assembly of that year that amendatory legislation, if not indispensable, was highly expedient. But be this as it might, the Assembly of 1866, at its January session, on my recommendation, again radically amended those laws, with little dissent, as I recollect the facts, (and I was one of the representatives of that year,) adopting the views which both as a Commissioner and legislator, I strenuously advocated, namely:—That the aim of the Legislature should be, to secure from the oyster fisheries a present income, more or less, and to adopt and adhere to that policy in regard to them, which promised most speedily to render the oyster business one of the prominent, not to say one of the leading industrial interests of the State. And to this end, I advocated among other propositions, that all the oyster grounds of the State, wherever situate, should be leased as early as practicable to whomsoever might see fit to engage in oyster culture, whether a resident of this State or of any other,—of course contending that the sooner all the free and common oyster grounds within the State should thus become leasehold property of individuals, to be cared for and managed as private property is wont to be by the live Yankee, the better it were for the community at large—the better even for the adults of the oyster catching and oyster dealing classes—and better, immeasurably better, for the rising generation of all our villages and hamlets' long shore.

The amendments made at that session were in harmony with these views, but, as might have been, and was anticipated, some proposed amendments, advocated as highly important; failed to secure a recommendation from the Committee on Fisheries, and therefore were not insisted upon by the advocates of Reform and Progress. They deemed it politic, under the circumstances, to decline then joining battle, as for a Waterloo fight, with the combined forces of senile timidity in the Committee room, and pitiable ignorance and despicable self-seeking in the lobby; and this, because they foresaw that ere long, the wisdom and expediency of

the proposed measures, would be questioned but by an inconsiderable few, even of the denizens of India Point in Providence, and its kindred localities in Warwick and East Greenwich.

And now, after a silence of three years, it becomes my duty to again invoke legislative action, amendatory of the oyster laws. My duty, I say, because the Assembly, at its January session, 1868, by joint resolution instructed me to prepare and report at the present session a revision and consolidation of existing statutes relating to the oyster fisheries, with such amendments thereof, as I should deem desirable. It is in conformity with that resolution, that the accompanying drafts of bills are now presented.

Of the amendments proposed at this time, only three are of a character to warrant reference to them in this connexion. The others relate but to matters of little or no interest to any one but the Commissioner himself.

Firstly.—I recommend the substitution of the 15th of November for the 15th of September, as the earliest day for taking oysters from the Free and Common Fisheries, after the 15th of May; and in support of this proposition I care here only to quote a paragraph from my Special Report of 1866; viz.:

“The very early laws of Rhode Island prohibited the taking of oysters between the 1st of May and the 30th of September; but as early certainly as 1822, the 15th of May and the 15th of September were designated as the beginning and end of the non-oyster season, as they still respectively are. I advise the amendment in question, as needful, because the concurring testimony of all the experts consulted, is that by protecting the oysters, mature and immature, from disturbance, for two months longer than heretofore, the products of our grounds will be greatly increased in quantity, and not a little improved in quality. So long as there shall be free and common fisheries, and unleased oyster grounds, it is wisdom to protect them as here proposed. When leased, we may safely leave them to their owners' control and management. In 1822, and before, and for many years since,, when oysters for ex-

port were unneeded, and for consumption at home comparatively few sufficed, the oyster growth of the months of October and November was of small account; in 1866, as I am assured, it is, or rather it would be, of great pecuniary value."

Secondly.—I recommend that the Commissioner be empowered to lease those lands, which always heretofore have been suffered to run to waste and ruin, as it were, as portions of the free and common oyster fisheries — in fact, to the injury of hundreds, and the benefit of nobody. And in support of this recommendation, I shall not here proffer argument or suggestion. The favorite opposing argument has been that unless a portion of oyster grounds — and that a large portion, be left free for the use and abuse of the improvident, shiftless, gypsy class of oystermen, they will "as the world owes them a living," plunder the beds of leaseholders. To this argument I have never given other answer than that it is one of a genus to which no legislator can listen without loathing, unless he be ready to repeal the whole criminal code, and rely for the security of life and property upon the honor of thieves and ruffians, under a contract of black-mail.

Thirdly.—I recommend that the Commissioner be authorized to lease oyster grounds to any and all applicants, irrespective of residence and citizenship, as of lineage, sex or color; in support of my recommendation here merely citing a single paragraph from a former report, viz. :

"It is urged, as an objection, that under the system proposed, capitalists from abroad, may engage in the oyster business, so extensively, as to seriously injure, may be crush out, those now prosecuting it. This objection admits of more than one satisfactory reply, but I am content, in this connection, simply to ask,—Upon what grounds can the oyster dealers of Providence and its suburbs, who for forty years past have virtually dictated the legislation of Rhode Island in regard to her oyster-fisheries, now claim to be longer protected against that wholesome competition to which our citizens of every other calling and vocation are properly exposed and subjected? Would the objector prohibit the erection of

factories and mill-dams, or the establishment of any business within our borders, by the capitalists of neighboring States? This were empiricism, folly, stultification, in any State, at any time, under any circumstances; it were in Rhode Island, in 1869, a something for which appellatives opprobrious enough are not to be found even in Webster's Unabridged."

In view of the fact, that in my reports of 1865 and 1866, in print in the schedules of those years, will be found in substance, arguments and suggestions, which in my judgment should satisfy the legislative mind, that the amendments proposed are not only unobjectionable but highly expedient, I here refrain from further remark concerning them. To those arguments and suggestions no reply has ever yet been given by legislator, editor, pamphleteer, newspaper correspondent, or even advocate for hire, and therefore to reiterate them on this occasion, were a work of supererogation. From the stipendaries of the Pulpit, the Press and the Party, line upon line, and precept upon precept, the thrice-told tale and "damnable iteration," may be expected, as within the scope of their employment, if not demanded, as parcel of their contract-obligations; but labor and drudgery so distasteful, I am sure no existing law imposes upon the Commissioner of Shell-Fisheries, nor indeed upon any other State official, whose salary, like that of the Commissioner, scarcely suffices for office rent and petty office expenses.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. KNOWLES,

Commissioner of Shell Fisheries.

January 27, 1869.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

GENTLEMEN: At the January session, A. D. 1868, of the General Assembly, the undersigned were appointed a committee "to select and make report to the General Assembly of a suitable location containing not less than two hundred acres of land, for the erection thereon of an Asylum for the Insane, and to prepare and report plans and estimates of costs for said Asylum."

The committee were also instructed to examine into and report upon the whole subject of the care of the insane, paupers and criminals, and helpless, as now exercised in this State; and to suggest such a plan for State action over the whole as to them may seem most desirable in accordance with the report of the committee upon the Insane Asylum, appointed at the January session, A. D. 1867.

The committee have given such attention to the subject as they have been able, and beg leave herewith to submit their report:

I. LOCATION.

The committee have advertised at two different times, in the papers throughout the State, for proposals to sell to the State, farms suitable for the purposes needed. In response to these advertisements the committee have received only two propositions in writing as required by the advertisements. Some other parties have talked of making propositions, but have never done so.

One proposition, made in due form, is from the owners of "Hog Island," so called, otherwise called "Perry Island," in Bristol har-

bor, which is offered to the State for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. (\$15,000.)

The other proposition is from the owners of the "William Howard Farm," so called, on Sockonosset Ridge, in the town of Cranston, six miles from Providence. This farm is offered to the State for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. (\$25,000.)

The two propositions are herewith presented for the consideration of the General Assembly, and they contain a full description of the advantages of the two farms. Your committee have visited both farms, and have given the most mature deliberation to the subject, the result of which is that they are equally divided upon the question of the merits of the two localities for the purposes needed by the State. Not being able, therefore, to report either unanimously, or by a majority in favor of either place, the two propositions are referred to the General Assembly for its decision.

II. PLANS AND ESTIMATES.

Though the terms of the resolutions required the committee to report plans and estimates of cost for buildings, it has seemed to them plainly premature to attempt to do so; in fact, it seems absolutely impossible to do so until the question of location has been decided. The plans and estimates for buildings must depend, to a very great extent, upon the location on which they are to be placed. Even if the committee had been able to agree upon a location, they would have thought it unwise to go to the trouble and expense of preparing plans and estimates for buildings until the purchase of the location had been authorized by the General Assembly.

Your committee would remark, however, that in the investigation of the subject they have obtained much information in relation to the form, arrangement, materials and expense of buildings, and have become satisfied that the expense of buildings for the Insane, and the time necessary to construct them, would be very much less than is generally supposed. We have seen buildings at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, New York, which seem to be especially adapted to the purposes needed. They are dry, well ventilated, warm, convenient, safe from fire, and far better in every respect for the accommodation of the insane, than costly buildings of stone or brick.

Without entering into details, your committee would state, and would call the special attention of the General Assembly to the fact, that they are convinced that buildings of this description, suitable and sufficient for the accommodation of all the pauper insane in the State for the next ten years at least, could be built and furnished completely ready for use, in six months time, and at an expense certainly not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, and probably for considerably less. This is, of course, independent of the location.

III. HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Your committee are fully satisfied, without a single doubt on the subject, that the wants of the State imperatively demand the speedy construction of a House of Correction for the confinement of persons sentenced for drunkenness, vagrancy, prostitution, and other offences of this grade. At the present time our jails are overflowing with persons committed for these offences, and many more would be sent to them were it not for the growing conviction that their commitment to jail is worse than useless. Their imprisonment in jail for short periods of from ten to thirty days, is a constant source of trouble and expense without a single iota of benefit either to the State, to the community, or to the persons imprisoned.

A House of Correction in which such persons could be kept at labor for terms not less than three months, and not more two years, the length of sentence increasing for each offence subsequent to the first, would prove an incalculable blessing both to the State, and often to the persons imprisoned.

It would be a blessing to the State because the labor of these persons on longer sentences, would be profitable, and would wholly, or to a great extent, at least, pay the expenses of the institution; whereas, now, in our jails, their labor is almost valueless, and the expense of their maintenance is great.

It would also often be a blessing to the person imprisoned by keeping him from temptation, on wholesome food, until his system can fully recover from the debilitating effects of the excesses that have caused his imprisonment.

Such an institution would relieve the Reform School of a majority of its female inmates who have always been a constant source

of trouble and anxiety to its trustees, and often with little hope of reform. The commitment of prostitutes to the Reform School is totally at variance with the true objects of such a school, and the trustees have, again and again, urged upon the City Council of the city of Providence, the importance of establishing a House of Correction, and the removal to it of a large portion of the female inmates of the Reform School.

In this connection it may be remarked that if a farm is purchased, and temporary accommodations provided for the classes of persons who now fill our jails, their labor may be employed almost wholly, in the construction of other permanent buildings that may be needed.

IV. STATE ASYLUM FOR THE POOR—STATE PRISON, ETC.

Your committee are of the unanimous opinion that in the selection of a farm for an Insane Asylum and House of Correction, provision should be made for the future probable removal to it of the State Prison, and the establishment of a State Pauper Asylum. Why should not the State in these matters use the same foresight and wise management that a private corporation or individual would do? It is probable that the State Prison property could be sold at the present time for a sum sufficient to purchase a farm suitable for the accommodation of all our State institutions, and also to provide as good or better accommodations for the State prisoners than they have at present.

The arguments for this general concentration and systematic management of all our State institutions, charitable as well as penal, were ably set forth in the report of a committee upon this subject, made to the General Assembly at the January session, A. D. 1868. Your committee concur entirely with the views upon this point presented in that report.

The question is simply the difference between the management of business in accordance with a well defined system, founded upon full and accurate knowledge, and with a clearly understood object in view; or the management of the same business, as it is done at the present time, with no definite system, with no accurate knowledge of the subject, and with no definite object in view.

In conclusion, your committee, though unable to agree in re-

gard to a location, are entirely unanimous upon every other point, and would most earnestly urge the General Assembly to take immediate action upon the subject as follows :—

FIRST—To purchase without delay a farm suitable for the purposes needed.

SECOND—To appropriate the money received during the year 1869; from licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, to the erection of buildings and other improvements upon the farm purchased.

THIRD—To appoint a Board of Commissioners to consist of one person from each county in the State, and one additional member from each of the cities of Providence and Newport, whose duty it shall be :

1. To erect the necessary buildings to put in operation the Asylum for the Pauper Insane as speedily as possible, and

2. To investigate the whole subject and to report to the General Assembly, from time to time, and as soon as possible, such legislation as they may deem necessary to establish and to put in operation a House of Correction, and to carry out the views presented in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL W. CHURCH, L. B. SHITH,	} <i>Of the Senate,</i>	} COMMITTEE.
C. C. VAN ZANDT, THOS. P. BOGERT, N. B. DURFEE, DAVID PIKE,			} Of the House,
EDWIN M. SNOW, WILLARD SAYLES,		

PROVIDENCE, January 10, 1868.

STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Resolution of the General Assembly, passed at its January Session, 1868 :

Resolved. That Messrs. Samuel W. Church, of Bristol, and Lewis B. Smith, of Barrington, of the Senate ; and Messrs. C. C. Van Zandt, of Newport, T. P. Bogert, of Bristol, N. B. Durfee, of Tiverton, E. M. Snow, of Providence, and D. Pike, of Warwick, of the House of Representatives, together with the Attorney General, be, and they hereby are, constituted by the General Assembly a Commission, whose duty it shall be

“ To select and make report to the General Assembly of a suitable location, containing not less than 200 acres of land, for the erection thereon of an ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, and to prepare and report plans and estimates of costs for said asylum.”

That said committee are hereby directed to advertise in one or more of the daily papers published in the city of Providence, proposals to sell the State a farm suitable for the erection of a State Asylum for the insane poor, and report said proposals to the General Assembly.

In conformity with the above resolution, the committee invite proposals from persons desiring to sell such a farm as is required for the object stated. Full particulars of the land offered for sale are required to be stated in the proposals, which proposals may be given to either member of the committee.

PROPOSITIONS.

Hon. Samuel W. Church and others, Committee of the General Assembly of Rhode Island :

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the advertisement hereto annexed, I hereby offer to you, for the purpose therein named, the following described farm, for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$25,000) viz. : The farm formerly known as the William Howard farm, situated on Sockonosset Hill, in the town of Cranston, six miles from Providence, and lying on both sides of the New London Turnpike, and between said turnpike and the road leading to Pontiac, containing about three hundred and twenty-five (325) acres of land, of which one hundred and sixty (160) acres have been cleared at great expense and walled in the most substantial manner with walls from eight to sixteen feet thick.

The buildings are in good order, and are as follows : Dwelling house, about six years old, 28x70, two and a half stories, containing twenty rooms, large and airy, with a connected cellar under

the whole ; a house for help, also, nearly new, 20x50, with a wing, 20x40, two stories: also, a cottage house for rent; three barns, over 300 feet long, with stalls for sixty cows, and oxen, and four horses; a shed, 75 feet long; cider house, tool house, and crib; also, hog pen, 75 feet long, with accommodations for fifty hogs. There are four large old orchards, which yield from 200 to 300 bushels of apples, and from 300 to 400 young trees (pears, peach, &c.) from four to six years old, all bearing, and about 500 grape vines of the best varieties.

There have been produced on this farm in one season—150 tons of hay; 25 tons of straw and oats; 150 bushels of corn, on four acres; 80 bushels of rye; 207 bushels of barley, on eight acres; 600 bushels of roots for feeding; 1500 bushels of potatoes; besides garden vegetables, &c.

The soil is excellent and easily cultivated. The scenery is delightful, the farm being situated on a hill commanding a view of more than forty miles in extent: the ocean beyond Newport, the islands of Narragansett Bay, and the cities and towns of Newport, Portsmouth, Fall River, Bristol, Warren, Pawtuxet, Providence, Seekonk, and Attleboro', Mass., being in full view.

The Stonington and Hartford railroads are distant in an air line about three-fourths of a mile, while the nearest stations are—on the Stonington Railroad about three miles, and on the Hartford Railroad one and one-half miles distant by carriage road.

There are, also, on parts of the farm not yet cleared, thousands of cords of the best quality of stone for building purposes. There are, also, about twenty-five acres of wood-land, eight acres of which are covered with old wood, and the balance with young wood about twelve to fourteen years old.

Respectfully yours,

J. LIPPITT SNOW, Trustee.

To the Honorable Committee appointed by the Legislature of Rhode Island at the January Session, 1868, to select a site for the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum, House of Correction, State Prison, &c.:

The undersigned respectfully call your attention to the Island Farm in Narragansett Bay, known as "Hog Island," called by the Indians, "Chisawannock," and the late Hon. James DeWolf, of Bristol, willed it to the present owners in these words:—"That well known Island, included in the town of Portsmouth, called 'Hog Island,' but hereafter to be called 'Perry's Island.'"

The Island is situated in Bristol harbor, just west of the passage between the Island of Rhode Island and the town of Bristol, of a mile distant from the Bristol shore, and of a mile from Rhode Island, and always accessible from the Ferry on either side. It is about equal distance from our two cities, Providence and New-

port, steamboats from both passing it, and very near it, regularly twice each day throughout the year; and the two railroads,—Providence, Warren and Bristol, and Newport and Fall River,—always making regular, easy and direct communication.

The "Coast Survey" of 1864, contains a chart of Bristol harbor showing the exact position and shape of the Island; it is nearly circular in outline, and of even surface resembling a turtle's back; from the highest part the entire Island may be overlooked, the view from it is extremely beautiful, and the atmosphere very healthy.

It contains two hundred acres of rich soil resembling that of the Island of Rhode Island, suitable for gardening purposes; thousands of bushels of onions have been raised on the farm, and from forty to fifty head of cattle kept upon it. Every wind that blows washes upon some portion of its shores a bountiful supply of sea-weed; and a cove or basin formed by an arm of land, is filled with sunken sea-weed and rich deposit.

Should the quantity of shell-fish,—clams, quahaugs and scollops,—now taken from the shores, be secured to the owners of the Island, as might be the case, should it become the property of the State, the income from this source would be equal to the interest on the cost of the Island.

The buildings on the Island are a two story house, of wood, in fair condition; a gambrel-roof cottage, unoccupied, and out of repair; three barns, one with first story of stone, second story of wood with chestnut frame and roof of Southern cedar shingles; the second barn also one story of stone and one of wood; and the third barn all of wood, one and half stories, all in good repair, and each having a barn-yard enclosed with stone wall. A large cattle shed, covered with cedar shingles, 00 feet long and 00 feet wide, covering two sides of one of the yards. A two-story grain crib, all of chestnut and Southern yellow pine, with bins, &c. Two large hog-houses, each also of chestnut and yellow pine.

There is an ample supply of good water which did not fail in the very dry season of 1864—four wells and one pond.

Upon the east side of the Island south of the wharf is a ledge of stone, well adapted and sufficient for building purposes; a good quality of sand on the shore for mortar, and gravel for grouting for roads and paths.

The property is taxed to the present owners by the town of Portsmouth on a valuation of sixteen thousand dollars. We will sell it for fifteen thousand dollars. (\$15,000.)

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES DEW. PERRY, }
 NANCY B. LAY, } *Owners one-third each.*
 ALEXANDER PERRY, }

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS TO INVESTIGATE THE PRACTICABILITY OF RE-STOCKING
THE WATERS OF THE STATE WITH SALMON AND OTHER MIGRATORY FISH.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island,
in session, January, 1869.*

Appointed by the Governor, under the "resolve that his Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is authorized to appoint not more than five commissioners whose duty it shall be to investigate the practicability of re-stocking the waters of the State with Salmon and other migratory fish, and if, in their opinion, practicable to consider the best means of accomplishing the same, with instructions to report to the General Assembly, at its next January session: Providing that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any expenditure by, or on account of, said commission." We present herewith a report of our investigations:

Although the area of this State is small, yet its splendid bay and the clear water of its rivers have been the favorite resort of all the edible fishes of New England and in the greatest abundance.

Our salt water fisheries even with the present management furnish no small portion of the food of our inhabitants. Tradition tells us how abundant the salmon was. This generation has seen our streams filled with shad and herring, and the art of man unrestrained by law has not yet been able to wholly exterpate the trout, so favorable are our brooks and ponds to the propagation of the young of fresh water fishes.

The principal rivers in the State which were formerly the home of the salmon, shad, and herring, are the Blackstone, Pawtuxet and Pawcatuck, and these have become so obstructed with dams, that they no longer offer a passage to their upper waters, which nature prompts the fish to seek at spawning time.

Your Committee have endeavored to examine the present condition of these rivers, and the practicability of re-stocking them with fish, and although the work has not been done thoroughly, yet we hope the investigation has been such as to enable us to discuss the question intelligently.

We have been in communication with the commissioners of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and have received from them the kindest assurances of advice and help, should we propose to follow their example and re-stock our waters. We may here mention that Massachusetts and New Hampshire have re-stocked the Merrimac river, fish-ways have been built over all the dams, and salmon being as here, extinct, spawn has been brought from New Brunswick and hatched in the upper waters of said river. Shad also, have been hatched, and turned into the river, and there is every prospect of success.

The above States, joined by Vermont and Connecticut, have undertaken to restore salmon to the Connecticut river. Many millions of young shad have been turned into it, and fish-ways have been built the past season. On both these rivers severe restrictions have been placed on the fishing for several years to come.

For various facts we are indebted to the Maine commissioners, and will draw liberally from their valuable report in a brief notice of the habits of the salmon, shad and herring.

SALMON.

Salmon live mainly in the sea, that is, they obtain most or nearly all their food there. Yet they can only breed in shallow running fresh water, such as they find in the rapids of rivers and small streams. To such localities they resort each year for that purpose, in many cases journeying hundreds of miles against the current of the river to reach them, and surmounting, by persevering efforts, many falls.

Although the breeding fish begin to enter the rivets early in the spring, they deposit no spawn until fall, and during all the time they stay in fresh water, they are constantly falling away in weight and deteriorating in quality. Like the most of our common fishes they reproduce their kind by eggs, which are exuded from the female in an undeveloped and unfecondated state. The male fish performs his office of fecundation after the eggs are extruded into the water. The salmon select gravelly, bottoms and running water, and as the eggs are laid they bury them in the gravel. For many days these eggs lie there undeveloped, in this latitude, from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty days, so that eggs deposited in November, do not hatch until March or April. After depositing their eggs, the salmon, in very poor condition return to the sea, when but a few months are necessary to restore them to their normal weight and quality. The young fish from the time of its birth, remains one or two years in the waters of its native streams. During this time it is unfitted to live in salt water, and immersion in it would cause speedy death. These young are so unlike the full grown fish, that it was long supposed to be a separate species, and they are known as "parr." At the end of one or two years, it assumes the outward appearance of the full grown fish and moves down to the sea. A stay there of a few months increases their size wonderfully, and it returns weighing several pounds. This stage is called by the English, 'Grilse.' Both sexes are now, at the age of eighteen to thirty months, fertile and come into the rivers to spawn. Each subsequent visit to the sea adds greatly to their weight.

One of the most interesting facts in the history of salmon, is the instinct which leads them back to spawn in the very streams where they passed their infancy. Probably there are some exceptions to this rule, but it is so nearly universal that of many salmon that were marked in Scotland, dismissed to the sea and retaken on their return, not one of which we have read, was taken in any other than its native waters.

SHAD.

This species is common along the whole Atlantic coast from

Georgia to the gulf of St. Lawrence. They enter the rivers at about the same time with the salmon, but unlike that species, spawn in the warm summer months. How long shad remain in the rivers is not certainly known, but in this latitude it must be about two months. They are not so agile as salmon, and do not ascend the rivers so far. The most that has been known about the reproduction of shad heretofore, has been little more than mere conjecture founded in some points on known, but unexplained phenomena. We know however that they breed in tidal rivers, as well as in the more elevated waters, and apparently in a gentle current. Whether they ever reproduce in salt or brackish water, or in still fresh ponds we may consider unsettled points. A series of experiments was tried in July last, at Holyoke, on the Connecticut river, under the auspices of the Massachusetts commissioners of River Fisheries, which has brought to light some very interesting facts in relation to the re-production of shad; some of the main points have been communicated to us. It is ascertained that the female shad, produce on the average, one hundred thousand eggs each; that they can be taken from the seined fish artificially impregnated, and successfully hatched in a floating apparatus in the gentle current of the river, that in water of a temperature of seventy-five degrees, which is about the average of river water in summer, the eggs of shad hatch into living fish in sixty hours after they are taken from the parent. That the young shad, now almost invisible, immediately seek the deep water of the channel where, near the surface, with head up stream, they drop slowly down with the current.

It is estimated that between the third and twentieth of July, thirty millions of shad were thus hatched in floating wooden boxes, with bottoms of wire cloth, and turned into the Connecticut river. After a few preliminary trials, the success attending the hatching was wonderful. Out of a lot of eggs, numbering ten thousand, only seven failed to hatch. The eggs can be easily transported in water. Dr. Fletcher, of Concord, carried home from Holyoke, several millions of them, in a few tin pails, and hatched them in the Merrimac river. The facts suggest wonderful capabilities. The expense attending the operation, is insignificant, and it seems highly

probable that, for a small outlay, enough shad can be thus produced, to make an appreciable difference in the fishing of any river. With regard to the rate of growth and length of life in the shad, we know but little. Of the young, however, we know that they are seen going down toward the sea during the last of the summer and the fall, being then several inches in length and hundreds of times their weight when first hatched.

There comes into the salt and brackish tide-waters a school of sea-shad that are not breeding, and are in much better condition than the breeders. Their average size is less than the latter, but they range from the size of a herring to that of a full grown shad. Mr. Brown, of Bowdoinham, suggests that these sea-shad are mostly those that have not arrived at the breeding age, and that those as large as herrings, are yearlings.

To mark young shad and by retaking them at an advanced age, ascertain their growth, as has been done with salmon, could perhaps be done, but shad die with a slight injury. When captured and put into a tub of water, for transportation alive, they are apt to dash wildly about until their heads are mangled with coming in contact with the sides of their prison. It was found impracticable to confine newly hatched shad; they died rapidly under the best of care that could be given them.

As they are taken for food, they do not average more than three pounds in weight, though they have been known to weigh twelve pounds.

Their food is a mystery. When caught, their stomachs are generally empty; and from the time they enter the fresh rivers until they have completed their spawning, they are like salmon, constantly falling away in flesh, and deteriorating in quality. In the sea they doubtless find nutritious diet, for when taken there they are in the very best condition. Devoid of teeth, they cannot be supposed to feed on any active prey, although small marine species are sometimes found in their stomachs, and they have been taken by a hook baited with small fish for bass. It is more reasonable to suppose that minute, possibly microscopic creatures, which abound in the sea, form their ordinary food.

HERRING.

Though inferior to its elder brother, the shad, both in size and quality, the herring excels in numbers and hardiness, and is found from New Brunswick to the Chesapeake. In Rhode Island it has endured against the disadvantages man has put in its way, better than shad or salmon. There is less of wildness and timidity about its character. It is a domestic sort of fish, taking so kindly to civilization, that it has been the subject of numerous experiments in cultivation, so successfully, that they deserve some notice.

The herring in its migrations generally precedes the shad into the rivers, and are taken altogether in seines or weirs. Yet the herring often chooses for its spawning quiet lakes and ponds, and to reach them, pushes up out of the rivers into the smallest brooks, which the shad never does. It seems particularly to delight in shallow, boggy waters, yet it is capable of breeding in tidal waters. Clear, cold streams it always avoids.

Unlike the salmon, herring are deterred from entering a stream by an unusual flow of water, and always waits till it partially subsides. Their movements are consequently irregular in point of time. They advance by day in all difficult and exposed places, as rapids, and fishways, putting back or remaining stationary during the night. Warm, sunny days are particularly acceptable to them, and they may then be seen in great multitudes. Although of small size they will stem very considerable rapids, and will reach great altitudes, if at the end of the journey there is a suitable breeding place. After spawning, the old fish return to the sea about the first of July, followed by the young a month or so later. These are then a couple of inches in length. How fast they grow after that we have no means of ascertaining; but we have reasons to believe they do not attain maturity in less than three years.

Herring are neither so timid nor so tender as shad. They can be dipped out of water and put into tubs without injury, and can by an occasional change of water be carried many miles over land. Advantage has been taken of this to restock some waters that have been exhausted."

EXAMINATION OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATERS.

Your Committee, after an examination of the rivers in the State, decide that the Pawcatuck is the most favorable for an experiment in re-stocking, attended by the greatest chances for success, and the least expense on the original outlay. We found that in former times this stream swarmed with shad, and we have no doubt salmon also. At present it is obstructed with eleven dams, which completely block up all passage for fish. None of these dams are of a sufficient height to preclude the possibility of building fish-ways over them, and there appears to be a sufficiency of water at the time of year when the fish run to maintain a proper supply in said passes.

Those parties identified with the manufacturing interests on said river, so far as we have seen, express an interest in the project, and the people in this vicinity, we have no doubt, would further any attempt to re-stock the stream.

Forming, as this river does for a portion of its course, the boundary between Rhode Island and Connecticut, some joint legislation in regard to it must be had, and we have no doubt that the inhabitants of our sister State will join heartily with us in the good cause.

Our course must be, in the event of attempting anything of the kind, to build fish-ways over the dams, to stock the head waters of the stream with young salmon and shad, and to pass stringent laws forbidding all netting in any part of the stream for two or three years; at the end of which time, with proper management, the river, which is now totally barren, will swarm with fish. We think a properly conducted experiment in re-stocking this river with shad and herring might be made at a cost not exceeding one thousand dollars, perhaps for less; and in case of success, your commissioners hope that the manufacturers on the other rivers will find it for their interests to open fish-ways, protect the water from impurities, and join with the State government in the propagation and growth of fishes in their waters.

We also visited Wauchog pond in the town of Charlestown, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of stocking its

waters with black bass, a very gamey, excellent and prolific fish, whose natural habitat is in the more northern and western streams, as Canada and New York, but which have been introduced with good success into various waters in the eastern States.

We find said pond admirably adapted for the purpose by nature, as it has an outlet into Pawcatuck river, which would give the fish a circulation through the entire waters of the southern part of the State. We found the people living on the borders of the pond reluctant to promise assistance, until our repeated assurances convinced them that we were laboring for the public good.

For the purpose of stocking this and other ponds with black bass we are confident no appropriation need be made, but that aided and protected by proper legislation, private enterprise will, within a short time, stock all our inland waters, fit for the purpose, with this splendid fish.

For the required laws we would respectfully refer you to those passed by Massachusetts and Connecticut for the protection of fish in the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers, and in inland waters. And recommend that you appoint three commissioners of fisheries in conformity with the action of other northern States, with such powers and duties as shall be defined in their appointment, who shall, from time to time, report to the General Assembly, the legislation they may recommend for the protection of fish, and management and protection of all the fisheries in the State.

Before taking leave of the subject of fisheries in our State, we feel it our duty to call the attention of your honorable body to the existing condition of affairs in regard to our sea coast fisheries. While it is right and proper that the river fisheries should be protected and measures taken to increase the supply, it is easy to show that, in real importance and commercial value, the products of our bay and shores vastly exceed them. Our markets, and through them, the people, depend chiefly upon the salt water for their supply of fish. That this supply is variable and by no means what it should be, either in quantity or price, is indisputable.

That the demand for fish, clams and oysters, has increased within the past few years, is no doubt true, and this fact has doubtless

had an effect upon the market prices; but the chief cause will be found to be in the steadily decreasing supply of the more common kinds of shell-fish and sea fishes.

Take for example the clam, one of Rhode Island's most boasted institutions. Within a few years the price has increased three fold, while the quantity and quality have certainly deteriorated in the same proportion.

This seems to us a subject for grave consideration, and we take this occasion to recommend to your honorable body, the advisability of appointing a committee of disinterested men who shall examine into the whole matter thoroughly, and report at the earliest possible moment, as it is a subject which has been procrastinated much too long for the public good.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

ALFRED REED,	} Committee.
ALBERT S. GALLUP,	
S. S. FOSS,	
C. H. TOMPKINS,	
E. D. PEARCE,	

NEWTON DEXTER, Secretary.

Feb. 15, 1869. 2

APPENDIX.

TROUT.

Although the rivers of Rhode Island are not so numerous as those of the other States, for the introduction of the larger fish, the many ponds and small streams throughout the State, offer great facilities for the propagation and cultivation of trout; regarding which your committee beg to introduce the following extracts from a letter addressed them by one who takes a great interest in fish culture :

“ I hope gentlemen, that one of the results of your labors may be, that you will succeed in convincing all farmers, mill owners, occupiers of water privileges, and gentlemen who have country estates, that any, who has a cool stream of an inch and a half in diameter, can raise eight hundred trout a year; that is to say, he can have on his table, or sell about that number of trout, varying in size from nine to thirteen inches long. Norris says, (and I hope everybody will read his book,) that it would be practicable for any farmer, having a spring of low temperature, flowing a full inch stream, to have a series of three small ponds, to keep fifteen hundred yearling in the first, a thousand two year old in the second, and six or seven hundred three year old in the third. A little bonny-clabber, with a small quantity of grated liver, or a few yolks of eggs, will keep them the first year; five or six quarts of milk curd daily, will feed them the second year; and ten or twelve quarts of curd, with an occasional ‘bonne-bouche’ of a bullock’s head, full of fat maggots will fully nourish them the third year.

Trout can be raised with more certainty than chickens. Seth Greene has hatched as high as ninety-eight per cent. of the eggs; in other instances eighty per cent. and upwards, which is better

than the result of most poultry yards. While Norris says a friend sent him a tobacco-box as large as one's three fingers, full of eggs, and although they were delayed a week by a snow-storm, every egg arrived sound but one, that was mashed.

The expense of raising trout is comparatively nothing, while they will sell for more than the price of poultry. Nearly every farmer has a small stream of cool water on his place, where, with plough and road-scraper, a couple of days would suffice to excavate the ponds. A few hemlock boards would make the required apparatus, the children about the place could take care of the fish, and the result, with ordinary care, would be fully as certain as of anything connected with the farm, while the expense is small; curds, chickens' entrails, and maggots, causing little outlay. Using milk does not rob the butter jar, as it can be first skimmed before it is made to curd, and the whey goes to the pig pen. A gentleman in a neighboring State who keeps many cows, proposes, instead of selling his milk, making it into butter, turning the skimmed milk into curds, as a means to enable him to embark in trout raising as a profitable enterprise. Let us see how profitable it can be made, and again I refer to Norris, who, I hope, will excuse me for appropriating so much reliable information from his valuable book on fish culture.

He says that Seth Greene, a few years since, bought an old mill site for two thousand dollars and began to breed trout; he had hardly commenced when a man offered him six thousand dollars for a half interest; that, however, must be considered a stroke of luck. But look at he results. His profits in 1866, were one thousand dollars; in 1867, five thousand dollars; this year, (1868,) it is estimated that his sales will amount to ten thousand dollars, from spawn and small fry alone, to say nothing of the larger trout which he sells from the ponds.

Mr. Ainsworth, a gentleman who entered upon fish culture for recreation, a desire to diffuse a knowledge of the art, and to introduce a new industry, and who does not follow it for any profit, assures his friend, Mr. Norris, that, with his small supply of one inch variable water, he could have sold five hundred dollars worth of spawn and small fry, any year, if he had chosen. This gentleman, be it remembered, refuses to sell spawn, unless the object of promoting fish culture induces him, and he has stocked many ponds free of charge.

I offer the same authority for the following figures, for the culture of trout on a large scale. Let us take for example the ponds of Mr. Comfort, who has a supply of sixteen square inches of water—(not sixteen inches square.)

Pond No. 1 is sixty feet long, eight feet wide, four inches deep at the upper end, and twenty inches at lower end.

Pond No. 2 is ninety feet long, ten feet wide and three feet deep.

Pond No. 3 is one hundred and twenty feet long, twelve feet wide, and four and one-half feet deep. And in connection with the size of these ponds, I would observe that Seth Greene has a pond seventy-five feet long, twelve feet wide, and five feet deep, containing nine thousand trout, from nine to twenty inches long,—“how l long to see it,”—nine thousand trout as fat as seals, and as beautiful as can be, all in the eye at once!

Now any farmer can figure what such ponds would cost him, made at slack times, with his oxen, plough, road-scraper and farm help on the spot. The calculation is as follows:

FOOD FOR ONE YEAR.

Pond No. 1 has in it ten thousand yearlings, using three quarts curd daily.

Pond No. 2 has in it eight thousand two year old, using six quarts curd daily.

Pond No. 3 has in it seven thousand three year old, using twelve quarts curd daily.

Twenty-one quarts curd at 4 cents, 84 cents x 865 is.....	\$306 60
Attendant wages.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$706 60

ANNUAL SALES AFTER THIRD YEAR.

7,000 Trout; from pond No. 3, 1 lb. each, at 75 cents per pound.....	\$5,250 00
8,000 yearlings, at 10 cents each.....	800 00
8,000 small fry, at 5 cents each.....	150 00
60,000 eggs, at \$8 00 per 1000.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,100 00

But allowing these results to be the exaggerated anticipation of an enthusiastic fish culturist, and supposing the farmer to supply his own curd from the family churning, the labor to be done by the young folks, and supposing further that he sells no yearlings, small fry, nor eggs, but only three year old one pound fish, and taking the price at 25 cents a pound, and not at 75 cents—he has the ample return of \$1,750 00 for no appreciative outlay, expense, or labor.

Let no farmer fear that fish cultivation, like hops, can become so extensive as to reduce the price below a remunerative figure;—almost any price per pound will pay him. If he wishes to convince himself of the great desire for fish food, among all classes, and the

necessity of it to our large and growing catholic population, let him but watch the weekly arrival of the fish cart, announced by blast of villainous horn, in any manufacturing village, and see the eagerness with which a mass of gelatinous substance called cod, or haddock, which has been so long from the sea as to have forgotten the place of its birth, is bought at thirty cents a pound, with the head and tail the heaviest part, at that.

Let him compare with this now, the probable increased consumption of fine, fat, fresh trout, their bellies be-jeweled with glittering spots as bright as the eyes of the village maiden who buys them,—fat two pounders, thrown all wiggling into the frying pan, at a cost only of twenty-five cents a pound. I am inclined to think he would find a cart load of them sell very rapidly.

Our State is particularly favored for the cultivation of trout. A hilly country, giving abundant rapid streams, with areated water, and facilitating the construction of fish ponds, with a flow from one to the other; a gravelly soil and cool climate, there seems wanting only the conviction among farmers that it is easier to raise fish than fowl; that the result is more certain; the profit four fold; that an acre of water will produce more than acres of soil, particularly the soil of our State, to induce them to enter upon aquaculture with the same energy and industry that they devote to agriculture.

Mill owners who have large ponds, streams, and reservoirs, can stock them with land-locked salmon, a fish in the estimation of many (the writer among the number) as more delicious than sea-salmon; with black bass, a thriving, heavy, hardy fish, 'all meat; and last, not least, with the prolific trout; all for the benefit of their operatives, who will turn and bless them for introducing these edible, prolific, profitable fish, where now roves the piratic, murderous pickerel, only eatable when disguised in a pint of sherry sauce, and washed down with cool cliquot.

Sportsmen it is hardly necessary to remind, that fish culture should have their continued pecuniary and personal support; let them but reflect that four years will suffice so to stock streams and ponds, that with a seven ounce Norris bamboo rod (the only rod worthy of handling) they could kill with the fly the two pound speckle belly, instead of murdering with the squirming worm the little innocent two ounce yearling—no more worthy the name of trout, for either food or sport, than is the parr to be classed with the salmon, or the shiner with the shad.

Gentlemen of means, indifferent to a moderate expenditure, provided like Mr. Ainsworth, they can find recreation, and promote a useful and profitable industry, will find trout culture amusing and interesting. The satisfaction of eating one's own fat trout would

soon induce them to give fish culture the same attention as now given to raising beef and mutton, and with equally pleasing results, or in fact, greater, for he can fish his own ponds, and have the sport that now would cost him a journey to the head waters of Maine or Canada.

Trout become quite tame, come readily at the call to be fed; as they advance in years can be made pets of.

BLACK BASS.

I have alluded to the advantages owners of ponds and reservoirs would derive from the introduction into them of black bass, a process which has been going on for some years in nearly every State of New England, and with great success. They are a perch like fish, and live by preference in lakes and ponds; but are of such a pushing, roving nature, that they work their way into every nook and corner of the waters where they are once introduced, peopling them abundantly, and making them richly productive; resembling in this respect, the thriving, hardy pioneers, who, in former days, with their buxom women, pushed themselves away forward into the wilderness of the far West, and ever mindful of the scriptural injunction, increased and multiplied, and founded a great nation. These fish have been known to perform an underground journey of fifteen miles through the aqueducts of the Brookline reservoir, and have made their way through the Erie Canal into the Hudson. It varies in size from two to seven pounds, and the flesh is excellent—by many fish gourmets esteemed to be even better than salmon. Being courageous and voracious, it provides for its own larder, and makes short work of pickerel and other worthless fish; thus substituting good food for trash. Prof. Angel has introduced them into Wood Lake, a beautiful sheet of water near the Hudson, where they thrive wonderfully, and have been taken of five and six pounds in weight. Mr. Tisdale, of East Wareham, has had marked success in stocking ponds on the Cape with them. And it is gratifying to learn that he is continuing the good work. They spawn in May. The young at a year old weigh from one-fourth to one-half a pound and increase yearly about half a pound until they reach six pounds. They are in prime condition late in the summer, just when fish food is more grateful than beef and mutton; but in the winter, are lean. They rise readily at the fly and will take still bait or minnow; but, to their great praise and discrimination be it said, they will not take bait through the ice, protecting themselves in this respect against destructive poaching. In short, this fish takes excellent care of number one, and is correspondingly prosperous. Their great voraciousness is brought up in judgment

against them, but if introduced only where pickerel and shiners are, no great harm is done; and if in ponds, where no eatable fish exist, surely the gain is apparent. To owners of ponds and reservoirs, and to sportsmen, this excellent fish appeals for introduction into our State, and for protection when it has taken its abode with us.

SEBAGO SALMON

Generally known as land locked salmon, could be introduced and naturalized with advantage in many of the waters of Rhode Island. The size attained is very considerable, the average of those taken in the fall being for males, five pounds; for females, a little more than three pounds. Huge fish of fourteen to seventeen pounds, are quite credibly vouched for; but these may be "fish stories." Let this be as it may, it is a hardy fish, prolific, excellent eating, and worthy the attention of owners of large ponds or lakes, having large streams running into them, and also of anglers, as affording capital sport;—taking the fly sharply, running off half the reel, and making many vigorous leaps, quite enough to send pleasing thrills from finger to toe. As they do not go to the sea, even as it is said where they have the opportunity, they would remain in the lakes and streams where they once were naturalized and would pass readily over any ordinary dam, with a little assistance in the shape of rude fish-ways. Mr. Nathan Cummings, the Nestor of Walton's American Disciples, tells the Massachusetts commissioners the following instance of their agility. He says that some of them were put quite small into a tank, into which from a height of nine inches, fell a stream of water through an inch and a half hole, whereupon the lively little parr leaped up the stream, into the upper tank, like a harlequin through a clock face.

As a proof how prolific this fish is, it is averred that they are about as numerous as they were ten years since, notwithstanding an incessant persecution with torch and murderous spear, besides being in many localities excluded from the spawning grounds.

SCHOEDIC SALMON

Are considered by many well informed persons to be identical with the Sebago salmon. Their habits are, as far as has been observed, the same, and the resemblance exact, except in size, being rarely found over three pounds, and generally from one and a half to two pounds.

Like their relations, the Sebago salmon, they are excellent eating and prolific. They take the hook with fly or bait. It is very abund-

dant where found, as can be seen by the following memoranda of Norris, who says that they were taken as follows in

June, 1856, 8 rods, 6 days.....	684 fish.....	872 lbs. •
“ 1857, 8 “ 6 “	482 “	642 “
“ 1858, 2 “ ∞ “	510 “	725 “

Average time of fishing, four and a half hours a day. Cultivate and protect these fish, and astounding results would be attained.

It would seem thus that fish culture recommends itself to every class of our people, and if they can only see it, we shall soon have our barren waters swarming with the healthiest of food.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me the liberty to suggest that you should endeavor to obtain a small fund from the State, to create one small model breeding establishment, from which, applicants can be supplied with spawn and small fry, to commence breeding, and furthermore, you might print a few thousand short treatises on fish culture in popular form and style, to be distributed among farmers and mill owners, in order to encourage the general introduction of the art into the State.”

It will be seen from this communication what an important branch of industry fish culture may become, and although our correspondent is a trifle enthusiastic, he proves his faith in his ideas and figures by being about to inaugurate a fish breeding establishment in this State. Another party in the immediate vicinity of the city, is busily at work preparing ponds on an extensive scale for the same purpose.

We will resort to figures and see what, upon the best authority, the profits of fish culture are :

100 men raise 5000 lbs. each.....	500,000
At 25 cents per pound.....	\$125,000 00

Certainly a branch of industry that yields such returns as this deserves encouragement.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
ON THE
STATE LIBRARY.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Providence, February, 1869. }

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

The undersigned, in compliance with the statutes, respectfully begs leave to submit his annual report on the State Library.

The additions to the Library during the past year consist almost wholly of books received from the United States Government, and from various States and Territories of the Union. The books and documents so received are in exchange for the various publications of this State, which are regularly forwarded to every State and Territory of the United States, as well as to the several departments of the Federal government at Washington. The books received comprise the annual Laws and Legislative Journals, Public Statutes, Journals and Proceedings of the various Legislative bodies; Law Reports; Geological Surveys; Agricultural and Educational Reports of the various States, and all the publications of the Congress of the United States.

The following comprises the books received and the sources whence they came :

MAINE.—Report of cases in the Supreme Court, volume 54, 1 volume ; Public Laws of Maine, passed in 1868, 1 volume ; Public Documents for the year 1868, 1 volume ; Report on the Water Power of Maine, 1 volume ; Agricultural Report, School Report for 1867, 2 volumes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Reports of Cases argued in the Supreme Judicial Court, volume 46, 1 volume ; Laws passed at the June session of the Legislature, 1867, 1 volume ; General Statutes of Maine, 1 volume ; Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives for 1867, 2 volumes ; Twenty-first annual Report of the Public Schools, 1 volume ; Reports of the Insurance Commissioners ; of the Asylum for the Insane ; of the State Prison.

VERMONT.—Acts and Resolves passed in the year 1867, 1 vol. ; Legislative Documents and Official Reports for 1867, 1 volume ; Annual Report on Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1 volume.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, by Charles Allen, volumes 12 and 13, 2 volumes ; Massachusetts Reports, volume 97, 1 volume ; Public Documents and annual Reports of public officers and institutions for the year 1866, 4 volumes ; Acts and Resolves passed in the year 1867, 2 copies, 2 volumes ; Abstract of the Census of Massachusetts for the year 1865, 1 volume ; Public Documents for the year 1867, 4 volumes ; Acts and Resolves for the year 1868, 2 copies, 2 volumes ; History of Massachusetts in the Civil War, by Gen. Schouler, 1 volume.

CONNECTICUT.—Records of the Colony of Connecticut, 1689 to 1706, by Charles Headly, 2 volumes.

NEW YORK.—Laws of the State of New York, passed at the ninetieth session of the Legislature, 1867, 2 volumes ; Journals of the Senate of the State of New York, at their ninetieth session, 1867, 1 volume ; Journal of the Assembly at their ninetieth session, 1867, 2 volumes ; Public Documents, ninetieth session, 1867,

volumes 1 to 18 inclusive, 18 volumes ; Documents of the Senate, ninetieth session, 1867, 3 volumes ; Eightieth Annual Report of the Regents of the University, 1 volume ; Reports of the Mineral Resources of the United States, 1 volume ; Twentieth Annual Report of the State Cabinet of Natural History, 1867, 1 volume ; Manual for the use of the Legislature, 1868, 1 volume ; Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Library, 1867, 1 volume ; New York Reports, volume 37, Court of Appeals, (Tiffany 10.) 1 volume ; Eighty-first Annual Report of the Regents of the University, 1 volume ; Laws passed at the ninety-first session of the Legislature, 2 volumes ; Laws and Ordinances of New Netherlands, 1638-1674, translated from the original Dutch Records in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y., by E. B. O'Callaghan, 1 volume ; Reports of the cases in Law and Equity determined in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, by Oliver L. Barbour, volume 50, 1 volume.

NEW JERSEY.—Laws of New Jersey passed 1868, 1 volume ; New Jersey Equity Reports, volume 17, (Greene 2d,) 1 volume ; Journals of the General Assembly for 1868, 1 volume ; Legislative Documents for the year 1868, 1 volume ; Reports of Cases argued in the Court of Chancery, the Prerogatives Court, and of appeal in the Court of Errors and Appeals, by E. G. Greene, volume 18, 1 volume.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Pennsylvania State Reports, 1867, 1868, by P. Frazer Smith, volumes 3, 4 and 5, volumes 53, 54 and 55 of series, 2 volumes ; Journal of the Senate, 1867, 1868, 2 volumes ; Journal of the House of Representatives, 1867, 1868, 2 volumes ; Legislative Documents for the year 1868, 3 volumes ; Executive Documents for the year 1867, 1 volume ; Election Laws of Pennsylvania, digested and arranged with notes and judicial decisions to the year 1868, 1 volume ; School Report, Auditor General's Report, and Report on Railroads, 3 volumes.

MARYLAND.—Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, by Nicholas Brewer, volumes 23 and 24, 2 volumes ; Public Documents of the House of Delegates,

January session, 1868, 1 volume; Journal of the Senate and House of Delegates for 1868, 2 volumes; Laws of Maryland passed in 1868, 1 volume.

OHIO.—Ohio State Reports, volume.17, 1 volume; Journal of the Senate and House of Representatives for 1867, two volumes; Laws of Ohio from 1865 to 1868, 1 volume; Executive Documents for 1867, 2 volumes; Statistics of Ohio, 1 volume; Agricultural Report, Railway Report, Auditor's Report, 3 volumes.

INDIANA.—Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of Indiana, by Benjamin Harrison, volumes 25, 26 and 27, 3 volumes.

ILLINOIS.—A digest of the Illinois Reports, by Charles H. Wood and Joseph D. Long, 2 volumes; Journal of the House of Representatives for 1867, 2 volumes; Journal of the Senate, 2 vols; Reports made to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, 2 volumes; Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, 1 volume; Public and Private Laws of the State of Illinois, 2 vols.; Reports of the Cases at Law and in Chancery argued and determined in the Supreme Court, by Norman L. Freeman, volumes 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, 6 volumes; Journal of the Senate of the twenty-fifth General Assembly, 2 volumes; Reports of Cases in Law and in Chancery, Vol. XL, (Freeman's 1,) 1 volume; Geological Survey of Illinois, Vol. III, 1 volume; Reports of Cases in Law and Chancery, 1 volume.

WISCONSIN.—Reports of Cases determined in the Supreme Court, (Conover,) volumes 17, 18, 19 and 20, 4 volumes; General Laws of Wisconsin, 1866, 1867, 2 volumes; Private and Local Laws, 1866, 1867, 2 volumes; Report on the disastrous effects of the destruction of the forest trees, 1867, 1 volume.

MINNESOTA.—Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court, Vol. XI, 1 volume; Executive Documents for 1866, 1 volume; General Laws of the State, 1867, 1 volume; Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, 1867, 2 volumes.

CALIFORNIA.—Reports of Cases determined in the Supreme Court, (Tuttle,) volume 32, 1 volume; Statutes passed at the seventeenth session of the Legislature, 1867, 1868, 2 volumes; Reports of Cases determined in the Supreme Court, J. E. Hale, reporter, volume 33, 1 volume; Appendix to Journals of the Senate and Assembly, seventeenth session, volumes 1, 2 and 3, 3 volumes; Journal of the Assembly, seventeenth session, 2 volumes; Journal of the Senate, seventeenth session, 2 volumes.

NEBRASKA.—Laws, Joint Resolutions and Memorials passed at the twelfth session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, 1867, 1 volume; House Journal, 1st, 2d and 3d sessions, held in Omaha City, July, 1866, February and May, 1867, 2 volumes.

IOWA.—Reports of Cases in Law and Equity determined in the Supreme Court, by Edward H. Stiles, volume 22, 1 volume; Reports of Cases in Law and Equity of Supreme Court, by Thomas F. Withrow, Vol. XI, 1 volume; Laws of twelfth session, 3 volumes; Reports of Cases in Law and Equity determined in the Supreme Court, by Edward H. Stiles, volume 2, Vol. XXIII of Jervis, 1 volume.

MICHIGAN.—The proceedings and debates of the Constitutional Convention of the State, convened at Lansing, May 15, 1867; Official Report of W. B. Lord and D. W. Brown, 2 volumes; Reports of Cases heard and decided in the Supreme Court, 1866-1868, William Jennison, reporter, volume 3, Vols. XV and XVI, 2 volumes; Joint Legislative Documents of the State, 1867, 2 volumes; School Reports for 1867, 1 volume; Sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture, 1867, 1 volume.

KANSAS.—Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, volume 3, Banks, 1 volume.

ALABAMA.—The Revised Code of Alabama, prepared by A. J. Walker, 1867, 1 volume; Reports of Cases in Supreme Court, 1866-67, John W. Shepherd, Vol. XIV, 1 volume.

MISSOURI.—Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, (by Charles C. Whittlesey, volume 9,) volume 40, 1 volume; Laws of the State passed at the adjourned session of the twenty-fourth General Assembly, 1868, 3 copies, 1 volume; Decisions of the Supreme Court, volume 41, Charles C. Whittlesey, Vol. X, 1 volume.

NEVADA.—Reports of the Supreme Court, volume 3, 2 volumes.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Acts of the Legislature at its sixth session, January 1st, 1868, 1 volume.

COLORADO.—The Revised Statutes passed at the seventh session of the Legislature, convened December 2d, 1867, also the Acts of a Public Nature passed at the same session, 1 volume.

TENNESSEE.—Acts of Tennessee, 1867–8, 1 volume; Appendix to Senate Journal, 1867–8, 2 volumes; Senate and House Journals, Extra session, 1867–8, 1 volume; Senate Journal, 1 volume; Appendix to House Journal, 1867–8, 1 volume; Acts of Tennessee, Extra Session, 1868, 1 volume; Reports of the Cases of Supreme Court, Colwell, volumes 3 and 4, 2 volumes.

TEXAS.—Reports of Cases argued and decided in the Supreme Court during part of the Galveston Session and the Tyler Session, 1860, by Richard S. Walker, Vol. XXV, 1 volume.

VIRGINIA.—Reports of Cases of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Grattan, volume 17, 1 volume.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Acts of the General Assembly passed in November and December, 1860, December 1861, February, April, September and December, 1863, Session of 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1868, 8 parts.

WASHINGTON.—Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, 1864–65; Journal of the House of Representatives, 1866–67, 6 volumes; Senate Executive Documents, second session, 39th Congress, Nos. 1 to 38, 1866–67, 2 volumes; Executive Documents of the House of Representatives, second

Session, 39th Congress, Nos. 3 to 116, 1866-67, 7 volumes; Miscellaneous Documents of the Senate, 1866-67, 1 volume; Journal of the Senate, second Session, 39th Congress, 1866-67, 1 volume; Reports of Committees of the Senate of the United States, second Session, 39th Congress, 1866-67, 1 volume; Report of the Patent Office, 1862-65, 3 volumes; Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1866, 1 volume; Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives, second Session 39th Congress, 1866-67, 4 volumes; Diplomatic Correspondence, 1866-67, 4 volumes; Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1866-67, 1 volume; Report of the Secretary of War, 1866-67, 1 volume; Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1866-67, 1 volume; Documents and Correspondence relating to the present condition of Mexico, 1866-67, 1 volume; Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1866-67, 1 volume; Report of the Secretary of State on the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations, 1866-67, 1 volume; Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, 1866-67, 1 volume; Miscellaneous Documents of the House of Representatives, 1866-67; Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey during the year 1865, 1 volume; Journal of the House of Representatives, 1867, 3 volumes; Astronomical and Meteorological Observations made at the United States Naval Observatory, during the year 1865, 1 volume; General Land Office, Report of Commissioner, 1867, 1 volume.

The Law Reports as received were deposited in the Law Library of the State.

The American Law Times, The Western Jurist, Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia, the Historical Magazine, and the American Journal of Insanity, have been taken for the Library.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of State.

Providence, February 10, 1869.



REPORT

OF THE

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE UPON A DIVISION OF THE TOWN
OF SMITHFIELD.

*To the Honorable General Assembly at their January Session, A. D.
1869.*

The joint select committee to whom was referred the petitions of George C. Ballou, et ali, to have a portion of the town of Smithfield set off to the town of Woonsocket; and the petition of William S. Slater, et ali., for the division of the town of Smithfield, respectfully report: That they first met after their appointment in the city of Providence, in the month of May last, and organized. The petitioners were represented at that meeting, and persons appeared in the interests of the town of Smithfield and requested that the committee adjourn the further consideration of the subject with which they were charged, until after the June town meeting of the said town. Whereupon the committee adjourned to meet the parties at Globe village, in Smithfield, in June, at which time and place the committee met, when the petitioners were represented by sundry persons of their own number, and by various residents upon the territory proposed to be set off. The town

of Smithfield was represented by a committee of the town specially appointed for that purpose, and by sundry persons residing in the villages proposed to be set off. And the town of Woonsocket was represented by sundry citizens of that town.

The committee proceeded to examine the territory proposed to be set off, and the contiguous territory of the town of Woonsocket, and inaps of the town of Smithfield. And then they took the statements and heard the claims of the respective parties in interest, in favor of and opposed to the granting of the prayers of the petitioners. Whereupon your committee found the following facts and claims, to wit:—

Adjoining Woonsocket are the three villages proposed to be set off from Smithfield, viz. : Globe, Bernon and Hamlet, containing in A. D. 1865, a population of 2,100, which has probably now increased to 2,500. Each of these villages is the locaticn of large manufacturing enterprises, and the residence of an industrious people. Embraced within the territory proposed to be set off is taxable property of the assessed value of \$2,042,750.

The business transacted in these villages, and the employments of the people, are identical with the business and employments of the people of Woonsocket. Their territory is separated from Woonsocket by a rapid stream of water, upon each side of which is a dense population, thus creating the necessity for numerous and extensive bridges to meet the wants of the people in crossing from one side to the other. The inhabitants on both sides of this stream are subjected to common dangers from fire; share in the same necessities for police and police regulations; worship in the same churches; work in the same mills; and need the common advantages to be derived from improved schools and streets.

It also appeared that the people residing on the Smithfield side of the river, were under the necessity of going a distance of five miles or upwards, to attend the annual town meetings of the town, or to transact any business at the office of the town clerk, or with the court of probate, or town council of the town, and that each journey for any of these purposes involved the loss of a day's time, and as most of these

people were unable to keep horses, a considerable additional expense for carriages. It was claimed that in many instances, this tax was more onerous upon individuals than their share of the expenses of the town government.

At this time it was represented to the committee that two-thirds of the tax paying voters residing in the villages, and the representatives of two-thirds of the property therein, were in favor of the set off, and that a yet larger proportion of the registry voters coincided in this conclusion. But these representations were based upon estimations by persons who appeared before the committee, rather than upon an actual ascertainment of the facts from the most reliable data.

The town of Woonsocket concurred in the prayer of the petitioners.

On the other hand it was shown by the committee of the town of Smithfield that a very large majority of the voters of the town were opposed to this set off, or to any dismemberment of its territory. But if the town was to be divided without regard to the remonstrance of the town, it would be less objectionable to them to have the town divided into three towns, than to have a portion of it set off to Woonsocket.

They claimed that the set off would prove a detriment to the highways and the schools in the sparsely settled portions of the town, and would tend to over burden the remaining tax payers by throwing upon them the entire expense of the governing of the remaining town.

They also claimed that the town economically administered its affairs, as it is now organized, and distributed its taxes fairly to each section of the town, and that it did as nearly as was practicable equal justice to all of its citizens.

It is but justice to all the parties in interest to say that each party presented its case with great ability and fairness.

This committee adjourned this hearing, not intending to call the

parties again before them, as each party was then fully heard. and neither party desired a further hearing.

But during the present session of the Assembly, it was claimed by the remonstrants that, since the last session of the committee facts had arisen which ought to have a material bearing upon the decision of the Assembly in the decision of the questions before it.

For the purpose of affording the parties an opportunity to present these facts, the committee appointed a time when they would receive evidence of any facts which had transpired since the last hearing before the committee.

The fact was put into the case, that, at the last November election, the town voted upon different propositions in relation to the division of the town and the set off of its territory.

A question was at once raised before the committee as to the propriety and fairness of that vote. When a member of the town's committee, and a representative of the town in the General Assembly, came forward and made the very just proposition, that the committee should adjourn to a future day, and that in the meantime the petitioners and the respondents should proceed to canvass the villages proposed to be set off, and, by proper petitions and remonstrances, obtain the sense of the voters residing upon and property holders within the territory, in reference to the set off.

On Wednesday, the tenth day of February, instant, the committee again met the parties.

The remonstrants there presented satisfactory *prima facie* evidence that there was upon this territory, one hundred and thirty-five property tax paying voters. That of this number fifty-eight had signed a remonstrance against the set off. That there were also upon the territory one hundred and thirty-nine registry voters, and of this number twenty-two had signed the remonstrance.

Thus showing that eighty, of the two hundred and seventy-four voters, were opposed to the set off.

The remonstrants also showed that the fifty-eight voters paid taxes on property valued at - - - \$285,200 00

That eighteen male non-voters, who signed the petition, paid taxes on, - - - - - 30,700 00

That thirty-three female remonstrants, paid tax on, 78,900 00

Remonstrants not on territory taxed, - - - 274,700 00

Total, - - - \$669,500 00

The petitioners conceded generally the facts as stated by the remonstrants, but claim that twelve of the persons whose names appear upon these petitions should be deducted, because they have signed certificates to the effect that they were induced to sign the remonstrants, upon a misrepresentation of the facts, and desired not to be considered as remonstrants.

In addition to this it may be said that five or six of the persons who are alleged to be property voters, are not upon the list of such voters certified by the town clerk.

The petitioners claim to represent of the property tax paying voters, - - - - - 93

And of the registry voters, - - - - - 102

Total, - - - - - 195

And to represent property amounting to - - \$1,240,350 00

This claim is conceded by the respondents, subject to some deductions on account of parties who are indifferent as to whether they are set off or remain. The property of one tax payer, amounting to \$134,900, is claimed to be represented by both sides. Its possessor signed the petition, and appeared before the committee in June in favor of the set off, but the committee are now satisfied that he is not now anxious for the set off, and have not thought it proper to count his influence or weight in either scale.

The petitioners claim that the town of Smithfield practices a proscriptive policy towards them and their friends, and that the

effect of this is to deter persons from favoring their petition who would otherwise have acted with them.

This course is met and justified on the part of the town, upon the ground that it is quite proper that they should select their officers from among the persons who represent the wishes and interests of the people of the town.

In conclusion, your committee find that a very large majority of the voters of the town of Smithfield, oppose any set off from, or division of, their territory. That if any thing is to be done, the division of the town into three towns, would be less objectionable to the town than any set off from their territory. That something more than two-thirds of the voters, and the representatives of about two-thirds of the property in the village named in the petitions, claim to be set off to Woonsocket.

The petitioners claim that under a popular government, that the wishes of so large a majority ought to control legislative action, and to entitle them to have the relief they seek; that the education of their children, the fire department, highways, police, and the facilities for their participation in municipal affairs, and the transaction of probate and town council business, would be greatly improved, and they would be brought into closer relations with their immediate neighbors in Woonsocket, and that their happiness would be increased by the change.

On the other hand the town of Smithfield opposes any change on the ground that it will be injurious to her people to have so many of her population and so much of her taxable property set off.

The committee are aware of the great reluctance which has been hitherto shown by the General Assembly to change town lines, but they cannot be unmindful of the constant changes, which are taking place, affecting the density of population in different localities, and that if we are wise, we shall adapt legislation to the altered condition of things.

The inventions of the power-loom, and of the cotton-gin, date long subsequent to the fixing of the territorial limits of this ancient township. The application of the industries evoked by these inventions, has created a necessity for a change in the territorial limits of this municipal organization.

The people in these villages ought to have the advantages of better schools ; a better fire department ; better police system ; better streets ; and greater facilities ought to be afforded them for the transaction of their municipal affairs than it is practicable for them to obtain under their present municipal government. Tho committee therefore recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the accompanying act be passed.

SAMUEL CURREY,

Of Committee on the part of the Senate.

W. P. SHEFFIELD,

GEO. W. HALL,

W. ALLEN,

Committee on the part of the House

Warwick,	-	-	-	-	-	16,752	75
Westerly,	-	-	-	-	-	8,408	75
New Shoreham,	-	-	-	-	-	\$674	06

Less discount at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum,

North Kingstown,	-	-	-	-	-	5,656	51
South Kingstown,	-	-	-	-	-	8,102	48
East Greenwich,	-	-	-	-	-	3,105	95
Jamestown,	-	-	-	-	-	1,035	75
Smithfield,	-	-	-	-	-	23,132	06
Scituate,	-	-	-	-	-	5,225	50
Glocester,	-	-	-	-	-	2,620	56
Charlestown,	-	-	-	-	-	1,414	62
West Greenwich,	-	-	-	-	-	1,242	06
Coventry,	-	-	-	-	-	6,860	48
Middletown,	-	-	-	-	-	4,239	62
Bristol,	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,492	75

Less discount at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum,

Tiverton,	-	-	-	-	-	\$102	04
Little Compton,	-	-	-	-	-	3,317	80
Warren,	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,761	06

Less discount at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum,

Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	-	\$76	06
Richmond,	-	-	-	-	-	6,685	00
Cranston,	-	-	-	-	-	8,497	87
Hopkinton,	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	25
Johnston,	-	-	-	-	-	5,474	00
North Providence,	-	-	-	-	-	3,221	25
Barrington,	-	-	-	-	-	5,032	00
Foster,	-	-	-	-	-	29,300	00
Burrillville,	-	-	-	-	-	2,274	07
Pawtucket,	-	-	-	-	-	1,630	00
East Providence,	-	-	-	-	-	6,108	12
Woonsocket,	-	-	-	-	-	7,493	30
						4,483	56
						12,217	00
						\$467,596	74

Banks for Average Circulation.

Weybosset National,	-	-	-	-	-	\$43	58
Old National,	-	-	-	-	-	64	49
American National,	-	-	-	-	-	47	60
Blackstone Canal National,	-	-	-	-	-	40	86
						\$196	53

GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

Institutions for Savings.

Bristol Institution for Savings, - - - -	\$267 56
Citizens Savings Institution, Woonsocket, - - - -	261 08
City Savings Bank, Providence, - - - -	1,945 19
Coddington Five Cents Savings Bank, Newport, - - - -	262 22
East Greenwich Institution for Savings, - - - -	100 86
Franklin Savings Bank, North Providence, - - - -	566 00
Kingston " " South Kingstown, - - - -	124 29
Mechanics " " Providence, - - - -	3,550 99
Pascoag " " Burrillville, - - - -	214 24
Pawtucket Institution for Savings, - - - -	1,579 46
People's Savings Bank, Providence, - - - -	3,963 35
" " " Woonsocket, - - - -	328 35
Phenix " " Warwick, - - - -	267 90
Providence Institution for Savings, - - - -	7,014 47
" " County Savings Bank, North Providence, - - - -	2,169 29
Rhode Island Institution for Savings, Providence, - - - -	210 36
Savings Bank, Newport, - - - -	2,734 18
Union Savings Bank, Providence, - - - -	291 47
Wakefield Institution for Savings, South Kingstown, - - - -	201 32
Warwick " " " - - - -	1,195 10
Woonsocket " " " - - - -	2,110 89
Warren " " " - - - -	248 46
Westerly Savings Bank, - - - -	577 58
Wickford Savings Bank, North Kingstown, - - - -	410 29
Franklin Insurance Institution for Savings, Providence, - - - -	2,006 16
	<hr/>
	\$32,601 06

State Insurance Companies.

American, Providence, - - - -	\$564 69
Atlantic, " - - - -	821 19
Commercial, " - - - -	316 74
City, " - - - -	343 22
Equitable, " - - - -	410 84
Hope, " - - - -	584 33
Merchants, " - - - -	946 29
Narragansett, " - - - -	2,076 47
Washington, " - - - -	1,231 17
Roger Williams, " - - - -	574 38
Butler Mutual, " - - - -	129 83
Firemen's Mutual, Providence, - - - -	682 48
Franklin " " - - - -	343 92
Manufacturers " " - - - -	775 80

Providence Mutual, Providence,	-	-	-	-	1,417	98
Rhode Island " " "	-	-	-	-	864	70
State " " "	-	-	-	-	845	48
Union " " "	-	-	-	-	185	44
Pawtucket " North Providence,	-	-	-	-	507	18
Farmers " East Greenwich,	-	-	-	-	52	32
Tiverton and Little Compton Mutual, Little Compton,	-	-	-	-	20	02
Economical Life, Providence,	-	-	-	-	292	13
					<u>\$14,186</u>	10

Foreign Insurance Companies.

Immanuel Searle, Providence,	-	-	-	-	\$1,236	64
George F. Bunce, " "	-	-	-	-	544	87
George M. Carpenter, " "	-	-	-	-	222	87
Rhodes B. Chapman, " "	-	-	-	-	230	77
James Jacobs, " "	-	-	-	-	235	03
D. R. Whittemore, " "	-	-	-	-	139	99
Henry H. Ormsbee, " "	-	-	-	-	393	88
John Eddy, " "	-	-	-	-	178	88
E. M. Torrey, " "	-	-	-	-	302	16
Walter R. Watson, " "	-	-	-	-	12	11
George Kempton, " "	-	-	-	-	79	64
David Greene, " "	-	-	-	-	13	56
Snow & Barker, " "	-	-	-	-	10	00
Henry Bailies, " "	-	-	-	-	10	72
George T. Paine, " "	-	-	-	-	15	00
Whitman Steere, " "	-	-	-	-	5	00
Henry G. Stewart, " "	-	-	-	-	5	00
Gilbert C. Hoag, " "	-	-	-	-	5	00
Zenas C. Rennie, " "	-	-	-	-	5	00
William C. Townsend, " "	-	-	-	-	5	00
Asa Lyman, " "	-	-	-	-	5	00
R. P. Smith, Smithfield,	-	-	-	-	330	66
E. P. Patterson, North Providence,	-	-	-	-	350	10
Carlos Banning, Newport,	-	-	-	-	114	79
Langley & Engs,	-	-	-	-	70	96
William E. Hamlin,	-	-	-	-	5	00
Joseph M. Pendleton, Westerly,	-	-	-	-	263	93
J. M. Collins, " "	-	-	-	-	74	65
Smith & Hoxsey, " "	-	-	-	-	12	58
A. A. Crandall, " "	-	-	-	-	3	68
P. Skinner, Jr., Bristol,	-	-	-	-	101	56
Samuel J. Allen, " "	-	-	-	-	5	00

GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

William R. Taylor, Bristol,	-	-	-	-	4	87
Benjamin D. Potter, Johnston,	-	-	-	-	5	00
William G. Kenyon, South Kingstown,	-	-	-	-	5	00
William B. Lawton, Warren,	-	-	-	-	5	00
William Childs, Portsmouth,	-	-	-	-	5	00
Henry Whipple, Westerly,	-	-	-	-	5	00
						<u>38</u>
					\$5,021	38

Supreme Court.

Entries,	-	-	-	-	-	\$762	00
Jury fees,	-	-	-	-	-	182	50
Costs,	-	-	-	-	-	887	98
Fines,	-	-	-	-	-	795	00
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	-	-	-	-	-	326	10
" " " witnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	110	70
" " " officers,	-	-	-	-	-	135	20
Admission fees,	-	-	-	-	-	20	00
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	-	64	46
							<u>94</u>
						\$3,283	94

Court of Common Pleas.

Entries,	-	-	-	-	-	\$534	00
Jury fees,	-	-	-	-	-	180	00
Fines,	-	-	-	-	-	1,041	05
Costs	-	-	-	-	-	1,715	27
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	-	-	-	-	-	1,692	28
" " " witnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	386	50
" " " officers,	-	-	-	-	-	195	25
Recognisances,	-	-	-	-	-	800	00
							<u>30</u>
						\$6,544	30

Court of Magistrates, Providence.

Entries,	-	-	-	-	-	\$628	50
Fines,	-	-	-	-	-	820	94
Costs,	-	-	-	-	-	827	30
Writs,	-	-	-	-	-	102	85
							<u>59</u>
						\$2,379	59

Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.

Entries,	-	-	-	-	-	\$90	50
Fines,	-	-	-	-	-	213	00
Costs,	-	-	-	-	-	252	20
Writs,	-	-	-	-	-	11	80
							<u>50</u>
						\$567	50

GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

James Fones, Jr., East Greenwich,	-	-	-	5	59
George T. F. White, Little Compton,	-	-	-	8	73
Stephen P. Brown, Scituate,	-	-	-	7	88
					<u>2,162</u>
					36

Justices of the Peace.

Gideon Bradford, Cranston,	-	-	-	-	\$45	00
Samuel B. Parker, "	-	-	-	-	33	25
John Tucker, North Providence,	-	-	-	-	34	75
Philip P. Stiness, Jr., North Providence,	-	-	-	-	102	00
George A. Gardiner, Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	63	00
C. R. Hill, Warwick,	-	-	-	-	20	00
Samuel W. Clarke, Warwick,	-	-	-	-	37	00
Silas Weaver, East Greenwich,	-	-	-	-	22	00
John Harris, Smithfield,	-	-	-	-	8	35
Henry T. Braman, South Kingstown,	-	-	-	-	18	00
N. L. Richmond, Hopkinton,	-	-	-	-	10	00
					<u>393</u>	35

Town Councils.

Providence,	-	-	-	-	-	\$37,837	37
North Providence,	-	-	-	-	-	12,475	00
East "	-	-	-	-	-	250	00
Cranston,	-	-	-	-	-	1,075	00
Johnston,	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	00
Burrillville,	-	-	-	-	-	683	00
Woonsocket,	-	-	-	-	-	1,937	50
Smithfield,	-	-	-	-	-	3,900	00
North Kingstown,	-	-	-	-	-	602	00
Newport,	-	-	-	-	-	4,737	50
Bristol,	-	-	-	-	-	23	70
Warren,	-	-	-	-	-	600	00
East Greenwich,	-	-	-	-	-	707	50
Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	-	200	00
Charlestown,	-	-	-	-	-	300	00
Hopkinton,	-	-	-	-	-	100	00
Richmond,	-	-	-	-	-	35	00
						<u>66,563</u>	57

Peddlers Licenses.

Charles H. Perkins, Woonsocket,	-	-	-	-	\$100	00
Isaac Macomber, Tiverton,	-	-	-	-	100	00
A. P. Holley, Woonsocket,	-	-	-	-	100	00

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

9

William Cassels, Providence,	-	-	-	-	\$100 00
George T. Mayo, Boston,	-	-	-	-	100 00
John G. Marble, Scituate,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Charles P. Crossman, Providence,	-	-	-	-	100 00
John Howe, Fall River,	-	-	-	-	100 00
D. D. Bicknell, Providence,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Henry E. Applebee, Warwick,	-	-	-	-	100 00
John C. Henman, "	-	-	-	-	100 00
Peter Moore, Smithfield,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Amos Steere, Fall River,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Everett Rounds, Fall River,	-	-	-	-	100 00
James Gladdis, Johnston,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Thomas Andrews, Pawtucket,	-	-	-	-	100 00
S. G. Wilbur, Coventry,	-	-	-	-	100 00
William Booth, Johnston,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Thomas Pelan, Providence,	-	-	-	-	100 00
William H. Ramsden, "	-	-	-	-	100 00
S. P. Dana, Smithfield,	-	-	-	-	100 00
F. A. Dunham, "	-	-	-	-	100 00
Edward W. Hall, Providence,	-	-	-	-	50 00
William L. Darling, Woonsocket,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Allen H. Richmond, Plainfield, Connecticut,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Robert Ramsden, Providence,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Moses Nutting,	-	-	-	-	100 00
John T. Kenyon, "	-	-	-	-	100 00
William Horn, New York,	-	-	-	-	100 00
O. G. Gardiner, Warwick,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Barney Murphy, Providence,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Mary Ann Hickey, "	-	-	-	-	100 00
William T. Davol, Little Compton,	-	-	-	-	100 00
James Donnelly, Providence,	-	-	-	-	100 00
E. H. Flagg, "	-	-	-	-	100 00
J. S. McIntire, Boston,	-	-	-	-	100 00
H. P. Aylesworth, Providence,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Ezra Burton, Boston,	-	-	-	-	100 00
L. I. Carson, "	-	-	-	-	100 00
E. M. Keiser, New York,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Patrick Turbit, Providence,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Peter Mulloy, Boston,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Oliver H. Durrill, "	-	-	-	-	100 00
R. J. Lillibridge, Providence,	-	-	-	-	100 00
John Skelton, "	-	-	-	-	100 00
William Ellis, Scituate,	-	-	-	-	100 00

GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

E. R. Potter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,540 41
John B. Randolph,	-	-	-	-	-	-	750 00
Henry J. Spooner,	-	-	-	-	-	-	700 00
Jerome B. Kimball,	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Charles A. Waldron,	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
George A. Wilbur,	-	-	-	-	-	-	450 00
William H. Jenks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
Isaac Shove,	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
Ferdinand F. Balcom,	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
John P. Gregory,	-	-	-	-	-	-	450 00
David Fales,	-	-	-	-	-	-	450 00
Henry N. Ward,	-	-	-	-	-	-	375 00
John F. Tobey,	-	-	-	-	-	-	357 00
Stephen A. Cooke,	-	-	-	-	-	-	250 00
John P. Knowles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 00

\$19,787 41

Supreme Court.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,854 19
Officers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,896 13
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,437 10
Clerks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	841 96
Incidental,	-	-	-	-	-	-	900 23

\$10,929 61

Court of Common Pleas.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,124 25
Officers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,301 75
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,298 70
Clerks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,345 89
Incidental,	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 17

\$15,374 76

Court of Magistrates, Providence.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$150 09
Officers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,357 20
Incidental,	-	-	-	-	-	-	34 47

\$1,541 76

Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$11 50
Officers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 35

\$44 85

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Bonds issued	October 1st, 1861,	payable 1871,	-	-	\$2,500 00
" "	September " 1862,	" 1882,	-	-	1,150,000 00
" "	April " 1863,	" 1883,	-	-	244,000 00
" "	July " " 1864,	" 1893,	-	-	776,000 00
" "	August, " 1864,	" 1894,	-	-	863,000 00
					<u>\$3,035,500 00</u>

SAMUEL A. PARKER,

General Treasurer.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
 Providence, Feb. 3, 1869. }

I certify that the within report of the General Treasurer, made to the January session, 1869, is correct, as it appears from books and papers on file in his office.

JOEL M. SPENCER,

State Auditor.



REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

JANUARY SESSION, 1869.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Providence, February 2, 1869. }

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

In conformity with the laws requiring the Auditor to make a report to the General Assembly at its January session, of the result of his examination of the books and accounts of the General Treasurer, his vouchers for the charges thereon and moneys and funds on hand in the treasury, and such other facts as he may consider it important to communicate, I present the following

REPORT.

An examination of the accounts and books of the General Treasurer from April 30th, 1868, to the 27th of January inclusive, shows that his books are carefully and correctly kept, that he has on file vouchers for each and every charge thereon, said vouchers being certificates issued from this department since June 10, 1868, and previous, from May 1st to June 10th, orders from the late Auditor, according to the provisions of the old law. The public funds of the State consist of the permanent school fund, \$254,316.37, and Touro Jewish Synagogue fund, \$17,488.19, the whole amount being invested in national

banks of our own State with the exception of four Rhode Island coupon bonds of \$1,000 each. A table of the above investments is found in this report. I also attach to this report a statement of receipts and expenditures of the General Treasurer from May 1st, 1868, to January 27, 1869, inclusive. I have on file in this office proper vouchers and receipts for every certificate issued to parties who presented just demands against the State, and append to this a transcript of certificates given, under each appropriation, with the date, amount, and to whose order made payable, up to December 31st, 1868, inclusive. The present method of issuing certificates of indebtedness on the part of the State to persons or parties having just demands, for payment by the General Treasurer, the receipts for payment being retained by the Auditor, and the certificates held by the Treasurer as his vouchers, seems to be an eminently safe and practical plan, and preferable to the practice under the old law, although often eliciting from persons the suggestion that "red tape" abounds in our departments. As it regards the workings of the law providing for the payment of officers' and witnesses' fees at the Supreme Court, Courts of Common Pleas, and Courts of Magistrates, I have seen nothing up to this time to prevent my having confidence in it as a just law. At least, the *people* who are required to appear at our courts as witnesses approve of it. The fees of witnesses in criminal cases in our various courts are certainly at rates so low that no plausible or sufficient reason can be given why they should not be paid at the time when the service is rendered, especially when it can be done without detriment to the public interest. I would, therefore, recommend that such a law should be enacted to apply to our Trial Justice Courts and Justices of the Peace, making it obligatory upon the said justices to pay the witnesses in attendance in criminal cases, provided they have funds, received for fines or from any other source, in their hands belonging to the State.

I would respectfully call the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that for many years past no settlement has been had between the State and city of Providence in cases tried by the Court of Magistrates, prosecuted by the city in behalf of the State, the party prosecuting failing to obtain judgment, and the State consequently paying the costs. It is within bounds to say that hundreds if not thousands

of dollars have been thus paid into the treasury of the city of Providence for officers' fees in cases where judgment was not obtained by the plaintiff, not including witnesses' fees, which must also amount to a large sum.

I take the present opportunity of calling the attention of the legislature to a growing evil in our State, viz.: an apparent disposition on the part of some officers connected with our courts to manage, seemingly, every way ingenuity can devise to put their hands and arms as deep into the pockets of the treasury as possible, and still keep just inside or *barely* within the bounds of the laws. Believing that such practices are against the intent and meaning of our laws, I cannot forbear giving a case in point. The Clerk of the Supreme Court in Kent County was employed by the Attorney General to go to Worcester, Roxbury and Boston, and arrange for the presence of witnesses at the trial of E. J. Campbell for murder, at the August term of the Supreme Court for Kent County. The clerk presented to me in due time his bill for said services, (absent from home some four days,) for fifty dollars, recommended for payment by the Attorney General, and approved by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. I gave a certificate for the same confessedly at the time against my better judgment, deferring to the opinion of the Justice of the Supreme Court who approved the account. He called upon me the next day, inquired if it had been paid, and learning such to be the fact, expressed his regret at such a disposition of it, as reflection convinced him that it was an extravagant charge. A few days afterwards, the Sheriff of the county came to this office to make his return and account for moneys received by him from the treasury to pay officers' and witnesses' fees at said court. I then learned that the Sheriff had also paid the person referred to \$41.70 as officer's fees in the same case for the same purpose, making the sum of \$91.70. All this under the forms and in accordance with law. While disclaiming any intention to cast any reflection on the honesty and good faith of the Justice of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General, or even the Clerk of the Court, who acted as officer, I would respectfully submit that some change should be made in the laws to prevent such occurrences in the future. The Justices of the Supreme Court, three of them at least, have

expressed themselves to me upon this matter, and have signified that some course should be adopted, some alteration made in our laws, that will have the desired effect.

I respectfully recommend, in the absence of any law in our statutes giving any one power or authority to approve bills incurred by either house for stationery or even authorizing any one to contract such bills for the State, that all such accounts should be presented direct to each house for allowance, be examined by committees on accounts or finance committees, and ordered to be paid by the legislature before presentation to the Auditor for his certificate. Two bills for stationery, amounting to something over \$1,000, purchased for the use of the General Assembly, have been presented to this office for payment. Having had some experience in years past in the purchase of such goods, I was unable to recognize pocket knives as stationery, and a reference to "Webster" and "Worcester" failing to convince me that such was the fact, I forwarded the bills to the Finance Committee of the House for information and advice upon the matter. Seemingly, justice to the clerks of the two houses, who purchase the stationery under the appropriation made for that purpose, in good faith and according to long-established precedents, requires that they should suffer no odium if they are but carrying out the implied wish of the State legislature as shown by the appropriation bill. In consideration of the debt of the State, with the burden of taxation pressing heavily upon the people, economy in the management of the finances should be the aim of every officer serving the State in any position where debts are to be contracted and expenses incurred. Fine-spun theories are of no account, however plausible and reasonable, unless carried into actual practice. While sufficient salaries should be paid our public officers, and in proportion to their competency for the various stations they are called to fill, perquisites of every kind and nature should be withheld. Some of the officers of the State, including the Auditor's department, have received the daily papers at the expense of the State for years past. Other officers, who might avail themselves of this privilege with just as much reason, do not enjoy the same benefit. Some sixty or seventy dollars of the people's money are thus disposed of without law. The amount of these perquisites, if such is a proper

word to use, are small in our State, but the *principle* is a dangerous one. At an early day, notice will be given from this department that all such bills will not in the future be paid unless authority to do so shall be found in our public laws.

Having thus availed myself of the privileges conferred by the laws to suggest any matters that it might be for the public interest to communicate, I will close by promising to shrink from no responsibility imposed by the laws as a public servant.

I should have alluded, in its proper connection, to the matter of appropriations for the present year. The appropriations for the judiciary have until the present year been made as a whole. The present plan is more practical and better, but they were made in such a way that it was difficult,—for instance, officers' fees in Courts of Justices and Courts of Magistrates,—to decide what appropriation they should be charged against. By charging them to "Officers in Crim. Cases," I exceeded the limits of the appropriation. The appropriation for "Witnesses in Supreme Courts and Courts of Common Pleas," has been also overdrawn, the appropriation not being sufficiently large, owing to the payment of witnesses at the courts. Some other appropriations connected with the judiciary are also in the same state. I assumed the responsibility of paying them, with no law however to justify such a course. I knew the claims to be just, and a class above all others that should be paid. I would respectfully suggest that in the appropriation bill for the coming year sums large enough should be fixed for payment of witnesses in our courts, as under our present system of payment a withholding of funds for that purpose would render the present law inoperative.

I submit, for the information of the legislature, a statement of the aggregate amount of deposits in the twenty-five institutions for savings in our State, with the number of depositors December 1, 1868, the annual statement of the "Condition of the Banks and Institutions for Savings," to be prepared by the Auditor, not being in such a state of forwardness for printing as they would have been had all the returns been received at the time the law requires :

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Whole amount of deposits, December 1, 1868,	-	-	-	\$24,408,635	95
“ “ “ “ November 26, 1867,	-	-	-	21,413,647	14
Increase,	-	-	-	\$2,994,988	81
Whole number of depositors, December 1, 1868,	-	-	-	63,501	
“ “ “ “ November 26, 1867,	-	-	-	59,071	
Increase,	-	-	-	4,430	

The aggregate amount of capital stock paid in of the State banks in and out of Providence, amounts to two millions nine hundred twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,928,500.00). The capital stock of the Union Bank, Providence, has been increased one hundred thousand dollars; the Westminster Bank, nineteen thousand eight hundred fifty dollars. The Franklin Bank of Gloucester has ceased to do business as a State Bank, returning to the stockholders the amount of their capital stock with a surplus left. The net increase of capital of our State Banks for the year is sixty-nine thousand eight hundred fifty dollars.

I omit many matters in connection with the finances of the State, amount of bonded debt, etc., etc., referring the General Assembly to the report of the General Treasurer, a repetition of which seems to be unnecessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOEL M. SPENCER,

State Auditor.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Bonds issued October 1st, 1861, payable 1871,	-	-	\$2,500 00
" " September " 1862, " 1882,	-	-	1,150,000 00
" " April " 1863, " 1883,	-	-	244,000 00
" " July " " " 1893,	-	-	776,000 00
" " August, " 1864, " 1894,	-	-	863,000 00
			<u>\$3,035,500 00</u>

INVESTMENTS OF THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

2,000 shares Globe National Bank, Providence,	-	-	\$101,008 19
332 " Mechanics " " " "	-	-	16,600 00
1,166 " National Bank of North America, Providence,			59,289 57
813 " " " " Commerce, "			42,935 24
7 " " Exchange Bank, Newport,	-	-	350 00
45 " Rhode Island National Bank, Providence,	-	-	1,534 25
546 " American National Bank,	-	-	28,659 12
4 Rhode Island coupon bonds,	-	-	3,940 00
			<u>\$254,316 37</u>

STOCKS CONSTITUTING THE TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

30 shares Manufacturers National Bank, Providence,	-	-	\$3,277 25
32 " Merchants " " " "	-	-	1,788 27
20 " Weybosset " " " "	-	-	1,095 14
10 " Roger Williams " " " "	-	-	841 50
24 " Commercial " " " "	-	-	1,301 00
200 " Blackstone Canal " " " "	-	-	5,160 97
21 " Newport National Bank, Newport,	-	-	1,291 85
18 " Lime Rock " " Providence,	-	-	926 40
51 " Rhode Island National Bank, Providence,	-	-	1,806 53
			<u>\$17,488 91</u>



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

IN RELATION TO THE

Agricultural Department of Brown University.

*To the Honorable General Assembly at their January Session, A. D.
1869.*

The Committee on Education to whom was referred the petition of the Chancellor of Brown University, for the refunding of certain monies expended by said University in locating the lands donated by Congress to this State, for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural College, together with the petition of said Chancellor that the University have leave to expend ten per cent. of the amount received for said lands, in the purchase of an experimental farm—beg leave to report, that in their opinion it is inexpedient to refund the monies in the manner and for the purpose asked for in the said petition, and they recommend that the petitioner have leave to withdraw.

Your Committee also find that no legislation is necessary in reference to the petition for leave to expend ten per cent. of the amount received for the said lands, inasmuch as the University has already received the consent of the State to make such expenditure, and they recommend that said petitioner also have leave to withdraw.

In place of the action asked for by the petition above referred to,

your Committee have the honor to recommend the adoption of certain resolutions presented with this report, and for the following among other reasons.

In considering the subject matter of these petitions, your Committee were necessarily led to a critical examination of the law of Congress donating certain lands to this State, together with the resolutions of the General Assembly, accepting said donation and assigning the said lands to Brown University.

In the resolutions accepting said grant from Congress, this State engages that it "*it will faithfully apply*" the proceeds thereof to the objects contemplated by the United States in making the donation. The law of Congress also provides, in substance, in case the proceeds of said lands are *not* applied within five years to the purposes indicated, that the State shall refund the money to the United States.

It is evident to your Committee, as it will be to any one who examines the law, that it was the plain intention of Congress that any State accepting the donation should apply the same to the support of a College, whose "leading object" should be "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

Your Committee are of opinion, after a somewhat careful inquiry and examination, that the intentions of Congress in the matter are entirely defeated in this State,—that neither the corporation of Brown University, nor the State of Rhode Island, are, in good faith, carrying out the evident purpose of Congress in making the donation, and that unless both the State and the corporation of Brown University take such measures as will substantially carry out that purpose, it is very possible that the State will be called upon to refund the amount received for the lands, and thus lose all the benefit which might be realized from the fund.

If, therefore, the State of Rhode Island has any intention of carrying out the purpose of Congress, and any determination to do what it has solemnly pledged itself to do—namely, to "*faithfully apply*" the proceeds of the donation to the purposes for which it was given, it is highly necessary that some action should be taken by this legislature to place the whole matter upon a different footing from what it now occupies.

No such college has been established by this State, as was intended by Congress in making the donation. The State has provided for certain "scholarships," giving free tuition in Brown University to the extent of the income of the agricultural fund, and this really is all that has been done.

Your Committee do not mean to say that there is or has been any *intentional* want of good faith on the part of the State, or of the corporation of Brown University; but that the resolutions assigning said lands to Brown University, together with the agreement made between the State and the University, are so worded and framed, as to render it next to impossible for the University to carry out the evident intention of Congress.

Your Committee are advised and believe that the corporation of Brown University desire in good faith to do everything in their power to carry out the intention of Congress in regard to the establishment of a college for instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts. And your Committee are also of opinion that the people of this State would sanction an appropriation of such an amount of money from the State Treasury, as would make *available* the grant of Congress, while at the same time it would prove of incalculable benefit to the agricultural and mechanical pursuits of the State.

But while your Committee are of this opinion, they also believe that it would not be advisable for the State to appropriate money from its treasury for the purpose contemplated, unless sufficient interest was manifested by the citizens of the State, to induce them to raise by private subscription, an amount equal to that given by the State, so as to place the matter upon a substantial basis; and the resolutions which the Committee ask leave to present with this report, it will be noticed, do not pledge the State to pay one dollar until private subscriptions have been made to an amount fully equal to that proposed to be pledged by the State.

The law of Congress authorizes the expenditure of a certain sum, for the purchase of an experimental farm, in connection with the college, but does not allow the expenditure of a single dollar from the fund for the purchase, erection, repair or improvement of any building or buildings.

It was evidently the intention of Congress, in making the dona-

tion, that the States which received it, (and agreed "faithfully to apply" the proceeds thereof in accordance with the terms of the gift,) should make such appropriations as might be necessary to purchase and keep in repair such buildings and apparatus as might be required to put the establishment on a permanent basis and carry out the object contemplated by the donation.

Until something of this kind is done, this State will not, in the opinion of your Committee, have carried out in good faith the agreement made with the United States, in the resolution agreeing to receive the said lands, and will be liable, as before remarked, to be called upon to refund the amount received.

The adoption of the resolutions herewith presented, will accomplish two or three very essential things.

In the first place it will enable the State to carry out its positive agreement to "faithfully apply" the proceeds of the donation. The honor of the State will be untarnished, and your Committee cannot but regard this as important in a State as in an individual.

In the second place the State will secure (by appropriating the sum of ten thousand dollars, as proposed) the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars towards purchasing an experimental farm or garden, and providing such buildings and apparatus as may be necessary—a sum in the opinion of your Committee sufficient, but none too much, to effectually carry out the object contemplated.

In the third place this would be the beginning of a system of agricultural and mechanical education in this State, which could not fail to be productive of very beneficial results.

It would be a nucleus around which would gather other donations for the same purpose, and by this gradual accretion would soon become an Institution of which the citizens of this State would be justly proud.

Your Committee regard it as of the highest importance that the State of Rhode Island should maintain her standing among the other States of this Union.

Many of the northern and western States are yearly expending large sums to secure instruction in agriculture and practical science, and the State of Rhode Island cannot afford long to remain ignor-

ant of the best and most exact methods of developing and making the most of all her resources.

Knowledge is certainly better than ignorance, and while other States are expending large sums in the education necessary to the most complete development of all their agricultural and industrial resources, the State of Rhode Island will fall in the rear, unless she also adopts and fully acts up to the maxim that "knowledge is power." No one will deny that a class of intelligent and well trained cultivators of the soil will produce two or three times more from the same land than can be obtained by ignorant and shiftless cultivators; and we all know that thousands and tens of thousands of dollars are every year spent by the people of our cities and villages for fruits and vegetables which are brought here from abroad, but which under an intelligent system of cultivation might just as well be produced at home and give employment and abundant recompense to our own citizens.

Agriculture, like all other industrial pursuits has a science, and like other sciences it will only yield its choicest and most valuable secrets to the close and exact student.

The resolutions herewith presented propose to put agriculture in the category of sciences to be taught at Brown University—to place it under competent direction and to have it taught both theoretically and practically. A thorough and really useful knowledge of any science, whether of chemistry, mechanics or agriculture, can only be imparted by combining both the theory and practice of that science in the instruction given.

Only very poor results can be expected from mere "book farming," as a simple acquaintance with the "theory" of the matter is sometimes called, but the very best results may be expected to flow from correct theories applied by scientific teachers to actual practice. The pecuniary benefit which would follow from the highest intelligence and skill applied to the cultivation of the soil can hardly be estimated.

The increased value both of the land and its products would soon repay many times over, all that it would cost. The careful study of the habits of a single noxious insect, and learning the means of its destruction, might easily save thousands of dollars to the citizens of this State

To become thoroughly acquainted with the nature and elements of the soil—to ascertain when the soil is exhausted, or has lost any important element, and to learn how to replace it—all this is the business of the scientific agriculturalist. Each particular kind of fruit, to be successfully produced, must hereafter be made the subject of special culture.

Other important considerations may be urged in favor of the proposed action. It is one of the crying evils of the day, that the farm is being deserted,—that enterprising young men leave the land and seek business or professional life, either because it is more remunerative or more attractive or for both reasons. Whatever can be done to render agricultural labor more interesting, attractive and remunerative, and thus stay the tide of emigration from the soil will be of essential service to the State.

The foundation of the strength, power and prosperity of a State lies largely in its landed population, and all the people of the commonwealth will be benefitted, improved and elevated in proportion as the labors of the farm and garden are directed by the skill and intelligence resulting from the application of practical science.

It should be borne in mind, also, that the proposed establishment will be open not only to those who are pursuing their studies in the various departments of the University, but also to all others who are interested in the matter. All who choose can thus have an opportunity to see and examine the processes and the results.

Your Committee are not unmindful of that clause in the Constitution of this State which says, "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to adopt all means which they may deem necessary and proper to secure to the people the advantages and opportunities of education."

And they believe that the action herewith recommended is in conformity with this mandatory clause of the Constitution, and that it will also tend to broaden the culture of the University and bring it more and more into harmonious relations with all the people of the State. There should be no antagonism between the people of the State and its oldest and most important literary institution.

The highest interest of the State and of the University are *one*, and every effort which is made by the State and responded to by the University to enlarge and broaden its culture, and to open its advantages more fully to all classes, will meet the hearty approval of all the people—will strengthen their confidence in the institution, and materially increase its usefulness.

All which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee on Education.

GEO. L. CLARKE, }
G. W. BLISS, } *Committee.*
J. W. STILLMAN. }

**RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.**

Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated from the State Treasury, towards the purchase and maintenance, in connection with the Agricultural Department of Brown University, of an experimental garden or small farm, together with such buildings and apparatus as may be necessary; and the State treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay over the said sum of ten thousand dollars to the corporation of Brown University, upon the certificate of the Governor, that the conditions attached to this resolution have been substantially complied with, viz.:

First—That an equal sum of ten thousand dollars shall be raised by subscription from private individuals on or before October 1st, 1869, for the same object.

Second—That five thousand dollars of the Agricultural Fund, or ten per cent. of the entire amount for which the lands donated by Congress were sold, be appropriated by the University towards the purchase of said experimental farm.

Third—That said experimental farm shall be placed by the University under competent direction and shall be so managed as to afford a practical illustration of the newest and most approved methods of culture, and shall, under proper regulations, be accessible to all who may wish to visit it.

Fourth—That provision shall be made by the University for a course of lectures, to be given each year at the University or some more convenient place in the city of Providence, in which some of the more important principles of agriculture shall be unfolded, improvements made or suggested within the year, noticed, and the results of experiments given.

REPORT

UPON THE

Convention of Cattle Commissioners,

HELD AT

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER 1, 1868.

AND UPON THE

TEXAS CATTLE DISEASE,

BY EDWIN M. SNOW, M. D.,

DELEGATE FROM RHODE ISLAND.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 8, 1869,—ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

PROVIDENCE :

PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1869.



REPORT.

To His Excellency Ambrose E. Burnside, Governor of Rhode Island :

SIR :—In accordance with your appointment, I proceeded to the city of Springfield, Illinois, as a delegate to the Convention of Cattle Commissioners, arriving there on the morning of the first day of the meeting, Tuesday, December 1, 1868.

The convention met, by invitation of the Governor, in the State House at Springfield, and was composed of delegates from thirteen of the United States, and from the Province of Ontario, in Canada : in all thirty-six delegates.

The convention was organized by the choice of Hon. Lewis F. Allen of New York, as President, with one Vice President from each State, and four Secretaries. There being only one delegate from Rhode Island, he was on the list of Vice Presidents, and was placed on the prominent committees, and was also chosen as one of the Secretaries.

The name of the convention was officially decided to be the "*American Convention of Cattle Commissioners.*"

A committee of one from each State was appointed to arrange and present business for the action of the convention. This committee gave much time to the subject and finally presented a series of resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. These resolutions were carefully considered ; were discussed at considerable length, and were finally adopted with some amendments. They

contain the deliberate opinion of the Convention in regard to the action necessary, not only to prevent the introduction and spread of the Texas Cattle Disease; but also with reference to the more generally important subject of preventing the introduction and sale of diseased and unhealthy animal food in our markets.

By request of the Convention a copy of these resolutions has been forwarded by His Excellency the Governor of the State of Illinois, to the Governors of the other States in the Union. The resolutions are as follows:—

“SECTION I. *Article 1.* Three Commissioners, or such other number as the Legislature may deem proper, shall be appointed by some competent authority, to hold office for five years, and shall report annually to the Legislature.

2. Such Commissioners shall watch over the general welfare of the animals within the State for which they are appointed, and particularly to prevent the spread of dangerous diseases among them, and to protect the people of the State against the dangers arising from the sale of diseased meat.

3. They may, from time to time, appoint such Assistant Commissioners to aid them in the discharge of their duties, as the welfare of the public may require.

4. They shall have power to administer oaths, and to prescribe, from time to time, such rules and regulations as may be necessary to accomplish the objects of their appointment.

5. They shall give public notice of the outbreak of any dangerous disease among animals, and shall publish such practical directions for its avoidance as they may deem necessary.

6. They may either place such diseased animals in quarantine, or cause them to be killed, as may seem to be necessary for the public protection; but in the latter case they shall cause an appraisal of such animals to be made, and the county or State shall pay such proportion of the appraised value as may be provided by law.

SECTION II. *Article 1.* The Commissioners, or any assistant Commissioner, located on the frontier of any State, shall, at such times as may be prescribed by the Commissioners have power to inspect all the animals brought into such State, whether by railroad cars, vessels, or common roads, and shall have power to detain such railroad cars, vessels, or droves of animals on common roads, long enough to make a proper inspection of them for the purpose of ascertaining their sanitary condition.

2. No animal shall be permitted to enter the State, which shall be deemed by such assistant Commissioner to be capable of spreading a dangerous disease, or of injuring the health of the inhabitants; but an appeal shall be allowed to the Commissioners in all such cases.

3. No train shall be allowed to proceed unless the animals contained therein have been supplied with food, water, and rest, within twenty-four hours next preceding the time of such inspection.

4. All animals shall rest and have access to food and water for twenty-four hours after having traveled for a similar period.

5. The railroad companies shall provide suitable yards for feeding, watering, and resting the animals traveling on their trains, and for quarantine purposes, which shall be kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

6. Each train, on leaving its point of departure, shall have a certificate, signed by a Commissioner, or an Assistant Commissioner, which shall certify that all the animals contained therein were in a healthy condition at the time of departure, and shall also state the exact time of its leaving; and such certificate and endorsements thereon of the time of resting and the time of departure of the train, at subsequent resting and feeding places, shall be exhibited to the proper authorities whenever required.

7. Proper penalties shall be inserted in the law to prevent the bribery of officers charged with the execution of its provisions, and also to punish those who interfere with, or resist the officers in the performance of their duty.

SECTION III. *Whereas*, a malignant disease among cattle has been widely disseminated, by the transit of Texan and other south western cattle, through the western and north western States, during the warm weather of the present year, occasioning great loss to our farmers, and possibly endangering the health of our citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That this convention earnestly recommends the enactment of stringent laws to prevent the transit, through these States, of Texas or Cherokee cattle, from the first day of March to the first day of November inclusive.

Resolved, That the interests of the community require the enactment of laws making any person responsible for all damages that may result from the diffusion of any dangerous disease from animals in his ownership and possession.

At a subsequent period the following explanatory resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That all Texas and south western cattle that have been ascertained to have been wintered in the States north of Texas should be considered as native cattle.

A committee was appointed to select a name by which the disease among cattle should be known. The committee recommended the name of TEXAS CATTLE DISEASE, and this name was unanimously adopted by the convention.

The following resolution was also adopted :—

Resolved, That this convention appoint a committee of six of its members, for the purpose of memorializing Congress to make sufficient appropriation to enable the War Department to fully and thoroughly investigate and report upon the nature, causes, mode of development, propagation and treatment of the Texas Cattle Disease.

This committee consisted of Dr. Clendenin, of Ohio, Dr. Snow, of Rhode Island, Dr. Rauch, of Illinois, Mr. Gould, of New York, Dr. Townshend, of Iowa, and Dr. Miles, of Michigan.

A committee was appointed to aid the Secretaries in supervising the publication of the proceedings of the convention, and by request of Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, this committee was instructed, after carefully preparing the report of the proceedings, to forward it Gov. Oglesby, who offered to see to its publication and distribution.

This brief synopsis of the results of the convention is sufficient to show their general character, and the full official report, which will probably be received very soon, will give all further needed information.

But the official action of the convention shows only a small portion of the actual results. Besides the delegates, there were many gentlemen present who had had a large experience in the cattle disease; others who were interested in, and knew all about the cattle trade in Texas, and the transportation of cattle from Texas to the north western States; others who own immense prairie farms, and purchase Texas cattle by hundreds and by thousands to fatten them for the eastern markets. A vast amount of information upon the subject was obtained from these gentlemen, and I have no doubt that all the delegates, at least those from the eastern States,

were impressed, as they never were before, with the enormous magnitude of the interests involved in the cattle trade, and with the great importance to all classes in the community, that it should be properly regulated.

Every portion of the country from Maine to Texas is vitally interested in this subject. The time has been when railroads were opposed in New England from fear that they would ruin the price of horses, and when the settlement of the great West was looked upon with dread, from fear that it would cheapen the price of provisions, and ruin the farmers of the East. So in Illinois, stringent legislation has been adopted to prevent the introduction of Texas cattle, from fear that it would ruin the cattle raising interests of Illinois.

But the price of horses has been constantly increasing with the increase of railroads, and the value of provisions and the prosperity of New England farmers never were so great as since the West has been settled, and the introduction of hundreds of thousands of Texas cattle into Illinois, in spite of legislation, has only seemed to increase the value of Illinois cattle, and the prosperity of Illinois cattle growing interests.

The time is probably past, in this country, when serious attempts will be made to check the inevitable course of events, with respect to the laws of trade, by legislation. The time has come when the hills of New England, the richer farms of the middle States, and even the boundless prairies of Indiana and Illinois, are all insufficient to supply the demand for beef. We must have Texas cattle, and a considerable portion of our beef must, even now, come from Texas, or we must suffer from the deficiency. I saw, in one establishment in Chicago, the beef of one thousand cattle which were feeding on the plains of Texas only two weeks before. The same cattle could have been delivered in New York in less than twenty days from Texas. When New York wants, seriously wants beef, and Texas has an abundant supply which can be delivered in New York in twenty days, it is folly, it is worse than folly, to attempt to stop the supply by legislation. But if the cattle are cruelly treated, and the quality of the beef is seriously injured in the transportation, it becomes the duty of the government to interfere.

To return to the action of the convention at Springfield. An examination of the series of propositions adopted, shows that, with reference to the transportation of cattle, though they are of the highest importance to the people of Rhode Island, we have very little to do with their practical enforcement. We are located at the terminus of the line of transportation of cattle, and all laws regulating this transportation will be put in force and will produce all needed results upon the cattle, before they reach us. Our safety from the Texas Cattle Disease, as well as our protection from the sale of unhealthy and diseased beef, depend to a very great extent, upon the vigilant guard of our friends in Illinois and New York. If the recommendations of the convention are adopted, and strictly enforced by those States, very few cases of the Texas Cattle Disease will probably reach us.

The recommendations, in section first of the series of propositions already given on page four, relating to the appointment of Cattle Commissioners, are, however, of the utmost importance in every State. A judicious Board of Commissioners, by giving "public notice of the outbreak of any dangerous disease" among domestic animals in the State, and by giving "such practical directions for its avoidance as they may deem necessary" would accomplish much good in the community. But aside from this duty with reference to the outbreaks of disease among domestic animals, there is a constant and increasing necessity for the appointment of such a Board of Commissioners "to protect the people of the State against the dangers arising from the sale of diseased and unhealthy meat," and also to prevent cruelty to animals. Facts upon these points are occurring every day in this city, and elsewhere in the State, which if generally known in all their enormity, would and ought certainly, to arouse the people to action.

There is also in this State a great and pressing need of regulations concerning the treatment of cattle in cars after they arrive within the limits of the State, and requiring railroad companies to provide better facilities for unloading cattle, sheep, and swine, and also requiring such corporations to provide food, drink, and shelter for animals when they cannot be removed immediately after their arrival. I cannot refrain from expressing the earnest desire that

this subject may receive the attention of the General Assembly at the present session, and that efficient action may be taken in relation to it. If nothing more is done, a Board of Commissioners might be appointed to examine the subject and report such legislation as they may deem necessary, at the next session of the General Assembly.

It will be noticed that the official action of the convention, as already given, says nothing whatever respecting the nature, cause, mode of propagation, or treatment of the Texas Cattle Disease. These subjects, however, occupied much time in the convention, and the discussion upon them gave rise to the most opposite and conflicting opinions. In fact it would be extremely amusing to read a correct list of the directly antagonistic statements upon these points made to the convention, and all proved to be true "beyond all possible controversy." As nothing approaching a decision in relation to them was reached, it might perhaps be the wisest policy to omit all reference to them.

There were, however, certain very important statements and information brought before the Convention, which seemed to be well established, and to which I think the members of the Convention would very generally give their assent. Some of those statements which seemed to be established, are as follows:—

1. Texas cattle do not have the Texas Cattle Disease in Texas, and very rarely after being brought to more Northern States.
2. A similar disease is common among the horses in Texas.
3. Texas cattle, when brought to the more Northern States, though apparently healthy themselves, do communicate the disease to the native cattle of those States.
4. Cattle, whether brought by the river route or driven over land from Texas, communicate the disease to the native cattle of the more Northern States; but much the greater portion of the disease in Illinois, during the year 1868, was communicated by the very small portion of the cattle that was brought by the river route.

5. Cattle, native of the more Northern States, though they take the disease, and die from it, very rarely if ever, communicate it to other cattle.

6. Grown up native cattle are much more susceptible of the disease than calves or yearlings; and sucking calves very rarely take it, though their mothers may die with it.

7. Native cattle kept in pastures, or yards adjoining those in which Texas cattle are kept, do not take the disease.

8. As a general rule, for native cattle to take the disease, it seems to be necessary that they should graze where Texas cattle have grazed.

9. Generally, no ill effects are known to have followed the use of the milk or flesh of the diseased cattle, though there are a very few apparent exceptions to this.

10. The disease as seen in New York would seem to have been of a more aggravated character than at the West.

11. The enlargement of the spleen is found in all cases of the disease, and is perhaps the only easily detected change that is found in all cases.

12. No cure for the disease has been found. Carbolic acid is very valuable as a disinfectant, and as a preventive; but should be used with caution.

With reference to the *Cause* of the disease, the official action of the convention says nothing, and there was no settled uniformity of opinion in relation to it. The subject was, however, discussed at considerable length, and two prominent theories were presented, concerning which certain facts seemed to be well established. These two theories of the cause of the disease, may be called the *Spore* theory, and the *Tick* theory.

With regard to the first or Spore theory, the investigations of the New York Board of Health under the direction of Dr. Harris, and those of Dr. Rauch, the able Sanitary Superintendent of Chicago, established certain facts as follows:

In the blood of all native cattle sick with the Texas disease,

without exception, there were numerous microscopic spores, the blood was disorganized, the corpuscles were broken down, and largely diminished in quantity. The same spores were also found in the gall and other secretions of the sick cattle. These same spores were also found, to some slight extent, in the blood of apparently healthy Texas cattle; but never in the blood of healthy native cattle. So much for established facts.

It was supposed that these spores were similar to those found on certain plants in Texas, but this was not established. Dr. Morris, of New York, in a series of very interesting experiments, took the spores from the blood of diseased cattle and placing them on certain substances, in certain conditions of heat and moisture, succeeded in propagating them and even making them bear fruit, which again produced the spores.

But these experiments did not establish the connection between the spores, and the destruction of the blood corpuscles and the disorganization of the blood, in the Texas Cattle Disease; nor did they show whether the spores were the cause or the result of the disease, and there is, apparently, as good reasons for believing the one as the other.

The theory that the spores are *the cause* of the disease, supposes that these spores are brought from Texas, in the blood of the Texas cattle, that they escape in the excretions of these cattle, that they are received, of course very few in number, into the systems of native cattle, grazing on the same ground, and that when thus received into the blood of the native cattle, they increase in quantity by natural growth, with great rapidity, destroying the blood corpuscles, disorganizing the blood, and producing this terribly fatal disease.

It might be difficult to explain why, the spores that are acknowledged to exist in the blood of Texas cattle, do not increase and produce disease in them as well as in the native cattle. According to the usual laws of disease, we should expect that the Texas cattle, debilitated and broken down by the terrible effects of their transportation from Texas, would suffer from the disease much sooner, and much worse than the native cattle, in the full vigor of

health, on their native soil. But the facts are, that the Texas cattle remain healthy, and yet communicate this terrible disease to the native cattle who die from it by thousands.

I think it must be admitted that farther investigation and more experiments are necessary, before placing full faith in the theory that the spores are the cause of the Texas Cattle Disease.

With regard to the second, or Tick theory of the cause of the disease, it seems to be established that all or nearly all the Texas cattle, on their arrival in Illinois, were infested with ticks; that the cattle which came from Texas by the river route, had many more ticks than those which came by the land route; that these ticks on reaching their full growth, fell off and perished, each tick producing myriads of eggs; that when these eggs fell on the ground it required a period of from six weeks to two months for them to hatch; and that at this time the small ticks were found in immense numbers, covering every blade of grass and other vegetation where the Texas cattle had been kept.

The supposition of the supporters of the Tick theory is, that at this time, when the vegetation is covered with these minute ticks, the native cattle eat them in large numbers and are themselves soon covered with them, and that by the internal and external effects of these myriads of ticks, the disease is produced.

In support of this theory it is said that the disease appeared in all cases simultaneously with the appearance of the small ticks. Many instances are given in which native cattle were kept in the same pastures with the Texas cattle, with no ill effects whatever until the end of six weeks when the disease appeared. Portions of the same lot of native cattle which were removed from the pasture at different periods up to thirty days, all escaped the disease, without exception. Other native cattle which were put into the pasture with the Texas cattle previous to the end of six weeks, became sick at the same time with those that had been in the pasture all the time, namely when the small ticks appeared.

Other reasons in favor of the Tick theory of the cause of the disease, may be given as follows:

1. The Texas cattle that are brought in crowded boats by the river route, have infinitely more ticks, and also produce much more disease among native cattle, than the Texas cattle that are driven overland.

2. Native cattle do not take the disease from being driven over dry roads where Texas cattle have been driven, nor from transportation in cars where Texas cattle have been transported, nor from being kept in cattle yards with Texas cattle; it is necessary that they should graze where Texas cattle have grazed and some weeks after the Texas cattle are placed in the pasture.

3. The disease, and the ticks, disappear when the weather becomes cold and frosts are seen, and the transportation of Texas cattle and their mingling with native cattle are perfectly safe during the winter season.

4. The tick theory explains how the Texas cattle, though apparently well themselves, may give this terrible disease to native cattle.

5. Sucking calves do not eat grass, and very rarely have the disease though their mothers die with it.

6. The disease itself has more the characteristics of a disease resulting from animal than from vegetable poisoning.

So much for the Tick theory. If it be true, the question arises why the ticks produce such terrible effects upon the native cattle, and none whatever upon the Texas cattle in the same pastures. It is also important to make the proof of the theory complete, to show that eating the ticks will really produce these effects.

It is evident that further investigation is necessary before believing implicitly that the ticks are the cause of the disease, though it must be confessed that so far as we can judge, from our present information, the tick theory gives a more reasonable explanation of the facts than the spore theory.

If the ticks are the real cause of the disease, its prevention will be comparatively easy. It will only be necessary to prohibit the transportation of cattle from Texas, during the hot weather, and this happens to be the measure which the delegates to the con-

vention generally believed would be sufficient to prevent the disease, and the measure which was officially recommended by the convention.

If the ticks are the cause of the disease, it is probable that the free use of dilute carbolic acid, about the cattle yards, in the cattle cars, and upon the cattle, would destroy the ticks, and entirely prevent the disease. The experiment is certainly worth a trial.

If the ticks are the true cause of the disease, we are not called upon to believe the most absurd doctrine, that cattle suffering from abuse and privation, and weakened by hunger and thirst will communicate a malignant epizootic typhus to fat, healthy cattle, in their native pastures, while the debilitated and suffering cattle escape the disease entirely.

If the ticks are the cause of the disease, the disease itself is the result of an animal poison, and is not an epizootic disease which is liable to spread through the country, and become acclimated at the North.

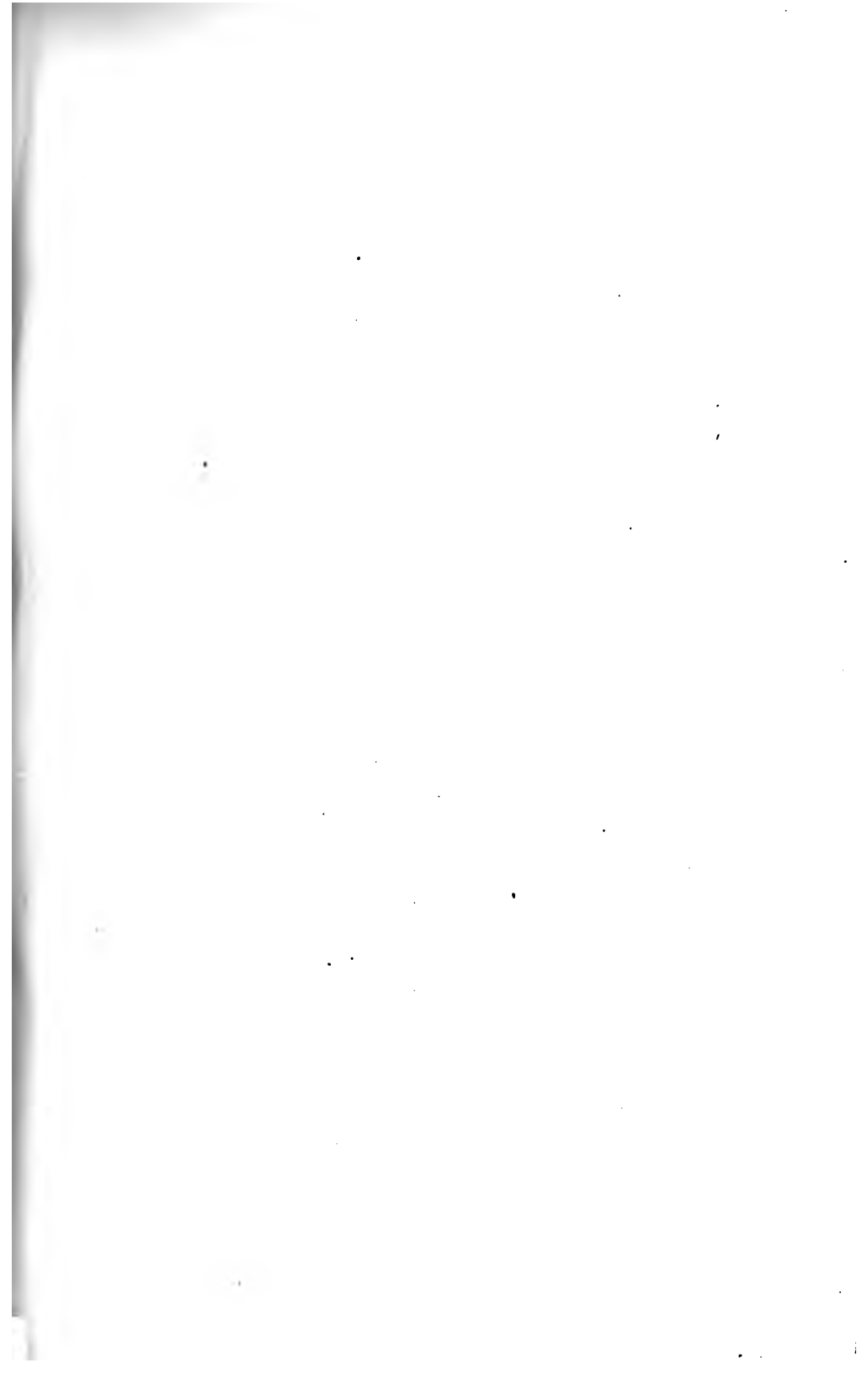
It is certainly important to the whole country, that the true cause and nature of the Texas Cattle Disease should be speedily determined beyond all controversy, and it is to be hoped that the investigations already proposed and commenced will accomplish this object.

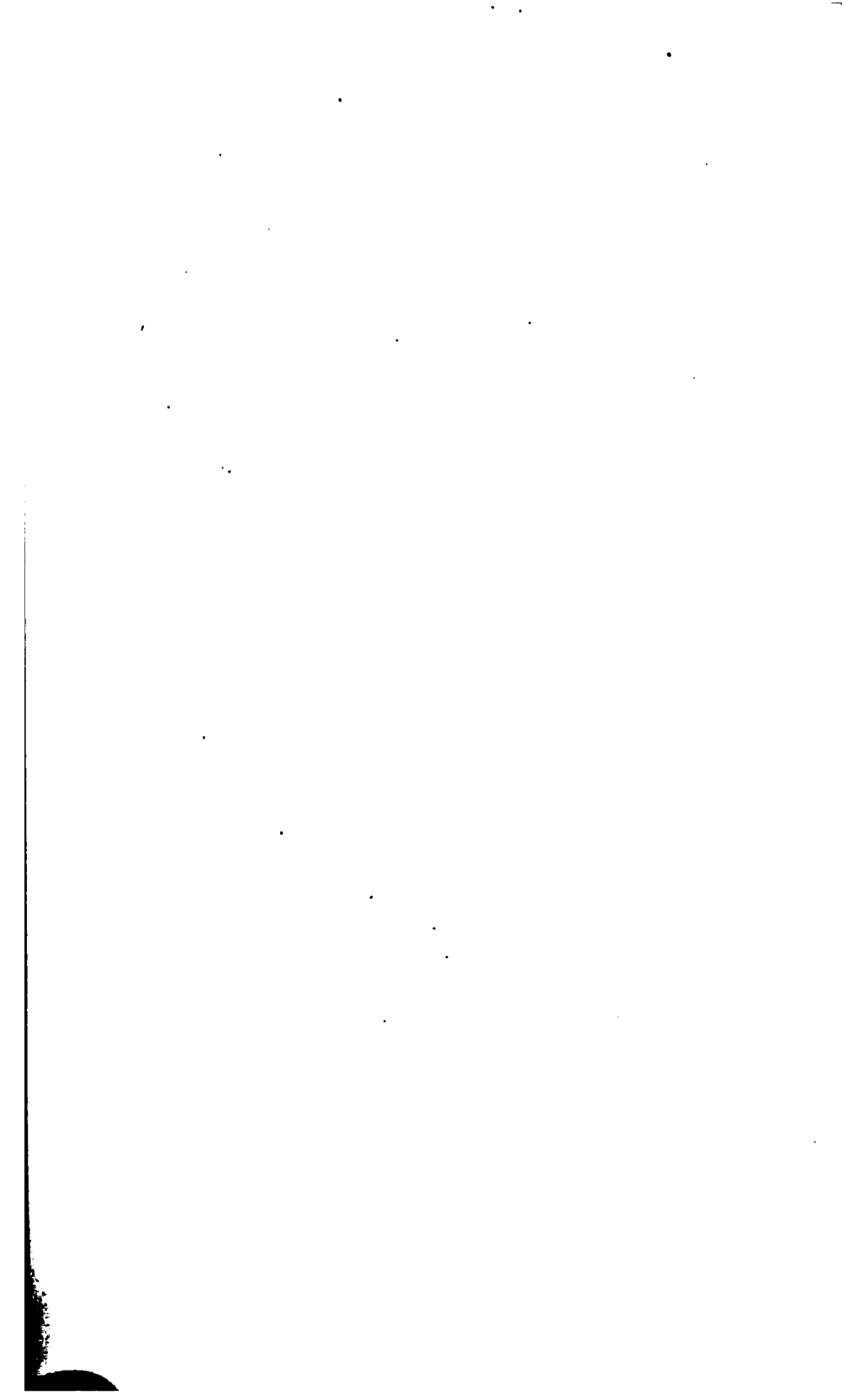
Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN M. SNOW, M. D.,

Delegate from Rhode Island.

Providence, March 2, 1869.

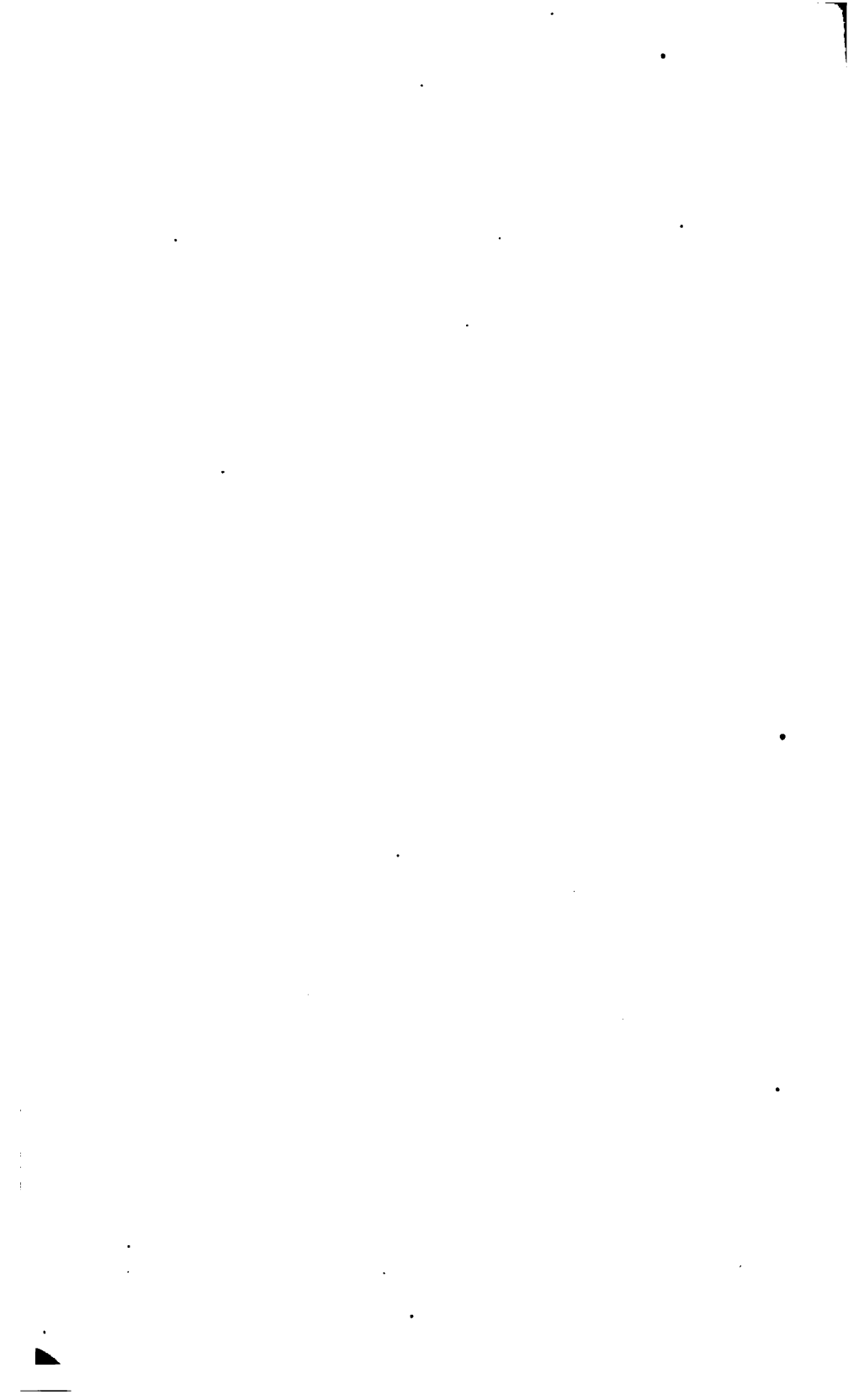




REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF INSPECTORS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON,
WITH THE ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,
FOR THE YEAR 1868.



PROVIDENCE :
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1869.



Inspectors :

AUGUSTUS WOODBURY,
CHAIRMAN.

STEPHEN R. WEEDEN,
SECRETARY.

WILLIAM BINNEY, LEWIS FAIRBROTHER,
SAMUEL L. CALDWELL, EDWIN M. SNOW,
BENONI CARPENTER. STEPHEN R. WEEDEN,
AUGUSTUS WOODBURY.

Departments :

<i>General Management,</i>	-	-	-	WOODBURY AND BINNEY.
<i>Sanitary,</i>	-	-	-	SNOW.
<i>Religious Instruction,</i>	-	-	-	CALDWELL.
<i>Labor and Finance,</i>	-	-	-	FAIRBROTHER.
<i>Subsistence and Clothing,</i>	-	-	-	CARPENTER.
<i>Repairs,</i>	-	-	-	WEEDEN.

Warden :

NELSON VIALI.

Physician :

GEORGE W. CARR, M. D.

Chaplain :

REV. WILLIAM DOUGLAS.



Report of the Board of Inspectors

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON.

THE Inspectors of the State Prison beg leave to present to the General Assembly their report for the year 1868, together with the reports of the Warden, Chaplain, and Physician.

The interior administration of the Prison, under the very efficient administration of the Warden and his assistant officers, continues to be highly satisfactory to the Inspectors. The premises have at all times presented a cleanly appearance, and the several departments have been kept well supplied. The Physician of the Prison, Dr. George P. Baker, resigned his office on the 18th day of July, after a service of fourteen years. Dr. George W. Carr was elected to fill the vacancy. Among the subordinate officers of the Prison, no important changes have occurred. The contract with Messrs. Gilman & Greene continues to employ the available labor of the Prison and Jail. The Warden was authorized, in November, to introduce the work of chair-seating, in order to employ the female prisoners and such others as were not fitted for the heavier labors of the workshop. The Inspectors believe that this employment will conduce to an improvement of the *morale* of the prisoners, and they hope that it will, in time, become a source of revenue to the institution. The income of the Prison and Jail for the year from

labor has been \$9,371.47, and from all other sources \$5,221.64, making a total of \$14,593.11. The expenditures for the year have been—for the ordinary supplies of the Prison and Jail, \$17,704.17; for repairs and other purposes, \$717 97, making a total of \$18,422.14. The income of the Prison alone has been \$6,703.26, and the expenditures \$6,381.69, showing a balance of \$321.57 in favor of the Prison. The income of the Jail alone has been \$7,889.85, and the expenditures, \$12,040.45, showing a balance against the Jail of \$4,150.60.

By the Warden's report it appears that twenty-six persons were committed to the Prison in 1868, and fifteen hundred and two to the Jail. Of the latter, four hundred and sixteen were committed for debt. On the first day of January, 1869, there were in the Prison fifty-nine convicts; in the Jail, eighty-six persons, of whom seven were committed for debt. The average number in the Prison has been 53 $\frac{1}{2}$; in the Jail, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of commitments during the last year has been seventy-five less than during the year 1867.

The Inspectors refer to the reports of the Physician and Chaplain for an exhibit of the sanitary and religious condition of the prisoners. The appearance of the small pox in the early part of the year, and its continuance for several months, were to be deplored. It is, however, a gratifying fact that only in a single instance the disease came to a fatal termination. At the present time the health of the prisoners is, in general, remarkably good. Dr. Carr, by his careful attention to the duties of his office, has won for himself the favorable regard of the Inspectors and the officers of the Prison.

The accommodations which the new chapel affords have made the Sunday services more interesting and profitable, and the Chaplain has faithfully performed the work which has been entrusted to him. The Inspectors would express the wish that greater importance might be given to the position of Chaplain, by increasing his duties and making him a resident officer. If some arrangement could be made, by which the City and County of Providence would unite with the State, in providing the means for the payment of a salary sufficient for the suitable support of a faithful man,

work enough could be found for the full employment of his time. He could perform daily religious duties at the Prison. He could attend to the needs of discharged convicts, and become the instrument in some cases for the prevention of further crime. He could devote a certain number of hours every day to the instruction of those prisoners who are ignorant, those who, awaiting trial or committed upon short sentences, have no employment for their time, or those who, unable by physical weakness to engage in active labor, may desire to occupy the time of their imprisonment in the improvement of their minds. In European prisons, a school is not unfrequently a component and even necessary part of the discipline of confinement, and is attended with the best results, in both the physical and moral well-being of the prisoners. However favorably the Inspectors may regard labors like these, they are debarred from anything more than an allusion to them as an object of desire, by the policy which the State has seen fit to pursue, in relation to the important office of Chaplain of the Prison. The gentleman who now fills that office is diligent and faithful in his calling. But the miserable pittance, which is allowed for his salary, is wholly inadequate to compensate for the duties, which properly belong to the position that he occupies.

The Inspectors would strongly urge the consideration of the subject of the employment of discharged convicts. Men and women, upon leaving the Prison or Jail, frequently have no proper place to which they can go, and meet with no person who is especially interested in giving them employment. How often the same criminals are committed and re-committed, let the records of the Prison and Jail testify. If our system of punishment is reformatory, it should carry its good influences beyond the Prison walls. The State and the city could find no office more economical and more salutary than one, which should take cognizance of the needs of discharged convicts, and provide for their complete supply.

The law providing for the commutation of punishment, in cases where good behavior of the convict merited such a favor, has, in its practical working, accomplished good results. It is believed that there is less need of punishment, and a greater willingness to obey the regulations and laws necessary for the enforcement of

discipline. But few instances of disorderly conduct have occurred during the past year, and it is believed, that a feeling of mutual good will prevails among the prisoners and those who have them in charge. The encouragement which the law holds out is very salutary in its effects. The hope of shortening, even for a few days, the term of imprisonment, is a stimulus to the good conduct which is to merit such an indulgence, and the Inspectors have every reason to congratulate the people of the State, upon the complete success of what was deemed by some a doubtful experiment.

The Inspectors have thought that some relaxation from the usual severity of prison discipline might be beneficial in its results. They have accordingly authorized the Warden, to permit the prisoners to enjoy an hour or two of comparative freedom in the Prison yard, upon the occasion of the public holidays. On Independence day and on Christmas day a certain portion of the time was spent in recreation. On Thanksgiving day the prisoners were assembled in the chapel, and spent an hour in singing and indoor amusement. The Inspectors as yet have seen no evil, but only good, resulting from this occasional indulgence. It has served to break the monotony of prison life, and to introduce into it an agreeable feature. Out-of-door exercise seems particularly essential, not alone for the preservation of the physical health, but also for the promotion of the moral welfare of persons who are confined in prison. In the best managed prisons in England, France and Italy, a certain time each day is devoted especially to physical exercise, and certain places are set apart in the prison-yards where, under the eye of an officer, the prisoners are required to walk in the open air for at least half an hour, and in some instances an hour daily. There are certain habits into which persons confined in separate cells, without means of communication with others, almost invariably fall, and which are sure to result in physical and mental debility. For the relief of such, exercise in the open air is recommended as a remedial agent. The Inspectors believe, that if more frequent opportunities were afforded, and better facilities furnished, for such exercise in the State Prison and in the different county jails, the result would be advantageous to the best interests of all our penal institutions and their inmates.

The Inspectors would particularly call the attention of the General Assembly to the subject of imprisonment for debt. It will already have been noticed, that the number of debtors committed during the last year is four hundred and sixteen. Most of these have been committed for petty debts. By what principle of equity or justice imprisonment for such a cause can be justified, the Inspectors are unable to perceive. Debt is a misfortune rather than an offence. It only becomes criminal when it is persisted in, without means of payment, until a large burden is accumulated, oppressive to him who carries it, and ruinous to many others whose trust has been betrayed, and whose property has been squandered. It is an anomaly of our jurisprudence, that he who has caused wide-spread distress should be secured by certain processes of law from arrest and imprisonment, while another, whose offence—if, indeed, it can justly so be called—is so slight as to injure no one seriously, may be incarcerated for weeks. Such a distinction is manifestly unjust. The ægis of the law should be extended over all the citizens of a State, to be a shield to all alike. The principle of imprisonment for debt in any event is bad. It is a relic of barbarism which has no rightful place in the humane civilization of the present day. It does not facilitate the collection of debts. It is sometimes the cause of an increased expense to the creditor. It is especially to be condemned when—as not unfrequently, the Inspectors have reason to believe, is the case—it becomes an instrument for a vindictive and cruel revenge. The members of the General Assembly are respectfully requested, as humane legislators, to give this subject an attentive consideration, that some methods of action may be devised, by which the ends of justice may be attained, and an unfortunate class of our citizens be saved from oppression.

The Inspectors would also invite the careful attention of the General Assembly to an abuse of power which is sometimes manifested by our petty courts, and which seems an offence against humanity, as well as a violation of justice. There is a certain class of vagrants, which is composed of those who, are not altogether responsible for their deeds in consequence of an impaired reason. There are magistrates who do not hesitate to commit to the county jails as vagrants, the insane and idiotic poor. It is a

convenient method of freeing the town or city, to which these persons belong, from the expense of their maintenance. But the Inspectors declare it to be an inhuman practice. These persons are the proper subjects for an asylum rather than a jail, and should be placed under medical treatment rather than prison discipline. There have been one or two very marked and peculiar cases which the Inspectors would lay before the General Assembly. One was that of an old man eighty-three years of age, who was charged with stealing an overcoat, adjudged guilty and sentenced, by the Court of Magistrates of Pawtucket, to ninety days' imprisonment and the payment of the costs of prosecution. He was insane when committed, and was unable to walk without the assistance of two men to hold him up. He was cared for as well as the circumstances of the case would allow, but wasted away and died before his case could be brought before the General Assembly. This was in the autumn of 1867. During the past year, an aggravated injustice has been perpetrated, which is thus reported to the Board by the Warden: "One Gaius Wooley, on complaint of H. C. Pollard, was sentenced on the 9th of August, 1868, by F. Balkom, Esq., of Smithfield, to pay a fine of two dollars and costs, having pleaded guilty of begging from door to door. He was again committed to jail in October, on complaint of Albert Sanford, Chief of Police of Providence, charging him with vagrancy. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced by F. A. Daniels, Esq., to thirty days' imprisonment in the County Jail and to pay costs. On the 6th of December, on complaint of Albert Sanford, he was again committed to jail, and was sentenced by Stephen Essex, Esq., to thirty days' imprisonment and to pay costs. On the same day he was discharged by Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor of Providence. On the following day he was arraigned by Albert Sanford, on a State warrant for larceny of a loaf of bread; was committed for want of surety to appear on the 8th of January, 1869. He was discharged in the meantime, the court having informed said Sanford that it declined to convict idiotic persons. He was again committed to jail on the 13th of January, on a charge of vagrancy, by P. B. Stiness, Jr., Esq., of North Providence. This man is an idiot. He can give no account of himself, as to where he was born, or where he has lived. While in jail, he is so lost to decency

as to obey the calls of nature in his bed and on the floor of his cell. He has to be helped to and from the yard, and has no recollection of the situation of his cell, and does not even understand the call of the bell for dinner, but has his food served to him."

The Inspectors would lay the case of this unfortunate man before the General Assembly, that it may take such action as may be deemed most suitable for the proper care and maintenance of persons in a similar condition.

The Inspectors cannot close their report, without repeating their previously expressed opinion respecting the character and condition of the old Jail—a structure which, by no human appliance, can ever be made comfortable for its occupants, or creditable to the State!

AUGUSTUS WOODBURY,	}	<i>Chairman,</i>
STEPHEN R. WEEDEN,		
	}	<i>Inspectors.</i>
WILLIAM BINNEY,		
S. L. CALDWELL,		
BENONI CARPENTER,		
L. FAIRBROTHER,		
EDWIN M. SNOW,		

PROVIDENCE, March 1, 1869.

NOTE.—The following is a copy of the commutation law alluded to in the foregoing report :

"It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

"Section 1. The Warden of the State Prison shall keep a record of the conduct of each convict, and for each month that a convict (except convicts under sentence to imprisonment for life) appears by such record to have observed all the rules and requirements of the Prison, and not to have been subjected to punishment, shall, with the consent of the Governor, upon the recommendation to him of a majority of the Board of Inspectors, be deducted from the term or terms of the sentence of such convict, the same number of days that there are years in the said term of his sentence ; *provided*, that when the sentence is for a larger term than five years, only five days shall be deducted for one month's good behavior. And, *provided further*, that for every day a convict shall be shut up, or otherwise punished for bad conduct, there shall be deducted one day from the time he shall have gained for good conduct."

WARDEN'S REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1868.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c.

In pursuance of the requirements of law, the undersigned, Warden of the State Prison, respectfully presents the following report :

The condition of the Prison and of its inmates has been much improved the past year. The means of heating the building have been increased, and at no time since the erection of the new prison has it been as comfortable in winter as at present. The old prison remains as before, imperfectly heated, poorly ventilated, and totally unfit to confine men, even for the shortest sentence. Its construction is such that no improvements can be made unless it is leveled with the ground and rebuilt.

With the exception of those who took the small pox, which made its appearance in the Prison in January last, the inmates have been remarkably healthy.

I take great pleasure in reporting the good results of the law relative to commutation of sentence for good conduct, passed by your Honorable Body at the last January Session. Every convict, now has an incentive to conduct himself properly and conform to the prison rules. The ultimate end sought by prison discipline being reform, the provisions of this law are such that very great inducements are placed before the convict, to attend faithfully to duty, and render quiet obedience to prison rules.

The clothing of the prisoners is in good condition. The joint special committee on affairs in the Quartermaster General's Department, have turned over to the Warden of the State Prison, the following named articles of military clothing and books, viz. : 966 pairs woolen socks ; 794 pairs pantaloons ; 469 cloth caps ; 23 pairs drawers ; 53 dress coats ; 15 blouses ; 88 overcoats ; 26 blank books.

A large portion of this clothing is damaged by moths—it can be used, however, to good advantage in the State Prison and County Jail, and avoid the necessity of purchasing new cloth for several years to come. This clothing has not been taken up on the clothing account of the Prison, in the annual inventory, as the Warden is desirous to be instructed by the proper authorities in the disposition of it.

The safe formerly used in the General Treasurer's office at Newport, has by direction of the General Assembly, been removed to the Prison and now supplies a much needed security.

The balance of expense of the Prison and Jail for the year as appears by the following tables, is \$3,829.03. The amount drawn from the General Treasury is \$3,650, of which sum \$200 was the balance of appropriation made in 1867 for repairs.

The following is a list of the present officers of the Prison and Jail :

Warden—Nelson Viall.

Deputy Warden—Edward P. Church.

Overseers—J. Warren Bailey, John B. Fitzpatrick.

Hall Keeper—Charles E. Smith.

Watchmen—Horace T. Viall, Jr., Charles Aldrich, Timothy P. Dodge.

Matron—Mrs. Betsey J. Easton.

Assistant Matron—Miss Julia E. McDonald.

STATISTICS.

Property on hand as per inventory January 1st, 1868 :

Books and Stationery.....	\$15 00	
Bedding and Clothing.....	1,299 36	
Building Account.....	470 68	
Dorsey Fund.....	500 00	
Fuel and Lights.....	515 75	
Furniture.....	1,639 25	
Library.....	640 00	
Miscellaneous.....	459 35	
Provisions and Groceries.....	389 45	
Shoe Shop.....	1,400 00	
Debt receivable.....	222 18	
Cash deposited with State Treasurer.....	200 00	
Cash on hand.....	259 70	
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	8,010 72
Balance of account with General Treasurer.....		3,450 00
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
		\$11,460 72

Property on hand as per inventory December 31st, 1868 :

Books and Stationery.....	\$35 00	
Bedding and Clothing.....	1,080 50	
Building Account.....	340 18	
Dorsey Fund.....	500 00	
Fuel and Lights.....	426 15	
Furniture.....	1,590 05	
Library.....	630 00	
Miscellaneous.....	385 25	
Provisions and Groceries.....	386 36	
Shoe Shop.....	1,400 00	
Debt receivable.....	222 18	
Cash on hand, on Library account.....	96 89	
Cash on hand, general.....	539 13	
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	7,631 69
Balance, being expense for the year.....		\$3,829 03

EXPENSE AND INCOME, DECEMBER 31, 1868.

DR.

To Books and Stationery.....	\$65 37
" Bedding and Clothing.....	590 67
" Discharged Convicts.....	151 65
" Expenses.....	105 50
" Fuel and Lights.....	1,251 49
" Furniture.....	187 33
" Library.....	113 81
" Miscellaneous.....	251 85
" Provisions and Groceries.....	6,535 54
" Repairs and Improvements.....	566 32
" Salaries.....	8,602 61
	<hr/>
	\$18,422 14

CR.

By Broom Shop.....	43 50
" Dorsey Fund.....	37 50
" Interest.....	35 94
" Jail Board.....	4,155 06
" Jail Fees.....	456 72
" Jail Labor.....	18 22
" Prison Board.....	313 72
" Prison Fees.....	12 00
" Shoe Shop.....	9,309 75
" Visitors' Fees.....	210 70
	<hr/>
	14,593 11
	<hr/>
Balance, being expense as above.....	\$3,829 03

The receipts and expenses for the year have been as follows :

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Amount on hand January 1, 1868.....	\$15 00
" since purchased.....	85 37
	<hr/>
	100 37
" on hand December 31, 1868.....	35 00
	<hr/>
Balance, being expense.....	65 37

STATE PRISON REPORT.

BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

Amount on hand January 1, 1868.....	\$1,299 36	
“ since purchased.....	412 16	
		<u>\$1,711 52</u>
“ credited.....	40 85	
“ on hand December 31, 1868.....	1,080 50	
		<u>1,120 85</u>
Balance, being expense.....		590 67

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Cash paid to discharged convicts.....	120 00	
“ “ for clothing for discharged convicts.....	81 65	
		<u>151 65</u>

EXPENSES.

Cash paid for sundry expenses.....		105 50
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FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Amount on hand January 1, 1868.....	515 75	
“ since purchased.....	1,161 89	
		<u>1,677 64</u>
“ on hand December 31, 1868.....	426 15	
		<u>1,251 49</u>

LIBRARY.

Amount on hand January 1, 1868.....	640 00	
“ since purchased.....	113 81	
		<u>753 81</u>
“ credited.....	10 00	
“ on hand December 31, 1868.....	630 00	
		<u>640 00</u>
Balance, being expense.....		113 81

FURNITURE.

Amount on hand January 1, 1868.....	1,639 25	
“ since purchased.....	238 13	
		<u>1,877 38</u>
“ credited.....	100 00	
“ on hand December 31, 1868.....	1,590 05	
		<u>1,690 05</u>
Balance, being expense.....		187 38

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount on hand January 1, 1868	\$459 35	
“ since purchased.....	340 20	
	<hr/>	799 55
“ credited.....	162 45	
“ on hand December 31, 1868.....	385 25	
	<hr/>	547 70
Balance, being expense.....		251 85

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Cash paid for repairs	466 32	
Materials used.....	100 00	
	<hr/>	566 32

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

Amount on hand January 1, 1868	389 45	
“ since purchased.....	6,694 70	
	<hr/>	7,084 15
“ credited.....	162 25	
“ on hand December 31, 1868.....	386 36	
	<hr/>	6,585 54
Balance, being expense.....		6,585 54

SALARIES AND LABOR.

Expense for the year.....	8,662 61
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RECEIVED FOR LABOR.

In Shoe Shop.....	9,309 75	
“ Broom Shop.....	43 50	
“ Jail.....	18 22	
	<hr/>	9,371 47

The income and expenses are divided between the State prison and county jail as follows :

EXPENSE.

	Prison.	Jail.
Books and Stationery.....	\$22 22	\$63 15
Bedding and Clothing.....	200 82	389 85
Discharged Convicts.....	151 65	.....
Expenses.....	35 87	69 68
Fuel and Light.....	425 50	825 99
Furniture.....	63 69	123 64
Library.....	56 81	57 00
Miscellaneous	85 62	166 23

STATE PRISON REPORT.

	Prison.	Jail.
Provisions and Groceries.....	2,222 08	4,313 46
Repairs and Improvements.....	192 54	373 78
Salaries and Labor.....	2,924 89	5,677 72
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$6,381 69	\$12,040 45

INCOME.

Broom shop.....		43 50
Jail Board.....		4,155 06
Jail Fees.....		456 72
Jail Labor.....		18 22
Prison Board.....	313 72	.....
Prison Fees.....	12 00	.....
Visitors' Fees.....	71 64	.....
Dorsey Fund.....	37 50	.....
Shoe Shop.....	6,268 40	3,041 35
Interest.....		35 94
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,703 26	7,889 85
Balance of Prison income.....	321 57	.....
Balance of Jail expense.....		4,150 60
Balance of total expense.....		3,829 03

Number of Convicts in Prison, Committed, Discharged, Pardoned, Deceased, Escaped and Returned, in each year since the establishment of the Institution, in 1838.

Year.	In Prison, Jan. 1.	Committed.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Escapes Returned.
1838	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
1839	5	6	2	..	..	..	..
1840	9	9	3	..	..	..	..
1841	15	13	2	..	..	..	..
1842	26	7	6	2	1	..	..
1843	24	13	10	3	1	..	..
1844	23	6	5	2	2	1	..
1845	19	8	5	2	1	..	..
1846	19	8	4	3	..	1	..
1847	19	11	5	3	1	..	..
1848	21	8	2	..	..	..	..
1849	27	14	4	5	2	3	3
1850	30	29	6	11	..	..	..
1851	42	21	2	10	1	1	..
1852	49	17	17	4	..	..	..
1853	45	26	8	14	..	..	..
1854	49	23	14	4	3	..	1
1855	52	27	14	2	1	..	..
1856	62	14	19	2	..	..	..
1857	54	34	19	8	..	..	..
1858	67	26	20	..	3	1	1
1859	70	23	18	3	5	..	..
1860	67	29	27	1	1	2	2
1861	67	39	18	3	..	..	..
1862	85	18	38	5	..	..	..
1863	60	12	20	4	1	..	..
1864	47	10	13	2	1	..	..
1865	41	22	11	3	1	1	1
1866	47	40	9	7	..	..	..
1867	72	25	27	9	2	..	..
1868	59	26	20	6	..	..	..
1869	59	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ages, Sexes, Complexions and Nativities of Persons committed to the State Prison since its first institution, in 1838.

Under 20 years of age.....	110	Males	554
From 20 to 30 years.....	283	Females.....	15
" 30 " 40 " 	103	Natives of United States.....	344
" 40 " 50 " 	51	Foreigners.....	169
" 50 " 60 " 	14	White	498
" 60 " 70 " 	7	Colored.....	70
Over 70 years.....	1	Subjects of Great Britain.....	146
		Other Foreigners.....	19

The places of nativity are :

Rhode Island.....	223	Ireland.....	111
Massachusetts.....	73	England.....	26
New York.....	81	Scotland.....	3
Connecticut.....	21	Canada.....	3
Maine.....	15	Nova Scotia.....	3
New Hampshire.....	5	New Brunswick.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	7	Gibraltar.....	1
New Jersey.....	5	France.....	4
Vermont.....	4	Sweden.....	2
Maryland.....	2	Italy.....	2
Virginia.....	3	Turkey.....	1
District of Columbia.....	2	Peru.....	1
North Carolina.....	1	Bermuda.....	1
Delaware.....	1	Santa Cruz.....	1
Ohio.....	1	Germany.....	7
Kentucky.....	1		
Louisiana.....	1		
Florida.....	1		
Texas.....	1		
At sea.....	2		
	400		169

The Crimes for which Persons have been committed to the State Prison since its institution in 1838.

Assault and Battery.....	5	Having and passing counterfeit money.....	31
Adultery.....	1	Inciting another to commit larceny.....	1
Assault with intent to kill.....	25	Incest.....	1
" " a dangerous weapon.....	13	Larceny.....	135
" " intent to commit rape.....	17	Murder.....	22
" " " " rob.....	6	Manlaughter.....	12
" " " " on the Warden.....	2	Obstructing a railroad.....	2
Bigamy.....	5	Obtaining goods by false pretences.....	2
Burglary.....	40	Perjury.....	10
Breaking into a bank.....	5	Rape.....	6
" " a church.....	2	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
" " an engine house..	1	Rescuing a jail prisoner.....	1
" " a school house...	1	Robbery.....	32
" " a vessel.....	4	Setting fire,.....	21
Counterfeiting lottery tickets ..	1	Store breaking and larceny ,...	126
Conspiracy.....	2	Treason.....	1
Destroying a dam.....	1	Sodomy.....	1
Embezzlement.....	2		
Escape from prison.....	1		
Forgery.....	17		
House Breaking.....	8		

Average number of convicts in 1868.....	51	214
There are in prison December 31, 1868.....	59	888
Males.....	55	Colored.....
Females.....	4	Natives of the United States....
White.....	47	Foreigners.....

NELSON VIALI, *Warden.*

JAILER'S REPORT.

DECEMBER 31st, 1868.

There were on January 1st, 1868 :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed by the State	79	9	88
" " " city of Providence.....	15	8	23
" " " town of North Providence.....	5	2	7
" " " " Pawtucket.....	1		1
" " " " Woonsocket	8		8
" " " United States.....	1		1
Debtors	2		2
	111	19	130
Less debtors also held on State commitments.....	2	.....	2
	109	19	128

There have been committed since :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
By the State.....	361	46	407
" " city of Providence	406	136	542
" " town of North Providence.....	51	17	68
" " " Pawtucket.....	7	2	9
" " " Cumberland.....	12	.....	12
" " " Cranston.....	5	1	6
" " " Johnston.....	5	1	6
" " " Smithfield.....	10	1	11
" " " Warwick.....	4	1	5
" " " Woonsocket	13	2	16
" " United States.....	4	.....	4
Debtors committed.....	408	8	416
	1,286	216	1,502
	1,395	235	1,630

Average number in Jail at the suit of the town of North Providence						
“ “ “ “ “ “	“	“	“	“	“	Pawtucket.....
“ “ “ “ “ “	“	“	“	“	“	Smithfield.....
“ “ “ “ “ “	“	“	“	“	“	Warwick.....
“ “ “ “ “ “	“	“	“	“	“	Woonsocket.....
“ “ “ “ “ “	“	“	“	“	“	United States.....
Debtors.....						
Total average during the year.....						

Committed on sentence by the State for

	Males.	Females.
Assault.....	55	3
Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	3	.....
Breach of the peace.....	2	2
Communicating with Jail prisoner.....	.....	1
Disturbing a school.....	1	.....
Defacing buildings.....	4	1
Evading railroad fare.....	1	.....
Embezzlement.....	1	.....
False pretences.....	2	.....
Fornication.....	1	1
Illegal voting.....	1	.....
Illegal sale of liquor.....	7	.....
Indecent exposure.....	2	.....
Keeping a nuisance.....	1	1
Malicious mischief.....	1	.....
Neglecting to provide for family.....	1	.....
Obstructing an officer.....	2	.....
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	.....
Theft.....	71	18
Threats.....	7	1
Taking and driving a horse.....	2	1
Taking growing fruit.....	1	.....
	167	29

The sentences by the State have been :

IMPRISONMENT.				FINES.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5 days.....	1	.....	1	\$1.00	3	.....	3	.....	3
10 "	3	.....	3	2.00	1	.....	1	.....	1
20 "	2	.....	2	3.00	4	1	5	.....	5
40 "	1	.....	1	5.00	20	3	23	.....	23
45 "	1	.....	1	7.00	1	.....	1	.....	1
1 month...	30	11	41	9.00	1	.....	1	.....	1
2 months ..	17	1	18	10.00	26	4	30	.....	30
3 " ..	17	5	22	11.00	1	.....	1	.....	1
4 " ..	4	.....	4	15.00	3	.....	3	.....	3
5 " ..	1	.....	1	20.00	11	2	13	.....	13
6 " ..	3	.....	3	100.00	2	1	3	.....	3
				10 days and \$20.00	6	.....	6	.....	6
				30 " " 20.00	1	.....	1	.....	1
				Want of sureties to keep the peace.	7	1	8	.....	8
					167	29	196	.....	196

The sentences by the city of Providence have been :

IMPRISONMENT.				FINES.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
10 days.....	14	2	16	\$2.00	179	39	218	.....	218
20 "	6	1	7	3.00	105	36	141	.....	141
1 month...	8	9	17	5.00	59	37	96	.....	96
2 months ..	3	1	4	10.00	5	.....	5	.....	5
3 " ..	3	4	7	20.00	2	.....	2	.....	2
					384	129	513	.....	513

Committed on sentence by the city of Providence for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Vagrancy.....	13	6	19
Drunkenness.....	315	98	413
Common Drunkards.....	16	10	26
Reveling.....	37	10	47
Prostitution.....	.....	5	5
Keeping open shop on Sunday.....	1	.....	1
Abandoning family.....	1	.....	1
Playing ball in a public street.....	1	.....	1
	384	129	513

The nativity of persons committed to Jail on sentence :

Rhode Island.....	180	Not known.....	
Massachusetts.....	55	Ohio.....	
New York.....	24	Kentucky.....	
Connecticut.....	15	Ireland.....	
Pennsylvania.....	13	England.....	
Maine.....	8	Scotland.....	
New Hampshire.....	8	Canada.....	
Maryland.....	9	Nova Scotia.....	
Virginia.....	7	New Brunswick.....	
New Jersey.....	4	Prince Edwards.....	
District of Columbia.....	5	Newfoundland.....	
North Carolina.....	3	Wales.....	
Indiana.....	2	France.....	
Illinois.....	1	Cuba.....	
Vermont.....	1		
South Carolina.....	1		
Georgia.....	1		

Ages of persons committed on sentence :

Under 20 years of age.....	63	From 50 to 60 years.....	
From 20 to 30 years.....	262	“ 60 “ 70 “	
“ 30 “ 40 “	245	Over 70 years.....	
“ 40 “ 50 “	152	Ages not known.....	

Males.....	651	White.....	789	Married.....	
Females.....	180	Colored.....	42	Single.....	

DEBTORS.

There were in close Jail January 1st, 1868.....	
There have been committed since	4
There have been discharged upon bail bonds	1
Upon limit bonds.....	5
By taking the poor debtor's oath.....	9
For non-payment of board by creditors.....	7

By order of creditors.....	41
By payment.....	41
Now remaining in Jail.....	7
	— 418

NELSON VIALL, *Jailer.*

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1868.

The undersigned have examined the account of receipts and expenditures of the Rhode Island State Prison and Providence County Jail, for the year ending December 31, 1868, as presented in the foregoing account, and have compared the same with the books and vouchers, and find the same to be correct.

AUGUSTUS WOODBURY,
WILLIAM BINNEY,

Committee of General Management.

An Account of Provisions consumed in the Rhode Island State Prison and County Jail, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, as per daily Record, with a Bill of Fare annexed.

	Pounds Fresh Beef	Pounds Cured Beef	Pounds Beefs Hearts	Pounds Flour	Pounds Meal	Pounds Coffee	Pounds Potatoes	Pounds Beans and Peas	Pounds Rice	Pounds Fish	Pounds Bread	Pounds Cattle Pans	Pounds Turkeys	Pounds Bees and Tomatoes	Pounds Onions and Fresh	Gallons Molasses	Quarts Milk
FOR JANUARY.....	1,090	1,930	60	945	2,023	180	57	244	225	324	6,379	1,030	458	950	30	123.5	145
Average daily consumption.....	180	106	30	35	75	5	57	61	39	81	209	49	35	60	30	4	6
Average daily No. of prisoners for month	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179
FOR FEBRUARY.....	1,298	1,222	145	706	1,772	145	290	290	298	390	6,486	790	35	1,036	.....	108	163
Average daily consumption.....	129	102	.....	29	71	5	58	65	29	75	224	42	35	54	.....	4	6.4
Average daily No. of prisoners for month	171	171	.....	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	.....	171	171
FOR MARCH.....	120	1,408	.....	480	1,340	131	165	210	358	255	6,984	625	44	1,182	.....	101	127
Average daily consumption.....	60	100	.....	19	55	4.2	55	53	29	64	225	37	44	51	.....	3.5	6
Average daily No. of prisoners for month	157	157	.....	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	.....	157	157
FOR APRIL.....	1,456	.....	.....	442	1,345	120	200	235	285	241	5,750	587	.....	907	.....	87	80
Average daily consumption.....	85	.....	.....	18	52	4	40	47	24	60	186	37	.....	48	.....	3	6
Average daily No. of prisoners for month	149	.....	.....	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	.....	149	.....	149	149
FOR MAY.....	100	1,256	.....	416	1,199	124	892	147	363	267	4,578	746	48	826	.....	90	20
Average daily consumption.....	50	84	.....	16	48	4	78	37	26	53	148	34	48	39	.....	3	6
Average daily No. of prisoners for month	152	152	.....	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	.....	152	.....	152	152
FOR JUNE.....	1,315	757	30	415	1,097	120	1,685	135	392	215	3,766	127	.....	162	.....	60	324
Average daily consumption.....	82	69	30	16	44	4	73	45	23	54	125	32	.....	41	.....	2	19
Average daily No. of prisoners for month	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	.....	143	.....	143	143
FOR JULY.....	1,003	949	45	373	1,059	66	1,485	210	254	223	3,862	.....	30	.....	.....	84	641

BILL OF FARE—RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON.

MONDAYS.

Breakfast—Bread, Coffee and Flour Pudding, Syrup.

Dinner—Boiled Beef and Potatoes, Flour Bread.

Supper—Mush and Milk.

TUESDAYS.

Breakfast—Bread, Coffee, Flour Pudding and Syrup.

Dinner—Shank Soup with Vegetables.

Supper—Mush and Milk.

WEDNESDAYS.

Breakfast—Bread, Coffee, Flour Pudding and Syrup.

Dinner—Pea Soup with Beef.

Supper—Mush and Milk.

THURSDAYS.

Breakfast—Bread, Coffee, Flour Pudding with Syrup.

Dinner—Beef and Vegetables, Flour Bread.

Supper—Mush and Milk.

FRIDAYS.

Breakfast—Bread and Coffee, Flour Pudding with Syrup.

Dinner—Fish and Potatoes.

Supper—Mush and Milk.

SATURDAYS.

Breakfast—Bread, Coffee, Flour Pudding and Syrup.

Dinner—Soup with Vegetables.

Supper—Mush and Milk.

SUNDAYS.

Breakfast—Hash, Bread and Coffee.

Dinner—Rice and Milk.

In Winter, Molasses is substituted for Milk.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

The undersigned presents the following report for that portion of the year during which he has performed the duties of Physician to the State Prison.

The undersigned was appointed Physician to the State Prison and entered upon the duties of the same, July 18th, 1868. At that time the health of the prisoners was good, in fact much better than the average health of an equal number of persons in their station of life in society at large. The health of the Prison has continued good to the present time. There has been no case of acute disease of a grave character during the last six months.

There have been 180 applicants for medical treatment, mostly chronic cases. A few of these have been confined for a short time in their cells, the remainder have continued to work.

There have been no deaths.

But while the Prison has been blessed with unusually good health, it may well be a source of anxiety to know how little we could do for the sick in case a large number should be thrown upon our hands at one time. There are no Hospital accommodations worthy of the name connected with the institution.

I heartily concur with the recommendations of my predecessor in relation to the old Jail. Its whole construction and arrangement is totally at variance with our present enlightened views of prison discipline. It should be rebuilt; and if rebuilt, a room of moderate dimensions, opening into a few cells, well supplied with light and ventilation, should be set apart in it for the use of the sick, in justice to the criminal and with credit to the State.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. CARR, M. D., *Physician.*

PROVIDENCE, December 31st, 1868.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c.

Since my last report to your honorable body, there has been a very marked improvement in all departments of the prison. By the exercise of unremitting attention on the part of General Viall and corps of officers, a state of discipline and good order has been attained much in advance of previous years. The quiet and ready obedience of the men to the wholesome restraints of the prison discipline, shows that they appreciate the kind and humane, yet just, treatment which they receive. Their personal appearance is much improved. Instead of a morose and sullen look, they now for the most part present a cheerful appearance.

My labors to promote the intellectual, moral and religious interests of the prisoners have been the same as in previous years. For a portion of last winter they were interrupted by the prevalence of small pox in the prison. Our chapel was used as a hospital for some three months. Part of that time we held our Sunday-school and religious services in the lower hall. Notwithstanding this interruption it has been my pleasant duty and privilege to direct the enquiries of the minds of several of these unfortunate and sinful men to the only source of pardon and of peace. I have tried faithfully to give to each such the instruction and encouragement which their peculiar condition and state of mind demanded. I do not undertake to decide how many cases there may have been of real and permanent reformation. Time and temptation alone will prove the strength and virtue of their professions.

In all our religious services a deep and manifest seriousness p

vails. There is not an audience in this city which gives more fixed attention or exhibits a greater degree of interest in the instructions imparted than do the members of my congregation. And we have good reason to hope that the Gospel preacher does profit some who hear, being mixed with faith in them. Our singing has been much improved by the full supply of hymn and tune books furnished us. All who can sing have now an opportunity to do so. Nearly all the prisoners take a lively interest in this valuable and elevating part of our worship. May it not be that we have greatly under-rated the power of vocal and instrumental music as a means to be used in the reformation of the outcast and the vicious? With us it has exerted an important and soothing influence upon the minds of the inmates and prepared them the better for the reception of religious truth.

We have now in our Sunday-school, twenty-three classes composed of the inmates of the State Prison and County Jail, both male and female. The females are in a space partitioned off by themselves, and are taught by ladies. The teachers in both departments of the school have attended constantly and faithfully to their duties. They have taught and advised their scholars while in the prison; and after their liberation these teachers have cared for them by finding them employment, still following them with Christian counsel. The good accomplished by the devoted labors of these pious men and women will never be fully known till the revelation of all things.

Our school has sustained an almost irreparable loss, in the death of Deacon Varnum J. Bates. He was the oldest teacher, having been connected with the school for more than fourteen years. He was always in his place, ever ready not only to instruct, by kind and wise advice, but also by personal exertion to aid both the members of his own class and all prisoners who he had reason to believe were striving to lead an industrious, sober and honest life. At our conference meetings, held on the first Sabbath of the month, the prisoners often refer to him as a long and tried friend.

The valuable books in our well-selected library have been systematically distributed with reference to the different grades of intellect to be reached. If the true protection of society is attained in the reformation of the offender against its laws, then we may safely assert that in no way can this desirable end be more surely reached,

than by suitable religious instruction and moral culture, such as may be furnished by a well-selected library. It silently promotes a desire for knowledge and improvement and fosters a growing self-respect without which no permanent advance can be made in the moral reformation of the criminal.

The good behavior of the prisoners and their marked desire for personal improvement, is, in a great degree, traceable to the beneficial effects of the act passed by your honorable body at the last January session. This act gives the proper authorities the power to deduct a certain percentage of time from the sentence of each convict for meritorious conduct. This law, as the records of the prison will show, has already proved a powerful incentive to many prisoners to good behavior. Its good effects are also apparent in the kind and respectful language which they use in speaking of their officers. Hence most cheerfully bear my testimony to the good it has already accomplished in improving the temper and condition of the prisoners.

In the performance of all my duties in the Prison, I have had the cheerful and hearty co-operation of General Viall and his officers.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, *Chaplain*

PROVIDENCE, January 1, 1869.

STATE PRISON CONVICTS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1868.

STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1868.

Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Crime.	Time of Con- mitment.	Term of Sen- tence.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
Mary Flanagan.....	35	Ireland.....	Murder.....	Oct. 18, 1855	Life.	1868.	
Shubel Baker.....	30	Massachusetts.....	Murder.....	March 21, 1856	Life.	Feb. 20	Expiration of sentence.
Thomas Casey.....	71	Ireland.....	Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	Feb. 19, 1858	10 years.		
Lydia Studley.....	37	Rhode Island.....	Murder.....	Oct. 28, " "	Life.		
Peleg Cornell.....	43	Rhode Island.....	Murder.....	Feb. 27, 1860	12 years.		
John O'Donnell.....	27	Ireland.....	Burglary.....	Feb. 20, 1861	" "	Feb. 5	Pardoned.
Patrick Robinson.....	44	Ireland.....	Murder.....	March 20, " "	Life.		
Lydia Phetteplace.....	59	Rhode Island.....	Murder.....	April 15, " "	Life.		
Lydia Phetteplace.....	68	Rhode Island.....	Rape.....	June 13, 1863	Life.		
Job Cornell.....	30	England.....	Murder.....	Jan. 7, 1864	Life.		
James O'Neill.....	29	Massachusetts.....	Murder.....	Nov. 12, " "	Life.		
James Webster.....	28	Massachusetts.....	Larceny.....	Nov. 22, 1865	5 years.	March 28	Pardoned.
Patrick Cavanagh.....	57	Rhode Island.....	Burglary.....	" 23, " "	10 "	May 22	Exp. of sentence ; 2 days deducted.
Benjamin T. Peckham.....	23	Massachusetts.....	Larceny.....	" 23, " "	24 "	May 24	Expiration of sentence.
Joseph McAdam.....	24	Rhode Island.....	Larceny.....	" 23, " "	24 "	Dec. 4	115 days deducted for good conduct.
Thomas Fleming.....	22	New York.....	Shop Breaking.....	Dec. 18, " "	3 "	Nov. 28	21 days deducted for good conduct.
Frederick Jenkins.....	35	Maine.....	Shop Breaking.....	" 18, " "	3 "	Feb. 28	Expiration of sentence.
Ezra Mitchell.....	40	Maine.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	Feb. 27, 1866	2 "		
Jeremiah F. Dawley.....	36	Rhode Island.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	Feb. 9, " "	10 "		
Theophilus Chace.....	41	Rhode Island.....	Burglary.....	April 9, " "	" "	April 22	Expiration of sentence.
Thomas Wilkinson.....	35	Pennsylvania.....	Burglary.....	" 21, " "	" "		
Daniel Gray.....	21	Rhode Island.....	Setting Fire.....	" 21, " "	2 "		
Patrick McCarty.....	19	Ireland.....	Obstructing railroad.....	June 20, " "	6 "		
Edward Movery.....	37	Connecticut.....	Sodomy.....	" 21, " "	7 "		
Dennis Sullivan.....	25	Ireland.....	Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	Sept. 10, " "	3 "	April 11	Expiration of sentence.
George H. Miller.....	29	Massachusetts.....	Larceny.....	Oct. 10, " "	14 "	Sept. 30	12 days deducted for good conduct.
Charles M. Hayden.....	47	Massachusetts.....	Forgery.....	" 10, " "	2 "		
Eliczer Briggs.....	23	Rhode Island.....	House Breaking.....	" 10, " "	4 "	Oct. 2	9 days deducted for good conduct.
George Briggs.....	29	Rhode Island.....	House Breaking.....	" 10, " "	2 "	Oct. 4	9 days deducted for good conduct.
James Harris.....	39	Maine.....	Larceny.....	" 12, " "	2 "	April 18	Expiration of sentence.
Charles Galligan.....	30	Ireland.....	House Breaking.....	" 17, " "	14 "	June 17	Pardoned.
Edward Maloy.....	22	Ireland.....	Robbery.....	" 18, " "	6 "		
Edward McKenna.....	24	Ireland.....	Burglary.....	Nov. 10, " "	6 "	May 11	Expiration of sentence.
Charles H. Riker.....	29	New Jersey.....	Larceny.....	" 10, " "	14 "	May 13	Pardoned.
George Weeden.....	29	Rhode Island.....	Forgery.....	" 10, " "	3 "		
John R. Brayton.....	36	Rhode Island.....	Assault with intent to ravish.....	" 17, " "	5 "		
John Phillips, U. S.....	23	Santa Cruz.....	Manslaughter.....	" 28, " "	8 "		

STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR 1868.—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Crime.	Time of Con- finement.	Term of Sen- tence.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
Robert Crowe, U. S.	26	Ireland.....	Murder.....	March 1, 1867	Life.	1868.	Expiration of sentence.
Charles Jordan.....	25	Rhode Island.....	Assault.....	March 16, 1867	1 year.	March 16	Kept after expiration of sentence on ac- count of having small pox.
Andrew Jordan.....	33	Rhode Island.....	Assault.....	" 16 "	" 1 "	March 16	Expiration of sentence.
Honace B. Wood.....	21	Rhode Island.....	Assault.....	" 15 "	" 1 "	"	"
John White.....	23	Ireland.....	Robbery.....	April 17 "	" 7 years.	"	"
John White.....	38	Ireland.....	Murder.....	" 20 "	" Life.	"	"
James W. Demond.....	20	New Jersey.....	Larceny.....	May 21 "	" 3 years.	"	"
John Greene.....	27	Connecticut.....	Larceny.....	" 24 "	" 16 mos.	"	"
Charles Jackson.....	21	Connecticut.....	Assault with intent to commit rape.....	June 17 "	" 6 years.	"	"
Martin V. B. Davis.....	21	Rhode Island.....	Larceny.....	" 18 "	" 4 "	"	"
Walter Arnold.....	24	Massachusetts.....	Forgery.....	" 21 "	" 4 "	"	"
Charles Hoxie.....	24	Connecticut.....	Forgery.....	" 21 "	" 4 "	"	"
Danforth Dickenson.....	21	Rhode Island.....	Murder.....	Aug. 21 "	" Life.	June 11	Pardoned.
William Petts.....	20	Rhode Island.....	Attempt to rob.....	" 22 "	" 3 years.	"	"
William J. Kenyon.....	26	Rhode Island.....	Attempt to rob.....	" 22 "	" 3 "	June 11	Pardoned.
Walter F. Tobey.....	20	Rhode Island.....	Embezzlement.....	" 26 "	" 14 "	"	"
James C. Haskins.....	26	Rhode Island.....	Setting fire.....	Sept. 19 "	" 3 "	"	"
Edwin Westgate.....	22	Massachusetts.....	Forgery.....	" 18 "	" 2 "	"	"
George A. Beale.....	23	Maine.....	Larceny.....	" 24 "	" 2 "	"	"
William Jones.....	47	Massachusetts.....	Larceny.....	Dec. 7 "	" 1 "	"	"
George Kenny.....	24	Massachusetts.....	Larceny.....	" 16 "	" 2 "	"	"
Charles Dixon.....	25	Massachusetts.....	Larceny.....	" 16 "	" 1 "	"	"
Alexander Tierney.....	19	Massachusetts.....	Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	" 17 "	" 2 "	"	"
Nathl A. B. Haney.....	22	Massachusetts.....	Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	Feb. 1, 1868	" 1 "	Nov.	30 8 days deducted for good conduct.
John L. Mahoney.....	19	Florida.....	Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	March 18 "	" 1 "	Dec.	12 6 days deducted for good conduct.
Edward McEvey.....	18	Rhode Island.....	Larceny.....	" 18 "	" 1 "	Dec.	12 6 days deducted for good conduct.
William McLaughlin.....	19	Rhode Island.....	Shop Breaking.....	April 8 "	" 2 "	"	"
Daniel Carroll.....	24	Massachusetts.....	Shop Breaking.....	" 8 "	" 1 "	"	"
William P. Murphy.....	20	Ireland.....	Robbery.....	" 20 "	" 6 "	"	"
		Ireland.....	Burglary.....	May 20 "	" 6 "	"	"

Prisoners Accused	Age	Place of Birth	Charge	Prison	Year	Term	Year
George A. ...	27	Massachusetts	Swindling	21	1868	1	11
Frank Hill	37	Rhode Island	Shop Breaking	21	1868	1	11
William J. ...	17	Connecticut	Shop Breaking	21	1868	1	11
William J. ...	17	Rhode Island	Shop Breaking	21	1868	1	11
James Edgerton	60	New York	Police Breaking	22	1868	1	11
Thomas Leath	19	Maine	Police Breaking	22	1868	1	11
George A. Pige	22	Maine	Burglary	22	1868	1	11
Thomas Congdon	31	Pennsylvania	Larceny	21	1868	1	11
Ann O'Brien	23	Rhode Island	Assault with intent to commit rape	21	1868	1	11
John Hurly	33	Ireland	Larceny	21	1868	1	11
Jesse Barber	35	Massachusetts	Larceny	22	1868	1	11
Charles G. Johnston	42	Rhode Island	Setting fire	22	1868	1	11
		Rhode Island	Assault and battery	23	1868	1	11

PROVIDENCE, December 31st, 1868.

NELSON VIALI, Warden.



REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE COVE LANDS.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

The Special Cómmittee to whom was referred the report of the "Joint Special Committee on Cove Lands," made to this House at the January session, A. D. 1868, beg leave to report :

That the report and accompanying documents thus referred to us, disclose the fact that an arrangement had been made by said Joint Special Committee, with a Committee of the City Council of the city of Providence, for an amicable settlement of the conflicting claims of title to the lands flowed by tide water above Weybosset Bridge, in said city ; which arrangement had the endorsement of the City Council of the city of Providence, and waits the sanction of the General Assembly.

Without discussing or further agitating any of the questions of title or authority over these lands, which divide the State and city, and are now before the courts : in view of the fact that the city offers to reserve for the State about three acres of the best and most valuable of this land, [which it has filled and reclaimed at large cost,] as a site for a State House ; devote a large part, if not the whole of the balance, to streets, avenues, parks, and increased accommodations for railroads, and also to pay into the

State Treasury the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a State House: your Committee recommends that the General Assembly also endorse the arrangement of two Committees, by the passage of the accompanying resolution

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. BARSTOW,
W. P. SHEFFIELD,
THEO. P. BOGERT,
STEPHEN HARRIS,) Committee

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the agreement made by the "Joint Special Committee on Cove Lands," with the Committee of the City Council of the city of Providence, as shown in their report, presented to this House, at the January session, A. D. 1868, be and is hereby approved.

Resolved, That Messrs.

with such as the Honorable Senate may add, be and they are hereby authorized to bind the State to convey to the city of Providence, all its title to lands which are or have been flowed by tide waters, above Weybosset Bridge, in said city, excepting a tract of three acres west of the Cove basin, deemed most eligible as a site for a State House: on condition that the city pay the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be used in the erection of a State House, on the land thus reserved, and devote the land immediately contiguous and surrounding, to such uses as will render the location of the State House appropriate to its uses.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer, acting under the advice of the Committee now appointed, and of the Attorney General, be and he is hereby directed to quit-claim to the city of Providence, under the seal of the State, all its rights, title and interest, in and to the above described lands, excepting the three acres reserved as a site for a State House, whenever said city has deposited with him its bond for the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, said bond to be due and payable, when the State has contracted for, or commenced the crection of a State House upon the land so reserved.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UPON THE PETITIONS OF THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Committee on Corporations respectfully report, that at the time of their appointment, at the last May session, they found upon the files of the Committee, two petitions of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, both presented at the January session, A. D. 1864.

The first of these two petitions, prays for "leave to extend their railway from a point in their present location, commencing at or near their freight station in the city of Providence, thence running northerly, by a line westerly of and in the near vicinity of the State Prison, and thence in nearly a strait line to the Leonard Pond (so called), and passing between the villages of Pawtucket and Lonsdale, and over the railway of the Providence & Worcester Railroad Company in or near the village of Valley Falls, and thence easterly, to the easterly line of the State of Rhode Island, in the town of Cumberland, there to meet and connect with the railway of a railway company established by the State of Massachusetts.

The second petition, prays for a charter to extend their railway,

commencing at the same point in the city of Providence, and going along the track to and by the passenger station in the said city, over the public park, and for four miles along the westerly line of the rails of the Providence & Worcester and Boston & Providence railroads; thence diverging north and west, crossing the track of the Providence & Worcester road, and continuing to the easterly line of the State, in or near the village of Valley Falls, there to meet and connect with a railroad extending through North Attleboro' to Boston. The principal reason for this grant urged in this petition, is the formation of a new line of railway from Boston to the Great West, by way of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, there to connect with the Erie Road.

Various other petitions from citizens of our own and adjoining States, in aid of these petitions, and as many remonstrances against them, have, from time to time, been received and referred to this Committee, and now remain upon its files.

Besides the hearings given to these petitioners and remonstrators at former sessions of the General Assembly, during the present session the Committee have given a full hearing to both; being represented by able counsel, and also supported by a number of witnesses, all of whom were examined under oath.

At the present hearing, the petitioners presented a map of two routes, either of which would be acceptable to them, both of which differed from those indicated in the petitions upon which orders of notice were served. The first, by starting northerly from Leonard's Pond, at a point half or three-fourths of a mile west of the State Prison, instead of "in the near vicinity of the Prison," and the second, by going out of Providence over the Park of North Providence north instead of the south side of the Cove Basin, and then across the line of the rails and upon the location of the Providence & Worcester and Boston & Providence railway, about one and a half miles instead of four miles.

At this hearing, the prayer of these petitions was urged on the grounds of great advantage to Providence, in securing additional facilities for trade with North Attleboro' and Wrentham; and of advantage to all parts of the State, in having another line of railway to Boston, as short as the present line, and with a terminus at tide water in Boston.

The principal reason for this road urged in the second petition, that of creating another trunk line from Boston to the West by way of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, was not much pressed at this hearing, from the fact, as it appeared to the Committee, that the petitioners, with the aid of the State of Massachusetts, have already secured such a line to Hartford and the West, by way of Waterford, Putnam and Willimantic, which is thirteen miles nearer than by this route, and with far easier grades. Of all the witnesses examined by the petitioners, only two were residents of this State, while a considerable number of our citizens who at first signed petitions in aid of the prayer of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, now appear as remonstrants.

The petitioners are opposed strenuously by the Boston & Providence Railroad Company on several grounds, as follows, viz. :

1. There is no necessity for another line of railroad to Boston.

The Boston & Providence road has a double track, the best road-bed in New England, a full equipment, large and convenient depots at each terminus, and in Providence a depot for heavy freight at the best tide water, as well as a central depot for ordinary freight, and that its capacity for handling freight, and transporting freight and passengers is equal to all the present and prospective wants of the growing communities at each end of and along its route.

They also claim, that with the increasing business of the road, they have not only increased their facilities, but from time to time have reduced their tariff both on passengers and freight; and that at the present time their rates, especially for freight, are a large percentage below the rates of any other road terminating in Boston. They also oppose this grant on the ground,

Second. That it would be poor policy for the State. If the business on this route is to be performed by two lines of road, then two sets of officers are to be supported and interest on a double capital stock is to be paid by the community. If at first there should be rivalry, leading to a reduction in prices of freight and passage, self preservation would soon compel such an adjustment as would satisfy stockholders, and this, with a double capital, would result in advanced rates.

In conjunction with the Providence and Worcester Rail Road Company, they also protect,

Third. Against the use of their location by any rail road and especially by a competing road, on the ground that they need the whole of their location for their own increasing business: and further, that an independent track along side the track, at the entrance of the city, under another and competing management, would not only be embarrassing to them and their employees, but would tend greatly to increase the dangers to the public. And in conjunction with the Stonington Road they protest against this grant on the ground,

Fourth. That the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road are under a thirty year contract with the great Erie monopoly, by which the freight coming from the West to New England over the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, if not otherwise directed, shall be sent from Fishkill to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, to the injury, not alone of these remonstrants, but of other lines of steamers, and railroads having their terminus on Narragansett Bay.

They also, with others, remonstrate against any further grant of privilege, to a corporation, which has allowed one charter within the limits of this State—say from Woonsocket to Passumpsit—to expire with the road unfinished, and this with the professed reason that it has no means with which to finish it. And also they remonstrate with others against any further grant to a road Company which is linked to the Erie monopoly, not alone by a thirty year contract, but by a loan of four millions of dollars to enable it to finish and equip its main trunk line around the State.

The prayer of these petitioners, in their second petition, is opposed by many citizens of the town of North Providence on the ground that there is no agreement between their petition and which notice was ordered and given, with respect to location of the location indicated on their map; and further that while the road crosses nine or ten prominent highways and some minor ones (some of them at sharp angles) within the distance of one or two miles of the city line, no profile of the road is given. They also oppose this location generally, on the ground that it will be attended with unusual dangers, on account of these numerous crossings: and further, because the grade of the road as it enters

the city is thirty five feet to the mile, or about double that of the Boston or Worcester roads, and too sharp to be traveled with ease or safety.

Your Committee have given a full, patient, and fair hearing to this whole case, with a disposition to judge fairly and honestly as to its merits; and while they would gladly favor any enterprise which gave good promise of increased facilities to the trade and commerce of the State, they are not prepared to recommend that the prayer of either of these petitions be granted, for the following reasons.

First. They are not satisfied that the petitioners are able to build this road. The large amount of money which has been furnished them by the Erie road and the State of Massachusetts, they are bound to spend in opening and equipping their road from Boston to Fishkill by the way of Waterford and Putnam. The piece of road to be built from the city of Providence to intersect their road at Walpole, and thus make a continuous line to Boston, would not cost less than one million of dollars. The charter in Massachusetts has been granted for years, with liberty to connect with or lease to the Providence and Worcester Road; and yet no stock has been subscribed, and no such interest manifested in it, as to justify the hope of its being built at the present time by the people living on the line; and your committee do not think it wise to peril the public interest, as well as the interest of well managed existing roads, by the grant of a new charter, which may be used for speculative purposes by the great rail road monopolies of other States.

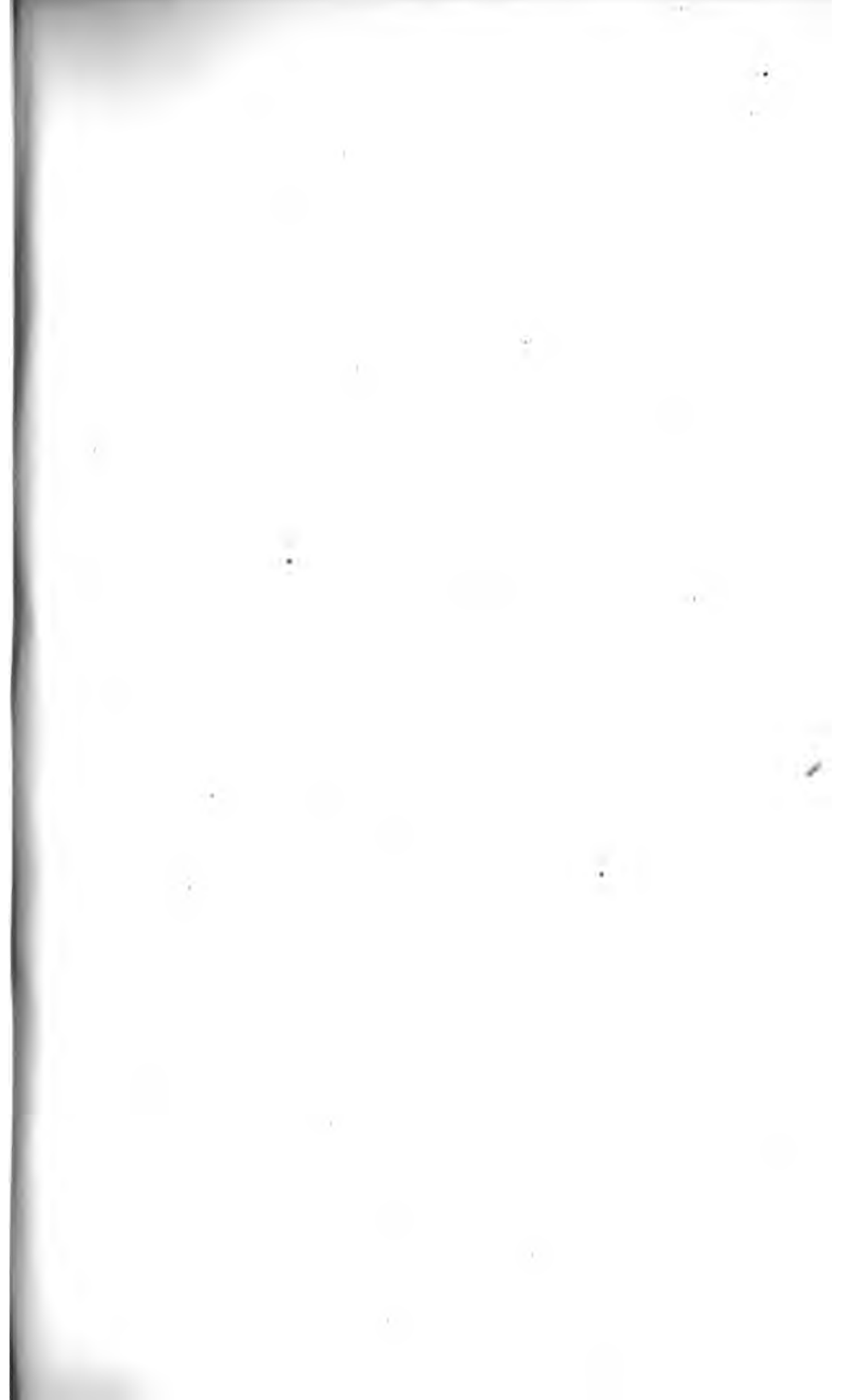
Second. They do not see a public necessity for a new line of road to Boston; but are of opinion that the public would not be so well, so safely, so cheaply served with a competing line, as they are at the present time.

Third. They think it better to give the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company further opportunity to finish their road from Pascoag to Woonsocket, for which there is urgent need, before we grant them another charter.

For these and other reasons which we need not give, your committee respectfully recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

A. C. BARSTOW,
N. B. DURFEE,
HORATIO ROGERS,
EDWIN DARLING,

} Committe



MINORITY REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UPON THE PETITIONS OF THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

The undersigned, a member of the Committee on Corporations, to whom were referred the petitions of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company for a charter for the construction of a railway from Providence to the State line, near Valley Falls, in Cumberland, there to unite with a railroad to Boston, dissenting from a majority of the Committee, begs leave to present the following

MINORITY REPORT.

The petitioners ask for one of two lines. These two lines described in their petitions are:—

First. One commencing near their freight depot in the city of Providence, thence running northerly by a line westerly of the State Prison, a little easterly of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, thence by nearly a straight line and crossing or running near to Leonard's Pond (so called), thence passing between the villages of

Pawtucket and Lonsdale, and over and above the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, and into and near the village of Valley Falls, to the easterly line of the State, there to meet and connect with a railroad authorized by the State of Massachusetts.

Second. A line commencing at a point about four hundred feet westerly of the westerly end of the passenger station in the city of Providence, thence easterly and northerly along the northerly and westerly side of the main rails and tracks of other railroads there presently located upon the outer margin of the city, and thence northerly along the westerly side of the Providence & Worcester Railroad and the Boston and Providence Railroad, to a point near to and beyond the Providence Tool Company's Works, and thence by the straightest practicable northerly line passing a little easterly of the Moshassuck Bleachery, thence turning easterly and crossing the Blackstone river and the Providence & Worcester Railroad, and near the village of Valley Falls, to the easterly line of the State, in Cumberland, there to meet and connect with a railroad authorized by the State of Massachusetts.

The undersigned recommends granting the line first above mentioned.

The petitioners propose to construct an independent line of railroad from Providence through Valley Falls, Attleborough, North Attle and Walpole, and thence to Boston, passing, the greater part of the way, near the old stage road between Providence and Boston, and through more than twenty villages not now enjoying railroad accommodations, many of the people of which have important business connections with Providence and other parts of Rhode Island, and it is understood that they propose to build this railroad without drawing a single dollar of Rhode Island capital. The undersigned cannot doubt that such a line of railroad would be beneficial to all the business interests of the people of this State, and injurious to none, except in so far as it might come in competition with the Boston & Providence Railroad Company. Looking at the great and steady increase in the business of the railroad during any stated period of its existence, it would seem that there is already business enough between the two great cities of New England for the ample support of two railroads running

different routes, and that at no distant period no single road will suffice for it. The interests of the whole people are more sacred and important and have stronger claims on this General Assembly than those of any corporation, and, happily, in this case those interests can be subserved without wrong to either corporation or individuals.

It has been said that the granting of this charter would be injurious to the Stonington Railroad. The undersigned takes precisely the opposite view of this question. Heretofore the Stonington Railroad has had, and has now, but one company, the Boston & Providence Railroad, to form a connection with for the long travel, while that company has had, and has now, the option of running in connection with the Stonington line or with some other, and the power, with strong inducements to use it, of discriminating in favor of such other line against the Stonington line.

Establish two railways between Providence and Boston and you destroy this injurious power, so capable of being used to the injury, not only of the Stonington Railroad, but of that of all the people of this State; but especially those of the south counties. It ought to be understood and considered that the petitioners have a line of railway from Boston to Norwich *around* Rhode Island and which they may run in competition with the Stonington line, for the through travel.

Until you grant them this charter, it will be their exclusive interest to draw away from the Stonington road all the *through* travel, and to break it down as a through route.

Grant them this charter and you make it their interest to foster a running connection with the Stonington road and thereby assist in maintaining that road against the competition of other lines competing for the through travel.

There was evidence before the Committee that the petitioners are constructing a line of railway from Boston through Hartford to Fishkill on the Hudson river to run in connection with the Erie railroad; that without this charter prayed for, this great line of railway must go around and away from this State, but that with this charter one of its main trunk lines would pass through this State, through its commercial centre and in the vicinity of

many of its manufacturing villages. The importance of sea to our people this immediate and direct railway communication with the West, is too obvious to require argument or illustration as must be the evils and disadvantages that would flow from the loss of it. No people in New England more need or will profit by direct railway communication with the great West than the people of the State of Rhode Island. We need the products of its soil and its mines, the timber of its forests, and the crops of its fields, in exchange for which we wish to give them the products of our manufacture, and the machinery of our workshops.

It was in evidence before the Committee that while the average rate of fare per mile, for a passenger on the Boston and Providence Railroad is less than two cents, the rate per mile from Providence to Boston is more than three cents and relatively greater in proportion to the distance for way travel: thus proving that the local travel, which is made up in part of the products of Rhode Island, is taxed for the reduced rate of the through travel. It is incident to human character for men to avail themselves of *all* the advantages of business which they possess, certainly not less so with corporations.

So long therefore as the Boston and Providence Railroad continues to enjoy a monopoly of business between Providence and Boston, so long may they charge their own rates for freight and passengers, and be liable to charge exorbitant rates without remedy or redress by the people.

Competition is not only the *life of business*, but the great corrector of abuses, the great corrector of wrongs in business, which are committed by individuals or corporations.

For these reasons and from the firm belief that the great benefit of the people of Rhode Island will be benefitted at the expense of the wealthy few, and they, mostly not of Rhode Island, undersigned is in favor of granting the charter prayed for by the petitioners.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH E. SPINNEY

TWENTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT
ON
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN
RHODE ISLAND,
MADE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT THE
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1869.

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REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the General Assembly :

GENTLEMEN : I herewith present to you the **TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT.** My apology for its delay is, that the first manuscript was destroyed after it had been placed in the hands of the State printers, by the disastrous fire of the 31st of December last. I had no copy, and was obliged to reproduce it, in another form.

To act wisely we must know what needs to be done and how to do it. Hence, legislation for schools must be based on a knowledge of facts; it must be the growth of experience. To become possessed of these facts, the State must draw upon the observation and experience of its agents: designated to that particular work in any specific direction, they must be for it both eye and ear.

In calling the attention of the legislature to the claims of our public school system, it is necessary to show, first, what are the wants of the schools. A school must be able to secure to a good degree for its pupils three things, acquired knowledge, mental discipline, and personal culture. Give knowledge

without discipline, and you bestow on the mind means without the power requisite to their best use; grant the man knowledge and discipline without personal culture, and you give him little else than a shrewd and powerful savage.

Now all observation shows that our public schools neglect these elements of education to their pupils in inverted order: first, knowledge; secondly, discipline; thirdly, as low as the scale, personal culture. Yet the true order is precisely the opposite. What the lower classes most need to secure their equality in the commonwealth is personal culture. Knowledge may be inefficient, power may be counterproductive, the cultivated and refined will always have its rank and influence. Leave the masses rough and boorish, and with all their acquired knowledge and strength they will be still looked down upon,—they will look down upon themselves.

Our schools, however, must afford this personal culture indirectly; it is not so much a thing to be taught as communicated by circumstances, influences, example. Hence, the location, the architecture, the interior arrangements and finished furniture and the adornments of the school-house and school-room should, as far as may be, be of a character calculated to improve the taste of the pupils. So, too, there is greatly to be desired in the teacher, not only the knowledge to be imparted to the pupil, and the power to train his habits of independent thought, but also that refinement of feeling and manner which will, like the pensile boughs of the banyan, take root in the pupil's heart and spring up in the kindred growth of sentiment and bearing.

Next to this must be placed the correct disciplining of the pupil's mind; his habits of thought and application must either be formed or reformed. How many a child has no proper attention; how many have no power of continuing thought; how many no rugged persistence in grappling

difficulties! Yet to all this, the master spirit of the school must give constant and earnest heed. No attempt should be made to communicate any knowledge before the attention is fully secured; no pupil should be left to pursue the work of acquiring any knowledge without being put on his guard against diverting objects or influences. No fleeting or irregular application should be indulged; calm, cool, steady pursuit of his studies should be kept before the pupil's mind as absolutely necessary to all true study. Nothing that the pupil can himself do, or begin to do, or with proper suggestion go on to complete, should ever be done for him. He has made little progress as a student, he has grown little towards real manhood if he has not learned or begun to learn the lesson of resolute self-help. Half of the world refuses to do its own thinking, to toil through the solution of its own knotty problems; hence, half of the world who will not do this, must be subject to the other half who will. Those who do the thinking will either directly or indirectly do the governing.

TEACHING THE ALPHABET.

Turning to the work of instruction, the wants of the schools must be considered more in detail. Among the wants of our schools, not the least is that of greater interest and skill in teaching the alphabet. Learning the alphabet is the child's beginning in his scholastic course. It is all important that he begins properly. Errors acquired here, bad habits formed during this period, like the gash in the trunk of the young tree, may be expected to leave traces in all the after growth. Yet, commonly, too little interest is taken in this part of his work by the teacher. He is satisfied if the child is called up so many times a day to "say his a-b-c's," in a dull and lifeless manner always, often perhaps with a most vicious enunciation. During the intervals between these exercises he is

left to gaze vacantly around the school-room, perhaps swing his tired feet back and forth some inches above the floor which he is unable to touch. How different the course which should be pursued! It may be well for the child to say his letters. But it is absurd to begin with them in alphabetical order, and order altogether preposterous. The true order is to select first the most peculiar or striking letters as the most easily afterwards such as are less easily distinguishable. The alphabetical order should be learned last, as a mere means of reference to books so arranged. With all the child's oral study of his alphabet should be combined practice in printing letters from blackboard copies made and carefully explained by the teacher, and the study and use of the letters as aided by alphabet cards or blocks, or the "spelling stick." Invariably, the pupil should commence putting the letters together in words as soon as he learns enough of them; till he does this letters are utterly meaningless to him. These latter exercises will furnish the pupil employment during the intervals between his oral recitations.

SPELLING.

Of the importance of proper instruction in spelling hardly too much can be said. The irregular and anti-phonetic character of our orthography, together with the great richness of our vocabulary, render the acquisition of the art of spelling accurately very difficult. Practical orthography must be learned less by means of a philosophical analysis of words than by a patient, persistent and extended course of abstract memorizing. Hence the child cannot begin too soon, nor will he be kept at the work too long. In our academies and high schools, in our colleges even, this branch of study is too much neglected. Not unfrequently persons complete what is called a liberal course whose use of letters is not only liberal

lawless. Yet, in a person of any professed education bad spelling is a disgrace. With regard to the method of teaching spelling to be employed, while not the most consistent, the ordinary oral mode of spelling in classes has its utility, and need not be discarded. Greater variety in the selection of words and the order of the exercise should be studied, so as to awaken the most interest. Whenever it is practicable, written dictation exercises should be employed, always premising that the words dictated are not wrought into sentences claiming to be English, which, from their stiff, harsh, extravagant character would disgrace barbarism itself. The written method is altogether the most philosophical as well as effective, for orthography is an art for the eye rather than the ear. In all these spelling exercises, however, the hard words or those mis-spelled should be marked, be repeatedly re-studied and re-spelled; they are the words to be mastered, and cannot receive too much attention. Reviews and general spelling trials should be occupied with these altogether. Books devoted to these more peculiar and difficult elements of the language would be especially useful in advanced classes.

READING.

The art of reading is sadly in want of better attention and more skilful management in our schools. A thoroughly good reader is one among a thousand; a good teacher of reading is still more rare. There are those who will read with a certain mechanical accuracy, but their reading is a mere galvanized mechanism; there is neither soul nor living sensibility in it. The effort to teach the pupil to read well should begin early; comparative beginners are by far the most hopeful class; the ear has not yet become dulled by neglect, nor has the voice been made harsh and rigid by false training. The great difficulty to be encountered in teaching the art is

chiefly here : the more mature pupil does not readily catch the true sounds and modulations as the teacher presents them, and, when he does, his voice is comparatively powerless to reproduce them. In teaching reading, then, the teacher should first strive to give the pupil a true understanding of the thought to be expressed, and to arouse him to a real feeling of the emotions to be expressed. This will quicken his apprehension of the teacher's model, and assist him in his effort at reproducing it. Beyond this, the work must be chiefly a patient and repeated exemplification, on the part of the teacher, the proper style of utterance, and as patient and repeated practice of the pupil, in the imitation of that style. Rules should be brought in only as occasion arises for them : rules are final and finishing aids ; the effective means are a clear understanding, a quickened sensibility, proper exemplification and careful imitation. In such a pursuit of the art, however, a large encyclopædia of literature is not necessary ; he who can perfectly master one good piece in the several styles,—colloquial, oratorical, impassioned,—will read anything well. Nor is it wise to follow the order of the books ; better select, the best calculated to break up the dull, monotonous, inflexible hardness of the pupil's style, pieces of the character, and in the order above indicated. In using these avoid, as utterances, the absurd and ineffective, the common "verse-a-piece-all-around" method. Better keep the whole class at practice on one verse till a reasonable success has been reached ; passing to the next promptly, however, when from repetition the interest begins to flag. The latter will nevertheless seldom be the case if the teacher is a *good* reader,—he cannot teach good reading unless he is,—with a clear articulation, correct pronunciation, skill in modulation, sweet and full and varied in intonation, quick and impassioned in feeling, and full of tireless enthusiasm.

WRITING.

Of writing less needs to be said. The child's study of the art should really begin with his study of the alphabet. His practice of forming the letters after the teacher's copy, or the alphabet chart, or even the forms in the book, if carefully guided, tends directly toward the use of the eye and the hand, demanded in writing. There are those who will object to this practice as having an influence to stiffen and confine the hand, unfitting it for the acquisition of a business hand. The answer to this is that the free business hand style, acquired only through professional training in the arm method, is too difficult for those who have not some artistic skill; it requires a training and practice few can command; it is not necessary to a creditable penmanship in the common walks of life. An even, plain, Italian, or round hand, taught according to the finger method, is not only all that is necessary, it is all that is really desirable. The method to be pursued in teaching writing is so fully laid down in the proper system of books published, that it needs no notice here. If a teacher will faithfully follow them, always preventing the pupil from hurrying through the series as a matter of course, he ought to succeed.

GEOGRAPHY.

The study of geography is attended with certain difficulties which demand more skill in the art of teaching. Calling into exercise the faculties of perception, attention and memory,—the first which the child exercises,—it claims a first place in a primary course of study. Yet few primary geographies are constructed upon the right plan for the young pupil; it is difficult to produce one. Strictly, the child's first study of geography should relate exclusively to the topography of the part of the earth which he himself can see, and seeing, can

comprehend ; it should begin with what is immediate and particular, and expand by natural gradation to the remote or general. But to have a text-book unfolding first the geographical fact of every child's home and neighborhood is impossible. If geography is taught in this way, the teacher must be a geographer ; his instructions must be oral ; his maps must be drawn on the spot. Not until he reaches the map of a county or State, can he resort to the book. With advanced classes, the student may pursue the more arbitrary method of the book. Yet even then the discreet teacher will need to select and re-arrange his material. Most school geographies are too extended, minute and indiscriminating ; they are more books of reference, than proper text-books ; they burden the memory with a hundred unimportant details never likely to be wanted in practical use ; they jumble up the vital points with the veriest patches of obscurity ; and quite generally the geographical facts first demanded by the wants, pursuits and movements of men,—the sources of production, the centres of trade, the channels of intercommunication, are either kept down to the dead level of the whole, or actually sunk below points of the least moment. It is precisely in this direction that the well-informed and skilful teacher is needed and will find work. It is for him to amend or supplement the text-book, with fine discrimination and just practical knowledge, selecting, developing, inspiring the truths the pupil should acquire and comprehend ; in short, it is for him, in spite of his text-book, to redeem geography from being a mere morass of indiscriminate and crowded details, changing it rather into the fine rolling landscape, with its striking elevations and exciting views. If he can do this, he will make the study, next to history, one of the most useful and exciting.

GRAMMAR.

Of all the studies belonging to the course, however, probably none is environed with greater difficulties than that of grammar. The pupil already has power to use the language for aught that he can see, well enough. Its study, then, must have less of the charm of novelty. We are apt to be impatient with delving out the philosophy of things we practically know. A taste, also, for the study of the language has to be created, and new habits of thought and reasoning formed, especially where analysis is involved. Then, there is in all our schools a sort of hereditary prejudice against the study, which is often almost inexpugnable. Almost invariably, too, the text-books are encumbered with matter, well enough for a complete scientific treatise, but not necessary in a practical grammar; there is no end also to minor principles and facts; and the whole, to the common mind, seems utterly arbitrary.

Now how, with all these obstacles in his way, is the teacher to awaken an interest in the study and secure that earnest application and continued practice which will avail to conquer and extirpate cradle idiom with all its inbred crudities of expression and gross solecisms in form, structure and relations? Especially, how is he to do it, with so little co-operative study of standard authors and practice of literary composition? Only by being himself more or less master of the language,—by being himself mightier than the grammar. He needs to have power to select and re-arrange the subject matter of the text according to the pupil's wants; to illustrate with no little versatility and skill the application of principles; to originate exercises bringing the principles home to the pupil's own language, and to institute parallel practice in composition, without which all progress must be slow, impractical and

evanescent. How difficult a work this must be, can be readily seen! Yet, till some such work can be done in our schools, the study of English grammar must be comparatively dull and unfruitful; a barren fig tree in very deed, with more than a disappointed spirit to heap maledictions upon it.

COMPOSITION.

Closely akin to this is the study of composition,—seen from the foregoing to be useful not alone for its own sake,—one of the most useful, yet most neglected studies, and when most neglected, taught after methods the most fruitless and absurd. Two modes mark the instruction given, of which it is hard to say which is most reprehensible. The prevailing custom is writing bi-weekly or tri-weekly compositions on subjects of the pupil's own selection, and according to his own unguided fancy, is utterly inadequate as to the amount of practice, and as blind and unreasonable in its method of procedure. Still more preposterous is the effort to galvanize the exercise into a sort of artificial life and efficiency, by what are called impromptu compositions, or practice in the art of expressing thought without thought to express, or without thinking requisite to obtain thought. The former system works "like a wounded snake, drag its slow length along," accomplishing little except where it happens to strike some beam of original genius for composition; the latter will, if it does anything, take the pupil by spasmodic leaps into the realm of achievement of barren common-places, or empty prettiness. There is no true writing without thinking; and, except in the case of the practiced thinker, there is no good thinking without careful reflection.

What is wanted for the just and successful prosecution of this study, is a daily exercise in writing, on a subject selected and explained by the teacher, in accordance with a plan devised

oped by him in the class; the whole to be carried on from day to day till the topic is fully treated, after which should come the careful criticism of each composition before the class, and its correction by the pupil, in accordance with these criticisms. Various modifications of this general idea may be adopted by the teacher, as his judgment dictates, but the above features should be considered imperative,—of which, it will be seen, the grand, pervading trait is the constant and ruling presence of the teacher as the pupil's guide in the *whole work*. This will, of course, draw largely upon the teacher's qualifications. Much is required of him, and necessarily. What tact he needs in selecting subjects; what skill in arousing the pupil's thought upon them; what readiness and clearness in developing their plan; what versatility and vivacity in setting forth the whole work before the mind of the pupil! In fact, he needs to have some genius as a writer himself; he must be somewhat of a ready thinker. For, it will be seen that the foregoing plan is not summed up in a mere playing of variations on sentential forms, a mere ringing of changes in the choice of words and expressions; it involves first and chiefly the development of thought, to which all culture in the use of forms must be kept sternly subsidiary.

ARITHMETIC.

Of the other studies that might be included in a common school course, less needs to be said. Of arithmetic, perhaps, the least. No branches are more easily taught than the mathematical branches. Pursuing each a narrow and fixed track, and dealing altogether with demonstrative truth, neither teacher nor pupil has any excuse for going astray. Only two points need to be insisted upon, namely: that from the fixed nature of its processes, and the certainty of its results, *absolute thoroughness* is possible and should be demanded. No

guess work, no pretended "substance of the thing" should be for one moment allowed in recitation; no hurrying from one rule to another without extended and indefatigable practice, for which no arithmetic can give too many examples; we know of but one series that gives enough.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In a country like ours, no apology is needed for insisting upon the importance of the study of United States history and of civil government. No people can presume to be for self-government who are ignorant of their own history and are, of course unable to profit by the lessons of national experience. Still less can they wisely venture upon the exercise of sovereign powers without a thorough knowledge of the first principles of civil government. Ignorant of those principles, those who are governed will be the dupes of designing demagogues, and those who rule will vex, if not destroy, the country with ill-digested or preposterous legislation. The first foundation of every right is fitness to exercise that right consistently. Power properly belongs to nobody who is incapable of using it wisely.

PRACTICAL ETHICS.

Closely related to the study of civil government is one perhaps never thought of as properly included in a common school course. We mean the study of practical ethics. But why should it not be included in such a course, and be made both general and imperative? If the object of popular education is to make good citizens, why pursue it in the one-sided method of storing the intellect without informing the reason, what is acquired knowledge without a just ethical foundation? What do our daily outcries against public corruption, and our daily clamor for greater checks and safeguards tell us but that

there is a deep and growing need that the rising race of citizens and public men should be carefully trained, from the earliest possible age, to a just knowledge of the principles of morality and virtue? Introduce, then, at once into the hands of every youth in our schools who is advanced enough to study grammar or civil government, some simple, clear, pointed catechism on ethics—there are such books—and see to it that it is mastered. This is a work which any intelligent teacher can perform; the subject is easily handled; the text-book is itself almost sufficient.

MUSIC.

Beyond these fundamental branches, music should receive attention in all our public schools. Of the fine arts it is, perhaps, the most useful. Properly employed in the school, it serves to relieve the tedium of the common routine. Snatches of song are like bursts of sunlight in the school-room. Music also directly develops the ear and the voice,—organs woefully neglected. Music tends, therefore, to promote good reading. It also cultivates the taste, and that where its culture through other sources would be looked upon with almost positive disfavor. Hence, it helps perfect that refinement of the nature without which education leaves the man a mere “learned animal.” It tends to allay the passions and harmonize the feelings of the school, and so serves as an invaluable aid to the government. That cannot be a bad school to manage, nor a dull school to teach, in which music is well taught and wisely used. Nor is it so difficult to train a school to a very correct scientific knowledge of music, aside from teaching the pupils to sing songs by rote. It only needs that the teacher should give carefully graded fifteen-minute lessons each day, on the music blackboard; always presenting but few principles at once, and practicing repeatedly upon those, or until the pupils

are perfectly familiar with their application. Really, w taught with a skilful simplicity and thoroughness, we kno no branch which can be more successfully taught. We s advisedly, having actual cases in view.

BOTANY.

In the rural districts, and especially during the pleas portions of the year, elementary botany, at least in the of practical object-lessons, should be taught. Living a plants and flowers, it were almost an injustice that the should be left ignorant of the utilities and beauties of the v table world. Wherein is it better for his mind or his that he should be able to distinguish and name the beast birds about him, and not the plants and flowers? We s say to the teacher, give every day, if you can comman time, a ten minute's lesson on the structure, classific uses and beauties of the flora of the neighborhood. H would sharpen the pupil's power of observation, supply with delicate food for thought, and link him by a new- interest with the part of God's creation seemingly least aff by the fall.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

Beyond the matter of instruction, too great attention c be given to the work of school management and discipl In no other direction is there so much need of correct kn edge and perfected skill. The government of the sch the seat of its vitality—its heart. Its pulses are felt th every ramification of the school organism. Better a good ernment with imperfect teaching than even perfect teach if such could be, with bad government; better than e of course, is proper excellence in both. That only can b really good school, in which all the proper branches are

fully presented to the mind of the learner, as giving both acquired knowledge and mental development; in which all the school operations are wisely arranged with reference both to the pupil's opportunity for study, and the teacher's convenience in recitation; in which the management of the operations of the school and the dispositions of the pupils have a shrewd regard to both the general life and interest and the individual condition and want; in which the discipline of the school, while cool, just and fine, is also benevolent, varied in its adaptations, and ennobling in its tendencies.

This subject, however, involves the question of corporal punishment; shall it, or shall it not, be used in schools. This question may be resolved into this other: shall, or shall not, school government, like parental government, (like civil government, if you please,) be made capable of enforcing its mandates; shall it be a *government*, or only a council; shall it *govern* or only advise; in short, does the word government mean what it does mean, or something else; is man's idea of government reason or insanity? The truth is government presupposes the fact that there are those in the body politic who will not be guided by reason,—who will not heed mere good counsel; they must be restrained by authority,—they must feel the pressure of power. All experience teaches that the fact thus presupposed is real, fixed, universal. Now government as a practical utility is bound to build on fact rather than on theory. Facts say government must have power,—must be capacitated to enforce its mandates by physical sanctions. Before theory can claim that any government—civil, scholastic, parental—shall surrender its right to use physical sanctions, it must prove beyond question, that in the given body politic there are none, and will be none, who will refuse to be guided by reason or good counsel.

Really, however, both the moral sense and common sense

of the community are right on this point. With the c
tion of a few, whose theoretic kindness having drawn
seven-league boots outstrips their practical justice, the co
nity would raise no hue-and-cry against corporal punis
in schools, were it not for its occasional abuse. This is
the argument with the majority : there are teachers who
ish unreasonably. Yes, doubtless. And for the one t
who does this there are ten parents who do the same.
man acquainted with the lower classes knows that, con
with the beating and cuffing and jerking inflicted on the
at home, the punishment administered in the school is
and lenity itself. Shall the State legislate against ph
punishment in these households! But suppose that the
corporal punishment is sometimes abused! The cases o
abuse are few and altogether exceptional. People forg
every case of excessive punishment, like those of ad
and murder, is fish to the net of the itemizer ; a pungent
graph can be made of it ; it is trumpeted abroad ove
land. Of the thousand other cases of just and reaso
punishment no note is made ; they, like the shipwre
mariners *not saved* by the gods, leave no sign. Is it j
judge from isolated cases. But grant that there are real
enough to be noticeable. Do we extirpate whatever is
to abuse. "The best things of God," says Luther somev
"are worst abused." Men abuse food, shall we cut o
supply altogether? Men abuse wealth, shall we forbid n
hold property? Men abuse power, shall power be prosec
There is nothing pre-eminently good,—leisure, labor ;
leges, opportunities ; liberty, love, life,—which men d
abuse ; shall we legislate against all things abused, in ac
ance with the principle urged against corporal punishm
Rather, should we not simply throw around all such t
closer safeguards, of which first and foremost is, and

must be, the more careful restriction of the right to use any power to those who possess approved qualifications only? We say squarely here: the evil is not that corporal punishment is allowed, but that those are allowed to teach who have not approved their fitness to use it when the emergency demanding it shall arise. What is wanted is not a weakening of the teacher's power, but an increase of the teacher's fitness to use his power.

I would not be understood as advocating the frequent or unrestricted use of corporal punishment, but only that it is a power which legitimately belongs to the teacher, and which he must not be deprived of, though the occasion for exercising it ought *very rarely* to occur.

NORMAL, OR TRAINING SCHOOL.

This naturally brings us to the subject of the training of teachers, for the question at once arises, how is such a standard of excellence to be attained in both teaching and governing? We answer, only through a properly trained class of teachers. He who fancies that he can secure in the school the work and the worth of the true teacher, when the State makes provision, and the district pays, for the mere pedagogue, only shows his ignorance. He who supposes that the mere pedagogue, the man with only a common scholastic education, and with no broad culture and no professional training, is to exhibit this higher style of teaching and governing, only shows his stupidity. As well might you expect the maker of wheelbarrows to prove a good builder of locomotives; as well look to see the training of the village lawyer produce the far-sighted statesman.

One of the greatest mistakes that can be made, is that of supposing that the teacher needs no higher training than can be obtained in the schools which he is to teach, and no pro-

professional training other than can be given incidentally in schools devoted to other walks of learning. The business of public school teaching, more than any other approaching the character of a profession, requires a high and skilful preparation; a broad and generous culture. The work of teaching is directed and narrowing to the intellect, and will dwarf any mind that is not well stored with diversified knowledge, or that does not keep up its life and freshness by perpetual outside acquisition. The work of the teacher is the delicate, fundamental, formative work on which depends all after character and care. Were the teacher's work done on a broader basis, with a shrewder intelligence, and with higher tact and fidelity, there would be less left for the preacher and the judge to do in later life. We do not regard a narrow, non-professional training as enough for men of those professions. When it can be shown that the Creator has expended less wisdom and goodness in the structure and nature of the little child than he has in that of the adult, we may argue for less wise and skilful hands to shape it than are accorded to the maturer student.

But the more common error is that of supposing that the work of training the teacher can be done anywhere and by any good instructor. The teacher of teachers needs to have been trained for his work, as expressly as the teacher himself needs to be. Not every good teacher of ordinary pupils is a good teacher of teachers. To train teachers properly requires in many respects a very different order of talent; for talent that is broad, vigorous, versatile, enthusiastic—is wanted. Just as we well expect the good drill sergeant to prove a good strategist. Of all pitiable spectacles of imposition on the public and in the posture in the school-room, none surpasses that of a piece of pedantry or pedagogy; or, what is worse, a professor of mere kinks and crotchets in the Normal school-room. In the class of schools are more absurd errors made in the selection

of teachers than in Normal schools. And this partly, as we have just indicated, because it is supposed that any good teacher will be a good Normal instructor, and partly from the prevalence of the idea that Normal instruction involves simply training in *methods*. As though a method were anything without the *man*; as though the man were not mightier than all methods! That we hold to be the true Normal instruction which looks chiefly to the development of the man, so that with a broader view of the world before him, a keener scent of the approaching necessity, a wider versatility of power, and a nobler enthusiasm in his work, he is enabled to create and inspire means and methods for himself. But to do this, he must be trained in a school devoted to this work alone; a school whose very air is instinct with its spirit, whose every movement is in harmony with it. And the reason men do not feel this, is, we believe, because so many Normal schools have the walls and the appurtenances and the galvanized automata within, but the true genius and spirit and power are wanting in the head.

Such training, however, must and should be given at the expense of the State. Teachers as a class are not able to provide it for themselves; the limited emoluments of their office will not warrant their involving themselves in debt, in order to obtain it in anticipation of the future. Besides, the State is most deeply interested; the State is *pecuniarily* interested. Not merely is it of advantage to her to have her prospective citizens trained for useful citizenship, it is important that she should receive the best return for her yearly appropriations and expenditures for schools. It is, to say the least, a grave absurdity to expend the revenues of the State for an object without taking pains to see that the object shall be secured. And precisely this every State does which supports a system of public schools without ensuring for them, among other things, good teachers.

ATTENDANCE, AND SCHOOL TERMS.

To speak briefly of those other things: Aside from proper accommodations and well-trained teachers, the schools derive as requisite to their success, a regular and adequate attendance. The efforts of the best teachers may be almost neutralized by the want of these. Every one can see how the irregular attendance of the pupil must subtract just so much from his progress. But the evil does not stop with the individual pupil; it is hardly less injurious to his whole class, deranging their order of study and retarding their progress; it is derogating to a school, making system and order almost impossible; it is oppressive to the teacher, burdening him with a deranged system, perhaps with additional classes. Add to this, if the two generally go together, inadequate attendance, or too long terms, and the mischief is perfected. No adequate results can be accomplished with most scholars, in either a four or six month's school. For the proper mastery of any of the common branches, most of our youth require at least three quarters schooling of twelve weeks each, and those terms continuous,—that is, with only short vacations or recesses intervening. The short term system as generally pursued is a system of perpetual beginnings; about so often every thing is repeated; next to never is anything completed. A system more absurd and wasteful could hardly be devised. Evil of such magnitude can only be cured by direct and positive legislation; and the right of the State to institute such legislation is clear on the same ground as before,—if she has the right to expend her means for an object she has the right to prevent her own defeat, by suppressing such evils as counteract her efforts.

Among other things required for the perfection of our school systems, may be mentioned a fixed and authoritative

of studies for public schools. Such a curriculum of studies would tend powerfully to counteract the current passion for exclusive studies, and the present almost universal unevenness in the attainments of pupils; besides which, it would greatly facilitate the work of classification and strengthen the hands of the teacher. Some provision for the proper public examination of pupils to be advanced in study would add force to the system. In the absence of a thorough Normal school training, provision for a thorough and uniform examination of teachers would be advantageous. In a State like ours, it would not be difficult, by a system of printed questions, after the manner of the Regent's examination in the State of New York, to reduce the whole work of examining the teachers of the State to a uniform and exact system. Add to this the bestowment of State certificates, and, wherever the work of the teacher increases the material prosperity of the school, a corresponding per cent. addition to his salary, and the position of the teacher would be elevated and his energy increased. There is no reason why the principle of "pay according to the work done" should not apply to the teacher as well as to others. It is one of the evils of our school systems, that they afford no sliding scale stimulus to the laborious, skilful and aspiring teacher, in the way of increasing compensation.

On these various points I have spoken freely and because I am deeply interested in the improvement of the school system of our State. Many things conspire to place her in a position for improvement beyond all others in opportunity and promise. There are facts in her antecedents which should inspire her to strike for the leadership in the direction of popular education. I may be pardoned for wishing "the little one to become a thousand and the small one a strong nation."

STATISTICS.

The whole number of public schools in the State is hundred and thirty-five. The number of teachers employed during the winter term was six hundred and eighty-three, an increase of twenty-two over last year. Of these one hundred and seventy-nine were males, being twenty-three more than last year; and five hundred and four were females, being one hundred and thirty-one more than last year. For the summer term the number of teachers was sixty-four, seven more than last year; of female teachers, five hundred seventy-two, twenty-one more than last year. The number of pupils in attendance during the winter months was twenty-eight thousand, being two thousand six hundred and eighty less than last year. The unusual severity of the season and the general prevalence of epidemic diseases caused this decrease. The number of pupils in attendance upon the summer schools was twenty-seven thousand and one hundred and thirty-one; being an increase of three thousand two hundred thirty-eight over the previous year.

The whole amount of money available for educational purposes was \$300,117.91. The amount expended on school houses was \$62,309.12. Both these amounts will be largely increased for another year.

As required by statute, the appropriation of \$21,000 is apportioned equally among the districts, each district receiving \$52.24; while the appropriation of \$49,000 was divided among the several towns in proportion to the number of children therein, according to the last census, under the age of fifteen years.

The following table shows the number of school districts in Rhode Island, the division of the annual appropriation by the State of \$50,000 among the several towns, the time at which it was paid and the number of children in the State, at the last census, under fifteen years of age :

NAMES OF TOWNS.	No. of Districts	Apportionment of \$21,000, payable July 15.	Apportionment of \$49,000, payable Dec. 31.	Total Apportionment.	Population of the Towns under 15 years of age.
Westerly, - - -	3	\$156 72	\$226 63	\$383 35	265
Westerly, - - -	5	261 20	1,321 32	1,582 52	1,545
Westerly, - - -	16	835 84	1,196 42	2,032 26	1,399
Westerly, - - -	7	365 68	271 10	636 78	317
Westerly, - - -	18	940 32	1,074 90	2,015 22	1,257
Westerly, - - -	11	574 64	786 59	2,952 12	800
Westerly, - - -	14	731 36	827 84	1,559 20	968
Westerly, - - -	5	261 20	709 82	971 02	830
Westerly, - - -	8	417 92	555 02	972 94	649
Westerly, - - -	12	626 88	525 95	1,152 83	615
Westerly, - - -	19	992 56	550 74	1,543 30	644
Westerly, - - -	15	783 60	649 09	1,432 69	759
Westerly, - - -	12	626 88	816 73	1,443 61	955
Westerly, - - -	2	104 48	97 51	201 99	114
Westerly, - - -	15	783 60	940 73	1,724 33	1,100
Westerly, - - -	10	522 40	334 37	856 87	391
Westerly, - - -	5	261 20	291 62	552 82	341
Westerly, - - -	6	313 44	2,663 99	2,977 43	3,115
Westerly, - - -	6	313 44	459 25	772 69	537
Westerly, - - -	14	731 36	864 61	1,595 97	1,011
Westerly, - - -	10	522 40	3,460 19	3,982 59	4,046
Westerly, - - -	7	365 68	518 25	883 93	606
Westerly, - - -	23	1,201 52	15,016 03	14,626 66	17,316
Westerly, - - -	5	261 20	1,205 00	1,466 20	1,409
Westerly, - - -	15	783 60	608 05	1,391 65	711
Westerly, - - -	19	992 56	1,175 92	2,168 48	1,375
Westerly, - - -	21	1,097 04	1,375 17	2,472 21	1,608
Westerly, - - -	36	1,880 64	3,579 06	5,459 70	4,185
Westerly, - - -	12	626 88	581 53	1,208 41	680
Westerly, - - -	15	783 60	2,475 84	3,259 44	2,895
Westerly, - - -	5	261 20	677 32	938 52	792
Westerly, - - -	13	679 12	1,004 02	1,683 14	1,174
Westerly, - - -	12	226 88	358 31	985 19	419
Westerly, - - -	6	313 44	1,801 08	2,114 52	2,106
Westerly, - - -	402	\$21,000 48	\$49,000 00	\$70,000 48	57,306

The following table shows the number of towns, school districts, the number of children under fifteen years of age, the amount of school moneys appropriated, expended, etc., etc. :

Number of towns in Rhode Island,	- - - - -	34
" Providence County,	- - - - -	13
" Newport	" - - - - -	7
" Washington	" - - - - -	7
" Kent	" - - - - -	4
" Bristol	" - - - - -	3

Children under fifteen years of age in the State,	-	-	-	-	-
“ “ “ “ “ Providence County,	-	-	-	-	-
“ “ “ “ “ Newport	-	-	-	-	-
“ “ “ “ “ Washington	-	-	-	-	-
“ “ “ “ “ Kent	-	-	-	-	-
“ “ “ “ “ Bristol	-	-	-	-	-
Number of School Districts in the State,	-	-	-	-	-
“ Schools in the State,	-	-	-	-	-
“ Teachers,	-	-	-	-	-
“ Male Teachers,	-	-	-	-	-
“ Female Teachers,	-	-	-	-	-
“ Scholars in Summer Schools,	-	-	-	-	-
“ “ “ “ last year,	-	-	-	-	-
Increase,	-	-	-	-	-
Average attendance,	-	-	-	-	-
“ “ last year,	-	-	-	-	-
Increase,	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Scholars in Winter Schools,	-	-	-	-	-
“ “ “ “ last year,	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease,	-	-	-	-	-
Average Attendance,	-	-	-	-	-
“ “ last year	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease,	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of Permanent School Fund,	-	-	-	-	\$412
Amount appropriated annually by the State,	-	-	-	-	\$70
“ “ last year by towns,	-	-	-	-	180
“ from Registry Taxes and other sources,	-	-	-	-	24
“ “ Rate Bills,	-	-	-	-	8
“ of balance from last year,	-	-	-	-	6
Total from all sources,	-	-	-	-	300
Decrease from last year,	-	-	-	-	\$24
Amount expended on School Houses,	-	-	-	-	62
Decrease from last year,	-	-	-	-	20
Annual Appropriation for Normal School,	-	-	-	-	-
“ “ “ R. L. Schoolmaster,	-	-	-	-	-

The following table shows what sums were appropriated by the General Assembly for the support of the Indian Schools for Normal instruction and the reformatory and benevolent institutions :

an School and Commissioner, - - - - -	\$250 00
orm School, - - - - -	20,000 00
er Hospital for insane, deaf, dumb, blind and insane poor, - - - - -	20,000 00
deficiency of same last year, - - - - -	3,400 00

agreeably to the provisions of an act passed March 31st, 1866, providing for Normal instruction, the sum of \$180 was paid to the Lapham Institute, of North Scituate, and the sum of \$375 to the Providence Conference Seminary, of East Greenwich.

VALUE OF THE SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Last summer I sent circulars to all the school committees of the several towns of the State for the purpose of ascertaining the character and condition of the school-houses and the estimated value of the same. To the last inquiry I have received answers from seventeen towns, as follows :

Towns.	Value of School Houses.
Providence, - - - - -	\$30,250 00
Providence, - - - - -	9,363 00
Providence, - - - - -	13,475 00
Greenwich, - - - - -	10,400 00
Providence, - - - - -	16,850 00
Providence, - - - - -	9,950 00
Providence, - - - - -	7,975 00
Providence, - - - - -	60,200 00
Providence, - - - - -	12,100 00
Providence, - - - - -	71,800 00
Providence, - - - - -	380,000 00
Providence, - - - - -	5,000 00
Providence, - - - - -	87,100 00
Providence, - - - - -	18,000 00
Providence, - - - - -	27,650 00
Providence, - - - - -	4,700 00
Providence, - - - - -	15,000 00
Total from fifteen towns and two cities, - - - - -	<u>\$779,813 00</u>

Complete returns from all the towns probably would show an estimated value of the school-houses in the State to be far from \$850,000.

THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THE AMOUNT OF MONEY EACH TOWN APPROPRIATED, AND THE AMOUNT EACH TOWN RECEIVED FROM THE STATE TREASURY, FOR THE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, FOR THE SCHOOL-YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1868.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Amount received from the State.	Amount of Town Tax.	Amount of Registry Tax, and from other sources.	Rate Bills.	Balance unexpended.	Total from all sources.	Actual expenditures of school-houses.	Expended on School Houses.	Amount of tax next year.	State appropriation for next year.
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.										
Providence	\$10,512 06	\$110,000 00	\$4,269 48	.....	.....	\$185,831 64	\$124,044 84	\$80,566 61	\$121,000 00	\$16,217 55
North Providence	2,862 08	10,000 00	.....	.....	252 56	18,277 88	18,317 04	.....	10,000 00	8,982 69
Smithfield	3,922 52	8,000 00	5,188 19	1,278 45	59 99	19,884 16	19,824 17	5,405 08	14,000 00	5,459 70
Woonsocket	1,867 52	2,000 00	4,971 92	542 00	.....	8,889 00	8,569 46	2,396 84	2,600 00	2,114 62
Cumberland	1,049 98	8,000 00	277 80	.....	100 00	4,827 78	4,237 78	.....	4,000 00	1,669 20
Scituate	1,557 71	1,200 00	264 00	256 75	128 89	8,278 46	8,155 07	.....	1,800 00	2,168 48
Cranston	2,121 87	5,000 00	1,067 77	.....	881 88	8,189 14	7,357 31	.....	7,000 00	1,361 28
Johnston	1,238 67	.....	198 79	.....	.....	2,982 46	2,982 16	.....	1,500 00	1,724 88
Glocester	1,029 06	1,029 06	145 50	250 00	.....	2,458 62	2,458 62	300 00	750 00	1,482 69
Foster	1,108 87	896 87	49 04	128 00	454 90	2,264 28	1,761 24	.....	771 65	1,548 80
Burrillville, (last year)	1,459 97	2,000 00	258 88	806 80	.....	4,625 15	4,621 15	1,200 00	2,000 00	2,082 26
East Providence	688 94	1,600 00	60 00	750 00	25 82	8,207 52	8,182 20	4,050 00	1,600 00	972 94
Swatucket	1,053 61	5,000 00	105 00	804 00	564 48	6,462 60	5,898 12	3,495 19	5,000 00	1,468 20
Totals	23,981 42	149,224 97	16,968 87	4,806 00	2,412 46	218,828 04	200,738 68	47,408 67	171,921 65	42,084 99
NEWPORT COUNTY.										
Newport	2,139 70	17,000 00	4,502 99	.....	1,969 25	25,165 79	28,206 54	5,885 84	15,500 00	2,977 48
Portsmouth	635 01	600 00	100 01	.....	.....	1,885 02	1,885 02	.....	2,500 00	883 98
Middletown	897 11	500 00	16 00	691 77	27 00	1,708 88	1,708 88	.....	500 00	582 82
Tiverton	868 00	1,000 00	10 00	130 77	20 40	2,068 77	2,048 37	365 00	1,000 00	1,208 41
Little Compton	615 35	850 00	57 97	826 26	46 42	1,849 68	1,849 68	.....	850 00	850 00
New Shoreham, (last year)	517 59	517 60	.....	218 00	.....	1,248 18	1,248 18	.....	517 60	772 69

North Kingstown.....	1,209 16	900 00	78 00	.....	.....	2,187 16	.....	2,000 00	1,986 97
Westerly.....	865 54	378 04	81 09	119 78	381 68	1,447 61	90 35	1,000 00	1,688 14
Exeter.....	457 86	800 00	66 00	.....	2,288 97	2,288 97	62 85	818 39	1,162 88
Charlestown, (last year).....	1,087 04	587 04	114 95	695 04	.....	2,484 07	128 20	725 03	636 78
Hopkinton.....	924 56	450 00	1,087 78	.....	387 76	2,462 28	1,768 97	700 00	1,443 61
Richmond.....	7,416 05	5,608 52	1,988 84	814 42	1,148 55	17,290 79	4,067 87	6,555 91	1,391 65
Totals.....	2,343 06	2,500 00	376 30	.....	112 25	5,218 36	.....	8,000 00	10,376 19
KENT COUNTY.									
Warwick.....	1,417 68	800 00	150 65	.....	558 21	2,482 28	1,929 07	1,200 00	8,259 44
Coventry.....	6 70	510 20	158 69	168 07	212 00	1,529 66	1,350 00	510 20	2,015 22
East Greenwich.....	707 56	257 56	80 75	142 13	90 06	1,268 96	1,178 30	493 00	971 02
West Greenwich.....	5,195 21	4,067 76	716 33	310 20	967 52	10,498 66	9,742 48	5,208 20	985 19
Totals.....	1,137 21	6,500 00	276 50	1,250 00	178 18	6,500 00	6,326 82	8,000 00	1,582 52
BRISTOL COUNTY.									
Bristol.....	674 34	3,000 00	114 00	557 97	.....	4,346 32	4,366 76	3,000 00	988 52
Warren.....	275 40	700 00	.....	47 00	.....	1,022 40	851 98	700 00	883 58
Barrington.....	2,086 95	10,200 00	390 50	1,854 97	178 18	11,868 72	11,545 51	11,700 00	2,904 39
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Providence County.....	29,981 42	149,224 98	16,958 87	4,806 00	2,412 46	218,828 04	200,788 68	47,408 67	171,921 65	42,084 99
Newport County.....	5,817 93	20,167 80	4,708 81	1,668 99	2,068 70	88,871 38	81,891 68	6,691 69	20,968 60	7,464 04
Washington County.....	7,416 05	5,608 52	1,988 84	814 82	1,148 85	17,290 78	17,648 21	4,050 00	6,555 91	10,376 19
Kent County.....	5,195 00	4,067 76	716 39	810 20	967 52	10,498 66	9,742 48	4,067 87	5,508 20	7,280 87
Bristol County.....	2,086 95	10,200 00	390 50	1,854 97	178 18	11,868 72	11,546 51	1,096 49	11,700 00	2,904 39
Totals.....	49,997 85	189,663 81	24,768 41	8,944 98	6,750 71	286,852 48	271,561 51	62,809 12	216,849 86	70,000 48

The following tables show the number of teachers of both sexes, the number of boys and girls registered, and the average attendance of the same, in the Public Schools of the State, for the school-year ending April 30th, 1888.

SUMMER RETURNS.								WINTER RETURNS.				
NAMES OF TOWNS.	Male Teachers.		Boys.	Girls.	Whole Number.	Average Attendance.	Male Teachers.		Boys.	Girls.	Whole Number.	
	Females Teachers.						Females Teachers.					
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.												
Providence.....	9	142	3,547	8,881	7,438	6,842	1	142	3,547	8,881	7,438	
North Providence.....	6	32	1,071	905	1,976	1,515	2	24	1,050	758	1,800	
Woonsocket.....	2	12	850	889	743	701	2	11	398	440	83	
Cranston.....	1	31	817	775	1,592	1,380	4	27	829	731	1,000	
Johnston.....	1	15	902	289	600	395	3	12	389	307	69	
Scituate.....	2	21	373	380	753	740	4	15	325	280	60	
Wester.....	1	16	146	165	311	199	10	7	219	198	40	
Glocester.....	1	15	173	186	359	252	6	9	211	148	33	
Burrillville, 1867.....	1	17	431	414	845	619	3	16	413	372	78	
Smithfield.....	6	48	1,420	1,353	2,773	2,496	13	38	906	744	1,700	
Cumberland.....	1	16	279	233	515	394	1	16	247	195	44	
East Providence.....	2	8	202	221	423	314	2	8	199	182	38	
Pawtucket.....	2	13	381	411	792	655	2	13	381	411	79	
Totals.....	33	386	9,492	9,618	19,110	15,982	67	348	9,155	8,588	17,743	
NEWPORT COUNTY.												
Jamestown.....	2	2	20	29	49	31	2	3	31	23	5	
New Shoreham, 1866.....	2	3	158	124	282	200	3	3	158	124	28	
Newport.....	3	24	662	620	1,282	1,172	3	24	662	620	1,282	
Middletown.....	1	4	67	78	145	107	5	5	124	75	21	
Portsmouth.....	1	7	189	173	362	205	4	4	141	68	20	
Tiverton.....	1	12	164	202	366	238	4	7	217	163	38	
Little Compton.....	1	9	64	96	160	113	5	6	133	87	22	
Totals.....	8	60	1,824	1,322	2,646	2,066	25	44	1,466	1,100	2,646	
KENT COUNTY.												
Wawick.....	10	20	1,012	957	1,969	1,244	10	20	1,012	957	1,969	
Coventry.....	2	11	149	135	285	202	10	9	297	261	55	
West Greenwich.....	2	1	30	27	47	31	4	8	128	107	23	
East Greenwich.....	1	8	148	157	305	217	2	7	198	173	37	
Totals.....	15	39	1,329	1,277	2,606	1,694	26	44	1,635	1,498	3,133	
WASHINGTON COUNTY.												
Exeter.....	4	4	40	58	98	61	9	3	172	118	29	
Hopkinton.....	3	9	194	214	408	288	9	3	292	232	52	
Westerly.....	2	12	319	279	598	420	10	6	380	281	66	
Charlestown.....	6	6	49	57	106	96	5	3	111	75	18	
South Kingstown.....	20	278	299	577	437	376	8	15	438	323	76	
North Kingstown.....	2	42	40	82	57	51	6	8	298	214	51	
Richmond.....	9	130	148	278	518	386	8	8	218	204	42	
Totals.....	5	62	1,052	1,095	2,147	1,540	55	46	1,909	1,447	3,356	
BRISTOL COUNTY.												
Barrington.....	3	3	123	145	268	206	3	3	73	47	12	
Warren.....	1	9	175	209	384	288	3	7	169	189	35	
Bristol.....	2	13	358	312	670	548	3	12	352	312	66	
Totals.....	3	25	656	666	1,322	1,017	6	22	594	548	1,142	
RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.												
Providence County.....	33	386	9,492	9,618	19,110	15,982	67	348	9,155	8,588	17,743	
Newport County.....	8	60	1,824	1,322	2,646	2,066	25	44	1,466	1,100	2,646	
Kent County.....	15	39	1,329	1,277	2,606	1,694	26	44	1,635	1,498	3,133	
Washington County.....	5	62	1,052	1,095	2,147	1,540	55	46	1,909	1,447	3,356	
Bristol County.....	3	25	656	666	1,322	1,017	6	22	594	548	1,142	
Totals.....	64	672	18,868	18,978	37,881	22,299	179	604	14,759	13,400	28,000	

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

There was no act of the General Assembly during its session last winter which, in my judgment, exhibits a wiser forethought than the one which makes an annual appropriation for the support of Teachers' Institutes. The meetings held under that provision during the past winter have been of incalculable advantage to our school system. Such gatherings enlarge the teacher's view of the dignity and responsibility of his profession; they set before him the highest standards of action and discipline, and suggest the best methods by which they may be obtained; they promote a unity of purpose and a harmony of action; they awaken an ambition and kindle an enthusiasm, both among teachers and the community, and operate like the spirit of a new creation upon our educational system; they afford an opportunity for a friendly interchange of sentiment and experience, every way mutually advantageous; they bring before the teachers the best models of instruction, and the results of a long and successful practice, to excite a spirit of laudable emulation, which is felt more directly in every school in the State.

The Appendix will furnish such reports from the towns as have been received, with the exception of those which were lost by fire, and which I have not been able to duplicate.

J. B. CHAPIN,

Commissioner of Public Schools.

PROVIDENCE, January, 1869.

APPENDIX.



TRACTS FROM SCHOOL REPORTS.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

Honorable the City Council of the City of Providence :

The Special Committee appointed to make the annual report of the
Committee to the City Council, as required by ordinance,
at the following :

Under the able and very efficient management of the Superintendent
our public schools have maintained their usual high standing
during their past year. And as their condition has been so fully
explained upon by him, in his quarterly reports, at the close of each term,
the Committee prefer, rather than to make any very extended remarks
of their own, to present these reports, and respectfully refer you to
them.

The new school edifice in the southeast section of the city has been
completed during the past term, and its arrangements and accommoda-
tions for school purposes have proved to be as perfect as was antici-

It has been visited by a large number of persons from differ-
ent parts of the country, and has been pronounced by all who have
seen it, as the model school-house in New England, especially in
reference to lighting and ventilation. A full description of the building
and the services, including the dedicatory services, accompanies this report.
The Committee have faith to believe that a more appropriate name
than that of a street, especially a street it does not front upon, will
soon be given to this school.

Twenty-five years ago, after many exciting debates in the City
Council and in the public press, extending over a considerable period
of time, the High school was finally established upon a firm basis.
The thought naturally arises, has this institution, after all the cost

and labor bestowed upon it, been of any real benefit to the community? This question is best answered by referring you to the following extract copied from the *Providence Daily Journal* :

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PROVIDENCE HIGH SCHOOL.— Wednesday of the real gala days in our municipal calendar, the afternoon being marked of those festivals to which the people throng. The city justly takes a pride in its liberal system of public instruction; and that anniversary which gives us some of the rich fruits to the maturing of which so much time and care and cost have profitably devoted, always brings proof that the crowning institution of that system is a favorite with the people. The day is looked forward to with pleasure and interest not only from a personal regard to those who figure in its exercises, and from a sense of the edge of the really delightful entertainment which it affords, but more especially from the view that it gives of the results of wise and healthful agencies which are at work in our society among us, and from which flow unnumbered blessings affecting our prosperity as a city. Those agencies are lifting us as a people to culture and to civilization.

They make the poorest child richer in the prospects of training and usefulness than wealth or birth could have made him in any other age or country. The interest in the High School exhibition increases every year is shown by the large number for admission. The demand for tickets has become insatiable; so great, in fact, it is apparent that if a hall of twice or thrice the capacity of any which we could at present could be provided, it would be filled to overflowing. The committee have conscientiously refrained issuing so great a number of tickets as would cause an uncomfortable and embarrassing crowd, and supplied, so far as possible, those parties most interested and personally interested in the proceedings. The exhibition yesterday was a success not only in this evidence of public appreciation, but in the credit which it has thrown upon the young appointees acquitted themselves in their several parts. The program was not long, but sufficiently so to occupy the afternoon in a very pleasant manner. The audience listened with close attention and with evident delight until the close. The exercises were far superior to what we recollect to have been their own in the not remote past. They demonstrated conclusively what our schools are capable of doing, not only in the way of conferring ornamental accomplishments, but in the development of the noblest faculties of the mind and in the solid preparation of the young for the real duties of life. The original essays declaimed by the boys were well considered and thoughtful productions, showing good mental culture and much facility of composition, and great care in their elocutionary preparation. The pieces read by the young ladies were graceful, refined and scholarly, filled with noble sentiments and the evidence of noble feeling and correct views of life.

The great and pressing want in our public schools at the present time is a teacher of elocution and physical culture. During the present term over one hundred of the teachers in the public schools, under the auspices of the Superintendent, have attended a course of instruction given by an accomplished teacher of elocution. The effect has already been apparent. In many of the schools the recitation has been improved, the reading is more distinct and expressive, and a general improvement in the whole tone of the schools is plainly manifest.

More attention should be given to physical training in our schools, and if a portion of each session were devoted to these exercises the physical welfare of the pupils would be greatly promoted. There is a close and intimate connection between the body and mind, and their reciprocal dependence on each other is such, that by a judicious exercise of both, the one helps to invigorate and strengthen the other; and if physical exercises were practiced by the pupils in connection with their studies, they would be greatly benefitted, both bodily and mentally, as a natural consequence.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Principal of one of the Grammar schools in Boston, to a member of this committee, which shows the estimation in which physical culture is held in that

"I am glad to know that you are interested in introducing physical exercises into our schools. I have endeavored to look after the physical as well as intellectual and moral nature of my pupils. I know that a healthier, happier, and hence, a better school can be made by introducing gymnastic exercises. I have faithfully made these exercises take their proper place in the daily exercises of this school. I have no thought of discontinuing them in my school, and shall only do so when ordered by my committee, and then I would leave school as soon as possible, for I am bound to make my boys better in their three-fold duty, and when I cannot symmetrically develop my boys I will try some other occupation."

"The music in our public schools was never so fine or so satisfactory as at the present time. And under the instruction of the present principal and his assistants, a high degree of excellence has been attained. The elementary instruction is given by the assistant teachers in the Intermediate and lower rooms of the Grammar schools. The upper rooms of the Grammar and the different classes in the High school are under the instruction of the principal, who also supervises the music taught in all the schools except the Primary. Music is no branch of study in our schools that has so pleasing and beneficial effect as music. It exerts a salutary influence and an elevating feeling upon the scholars. It relieves the tedium of the school-day, and at times when there is a sense of languor or heedlessness among the scholars, a song or two will enliven the dullness, dispel the shadows, and all becomes bright and cheerful again.

"The evening schools during the past season have been very successful. They have been kept open twenty weeks and have furnished instruction for over seventeen hundred scholars who were not able to attend the day schools. As evening schools are now an important part of our system of public instruction, the able report of the chairman of the committee on evening schools is herewith presented. A complete revision of the by-laws has recently been made, which, on another important matter, is also presented.

"This is the first cycle of twenty-five years since the High school was established, it was deemed by the committee a fitting time to have a census of all the pupils enrolled, who have entered the school since its formation. As no printed record has ever been made, a considerable amount of labor was required in collecting and arranging the names; and the work has been faithfully performed by a member of the recent graduating classes.

"The committee can find no terms more appropriate, or language more adapted to conclude this brief and imperfect report, than the thanks of the Mayor to the school committee, at the close of the year, and the prohibition of the High school.

Gentlemen of the School Committee:

It may not have occurred to you that this is the quarter centenary anniversary of the opening of our High school. Within the twenty-five years of its history this institution has received up of thirty-five hundred scholars, of whom more than fifteen hundred have graduated with honor. During this period the standard of scholarship has been continually advancing. I trust you will continue to feel the same interest as heretofore in this institution, and that at the time comes when we shall call for another High school, that you will build one which will be an honor to the city, and a credit to the State. You need no congratulations of mine. Year after year you have crowded this building and listen with the deepest interest to these exhibitions which are sure evidences of scholarly culture. This school is the crowning glory of the system of public school education in the city of Providence. Although we hear, from time to time, complaints at the cost of public education, and of the amount which the government expends on school-houses, I believe that your presence here in such crowded numbers, is an evidence that you fully appreciate the fact, that there is no better expenditure made by the city than that which goes for school purposes and is applied to the support of the free school system.

I believe the brightest ornament of my municipal administration is that building in the second ward. I believe the money put into that edifice will pay a better interest than any money that has been expended during my administration.

The best thing that we can do to promote the interests of our public schools is to erect fine buildings and maintain teachers of the highest grade of qualification. It is a wasteful economy that seeks to restrain any liberality in this direction. I believe that the city government and the school committee meet your wants. I believe that the demand that public education shall be supported on a broad and liberal basis; and that the present high standard of our High school, which has been advanced since its first class graduated more than twenty years ago, should be maintained, cost what it may.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Committee,

H. H. BURRINGTON
M. B. SCRIBNER.

Providence, June 1, 1868.

REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

JULY 12, 1868.

School Committee of the City of Providence :

LEMEN :—Another term of our school year has closed, and we met together to compare and examine the work that has been performed by the large number of teachers under the charge of the committee. The examinations that have been made by the Superintendent of the different grades of schools, have been generally very satisfactory. Some have now reached that standard of excellence, and may be justly regarded as model schools of their class. I wish to state that quite a number of our teachers have devoted themselves earnestly and faithfully to the work of correcting the articulation and enunciation of their pupils, and have been very successful. The results fully show what can be accomplished by well-directed and continued efforts. These teachers have been successful in imparting new life and vivacity to their schools. There has been awakened in the minds of their pupils, not only a thirst for knowledge, but a laudable ambition to excel in everything good. It is truly refreshing to visit such schools, especially when having spent an hour in a school-room, where everything is dull, monotonous, and without life or enthusiasm. The contrast is so great that none but those who have made the experiment can fully appreciate the difference.

New teachers are aware of the great moral power that may be exerted over their pupils, when they make this the principal aim and object of all their efforts. Those who succeed in gaining this personal influence over their scholars, should be regarded as holding the highest position in their profession. It is the rarest, as well as the most valuable qualification of a teacher. There are too many in our schools to consider that their duties and responsibilities begin and end in the school-room; and that if they go through with the usual routine of lessons as prescribed in the text-books, and enforce certain arbitrary rules of discipline, nothing more is required of them. The position of teacher is one of very great responsibility. They are every day and every hour exerting a mighty influence, consciously or unconsciously, over the minds and hearts of youth, and aiding in the formation of habits and characters, that will remain fixed forever. It is a question of no ordinary moment, that every teacher should consider, whether he is exercising to the fullest extent, that power which he possesses or might possess. It is not in the school-room alone that the best influence is felt; but in the school-yard and on the streets, when pupils are going to and returning from school. When children are noisy and boisterous, rushing out of the school-house, though the house were on fire—running through the streets, shouting with the full force of their lungs, throwing stones and other

missiles, plucking fruit and flowers in the garden which they pass, not unfrequently marring and disfiguring fences with chalk and coal, it is quite manifest that there is something decidedly wrong at the school. Either the teacher does not possess the power he is supposed to have, or he does not exercise it. There is no excuse whatever for such conduct, and it ought not to be tolerated. Our schools should be regarded as a source and fountain of all that is good and pure, and not nuisances to those living in their vicinity. Let teachers be diligent and exercise that constant vigilance and supervision that they ought, and they can readily detect the offenders; and when all other means fail to check them, they should report the names to those whose duty it is to take cognizance of such gross outrages. Good manners, as well as good morals, form a very important part of a good education; and these should not be overlooked or undervalued.

There is no more difficult and delicate task to be performed than that of selecting suitable teachers for the different grades of schools. Every possible influence is brought to bear upon those who are entrusted with this responsible duty. Personal considerations are almost entirely urged with very great earnestness; and appeals of the most powerful nature are made to influence the judgment. There are so many conflicting considerations of a conflicting nature, that an unusual degree of wisdom as well as wisdom is required in the discharge of such an important trust. One thing is quite clear and certain, and cannot be questioned, that parents have a right to claim for their children the services of the best teachers that can be procured with the means at their disposal of the committee; and when incompetent or unfaithful teachers are appointed to positions, or are kept in them after their unfitness is well known, they have a right to complain that their children are deprived of what is most justly their due.

In the selection of teachers, too much reliance is often placed upon literary qualifications. The object of the examination of candidates is to ascertain how much they know, and not how well they can impart instruction, or how wisely they can discipline a school. This can be determined only on trial. We must see a teacher in the school room before we can judge of his success. One may have a great knowledge of all that is required to be taught, and yet may have an uncontrollable temper and no self-government. He may be skilled in many languages, and destitute of common sense and common humanity. A rare combination of good qualities is requisite to constitute a teacher of the highest order.

Inexperienced teachers often fail of success in discipline, by confining themselves to arbitrary rules, so that they cannot discriminate between thoughtless disobedience and that which is premeditated and wilful. In their code of laws there is a fixed penalty for each offense, which is to be inflicted on all offenders alike, without regard to extenuating circumstances. There are but few greater mistakes that teachers can make in school than this. It is often the source of injustice, and destroys all the moral effects of wholesome discipline.

vern wisely, a teacher must understand all the varied temperaments and dispositions of his pupils, in order to know how they can be controlled; and what are the best checks for temper and passion and how the noblest parts of their nature may be stimulated and vigorous action. A kind word rightly spoken is frequently more influential in restraining a turbulent spirit than a dozen severe blows. An important study of teachers, yea, the one that surpasses all others, is that of learning how to move aright the heart of a child. No teacher ever will or can become eminently successful, who does not make this a subject of daily examination.

The efficacy of our schools would be much increased were there a cordial coöperation of parents and teachers in the great work of education. Teachers are often too sensitive in regard to criticism and rebuffs, whether just or unjust, coming from parents. And parents frequently form hasty judgments of a teacher's course from the exaggerated and highly-colored statements of their children. No school can be conducted efficiently when there is a want of harmony and understanding between parents and teachers. The aim and purpose of education should be one, and they should act unitedly and with the utmost cordiality. All their intercourse should be kind, sympathetic and harmonious. Faithful teachers need sympathy as well as support in the performance of their arduous duties. None but those who have had experience in teaching, can appreciate their perplexities, the trials of patience, and their exhausting labors. There is no profession in which there is such a constant draft upon the physical and mental energies. Many, every year, are breaking down under their accumulated labors.

Parents are quite too prone to excuse themselves and to blame the teacher, whenever their children do not make that proficiency they expect. And if their classmates or companions are promoted, when their children are left behind, it is almost always attributed to favoritism or partiality; when, if they should examine into the case carefully they would find the unsuccessful scholars had not been so constant and regular in their attendance, or that they had received little assistance at home, or had not been attentive or diligent when at school. Instances of favoritism and partiality may possibly occur, whenever they can be clearly substantiated, the teacher should be rebuked without ceremony.

I would again urge upon the attention of the committee the necessity of making some provision for Grammar school scholars in the sixth and seventh wards. There will be, at the end of the next year, at least sixty scholars prepared for the Grammar school, for which there will be no seats, and this number will be increasing every year.

The whole number of pupils registered in our schools the past year is 7,392. The High school has now 366 pupils, which is a much larger number than has ever been admitted at any one time since its organization. In the Grammar schools there are 2,089. In the

Intermediate, 1,122, and 3,015 have been received into the P schools.

NOVEMBER 22, 1867.

To the School Committee of the City of Providence :

GENTLEMEN :—The important questions that are ever recurring at our quarterly meetings for consideration and discussion, have referred not only to the actual condition of our schools, but also to the means and agencies by which their character may yet be improved and their efficiency increased. When we look at what is aimed to be accomplished by the system of education so liberal and thorough as ours, and at the large expenditures which are devoted to this purpose, it is evident that great deliberation and mature wisdom are required in the consideration and decision of every subject intimately connected with the highest welfare of our schools. Nowhere are the fruits of a wise and careful legislation more manifest, than in rules and regulations adopted to give energy and force to a course of systematic instruction, and in devising the best modes and methods by which the youthful mind may be trained and disciplined for its great work.

In every code of laws of man's creation, however perfect, there will be defects to be remedied and improvements to be made. The law of continued progress is ever to be recognized as controlling human thought and action. And while the present and the future are to be enlightened by the collected wisdom and experience of the past, there are two extremes to be carefully avoided—a conservatism that impedes all change, and a radicalism that never regards anything as settled, but is constantly seeking for something new.

It may be as well to consider, if it be not within the province of the committee to attempt to remove, some of the causes that are exciting an unfavorable influence on our schools. Among these may be reckoned the spirit of the age, which is wholly unsuited to quiet thought and calm reflection. There is a feverish anxiety in the public mind. Nothing is abiding or firmly established. The foundations of the whole social fabric seem to be disturbed.

All the great principles of human action that have been hitherto regarded as true and immutable, are now being subjected to a severe ordeal. In every department of life there is an apparent change. The slow and sure profits of trade and the legitimate rewards of industry are wholly inadequate to satisfy the desires of a bounding ambition and the eagerness to become suddenly rich. Hence multitudes are turning to almost every species of speculation; and gambling, sanctioned by law and fashion, is fast becoming rife. Besides these, there are other influences which are exerting a still more powerful influence over the young man just entering upon the career of active life. The increasing cost of living, and the extravagant luxuries now

uced, render it almost impossible for one with limited means and moderate salary to maintain what is regarded a respectable position of respectability.

The present status of social life is bringing ruin upon thousands who have not the moral courage to brave the temptations that are leading them from the paths of virtue. The inexorable law of progress is set at naught. Success is no longer deemed dependent upon the energy and skill of human effort, but on some good fortune, or on what is termed mercantile shrewdness. The instructive lessons of the past seem to be altogether unheeded. There is no more significant truth upon the page of history, none of prophetic warning, as that when mental and physical labor are honored and degraded; then the decay of every manly and virtuous life begins.

Young men readily catch the spirit of the age, and are ever under its influence. The respect for authority and law is rapidly passing away. The school is no longer venerated as the depository of knowledge and wisdom. The period between childhood and manhood is becoming so short that it will be hardly perceptible; and parental authority, such as was common in a past age, will soon have to be reckoned, if not among the lost virtues, yet among the lost virtues.

Against such influences our schools have continually to struggle. There is an increasing indisposition for hard work. This is apparent in very many of our pupils, but also in some of our teachers. The most of those in charge of our schools are faithful, laborious, and eminently successful in their work, there are others who seem to get rid of all the labor they can. Such begin late and early, and have long recesses, and make no objection to long hours. But the short-comings of such are fully made manifest in the school room. There are a few others who are evidently trying to do all in their power. They are conscientious and faithful, but were not born to be teachers. They either have no force or are often impulsive, indiscreet, and without proper self-control. Whoever such seek some sphere more suited to their taste and capacity, the better it will be for themselves and for the schools.

It is fully aware that there is an impression in the minds of some that scholars are now pressed too hard, and that their health is impaired by excessive study. Such cases may exist, but they are exceedingly rare when compared with the large number attending our schools; and they would be fewer still, if their physical culture were not most culpably neglected. But so long as the plainest health is violated, and the minds of the pupils kept in a feverish excitement, when out of school, by improper amusements and the corrupting literature of the day, it would be almost a miracle if the human organism did not suffer.

It is unquestionably true that a large number of the older pupils, especially boys, do not study as much as they ought, and are not deriving the full benefit of the educational privileges so liberally pro-

vided. Hard study is becoming unfashionable, and is often the scapegoat for most of the ill health to which pupils are subjected.

It cannot be denied that the vigor of our youth, especially in the country, is gradually diminishing. This is more and more apparent every year. They are losing their vital force and energy, and becoming less and less capable of great efforts. The true cause of this may be traced not to our schools, but to neglect of that bodily training which is so essential to firm health.

The recent introduction of athletic sports, such as boating, skating, and ball playing, are increasing the evils instead of remedying them. They are often carried to such excess under the excitement of competition, and there is such a pressure upon the human frame, that the delicate organism is strained to its utmost, and irreparable injuries, and not unfrequently premature death, are the consequences. Besides these there are moral evils, which are not less to be dreaded, that attend upon the exciting contest which are to decide the class superiority. Amusements and sports of some kind should form an important part of the education of the young, but they should be of such a nature as not to be destructive either to health or morals.

There are defects in the mode of teaching in some of our schools that should be at once corrected. Children are not taught, not only *what* ought to be, *how* to study and learn their lessons. They have to grope their way in doubt and difficulty, and learn by painful experience, if they learn at all, what a skillful teacher might have explained in a very few words. Most pupils need particular instruction at the beginning of a new study, as to the best method to be pursued. They often require to have each step indicated, for a while at least, in order that they may clearly understand what they are studying, and are not rest satisfied with mere verbal knowledge. All difficult words and technical terms should be so explained that their meaning may be readily apprehended.

Questions are sometimes given out near the close of the school day to be solved at home, in a particular way, and if the particular method is not observed, the pupil loses rank and standing when he recites his lesson in his class. This practice should be abandoned. And every lesson that needs illustration should be learned in the school-room, in the presence of the teacher, who is appointed not only to hear the recitations, but to make the studies intelligible to his pupils.

Our evening schools have commenced under the most favorable auspices and with the most flattering prospects of success. More than twelve hundred scholars have been admitted, and new applications are made every night. The class of pupils attending these schools are a most deserving class, and have a strong claim upon the sympathy of the community. It is only necessary to visit these schools to become convinced of the immeasurable good they are accomplishing.

The teachers of sewing have been pursuing their work with diligence and with remarkable success. The interest in this class

of instruction continues to increase every term. More than six hundred young girls are now receiving instruction in the use of the needle, and very many of them for the first time. Many benevolent persons manifest a deep interest in this work, and have rendered the teachers important aid by their valuable contributions. May their example stimulate others to go and do likewise. There have been registered in our schools the past term the names of 3,388 pupils. There have been admitted to the High school, 333. In the six Grammar schools, 1,940 have been received; in twenty-four Intermediate, 1,740; in twenty-four Primary, 3,374.

FEBRUARY 14, 1868.

of the School Committee of the City of Providence:

GENTLEMEN:—In my last report I referred to some of the obstacles we had to encounter in our efforts to elevate our schools to the highest standard of excellence. I now propose to consider some of the means and agencies that may be wisely employed to increase their efficiency and to give them greater power to accomplish their work.

The first requisite to secure a good school is skillful and experienced teachers. This is so evident as not to need any discussion or argument. Without these the most perfect system of classification and management that the collected wisdom and experience of educators can devise, and the most commodious houses, provided with every facility for imparting instruction, will be of little avail. The teacher governs the school, and gives it its character, whatever it may be. It is true that he may be aided materially by the active coöperation of parents, and by the advice of those who are appointed to superintend and examine his work; but after all, it is the teachers we are to look to for results. If they are inefficient, incompetent, or deficient in that practical knowledge which is so essential to success, we shall have but ordinary schools.

The most perfect machinery will accomplish nothing unless there be intelligence and skill to direct its motive power. This is well understood and adopted as a basis of action by those who would be successful in the affairs of life. The manufacturer would be sure to put his costly materials into unskillful and unpractised hands, the merchant would soon become bankrupt who should entrust important transactions to a clerk who had only a limited and theoretical knowledge of accounts. But the responsible office of a teacher whose duty is to develop and instruct the young mind—to bring out its latent power—to give it strength and beauty, and to direct it in the pursuit of all that is great and good, is often filled by persons who have no special preparation. They may have all the literary qualifications that can be desired, and yet, unless they have in

their minds the true ideal of what a school ought to be, and the precise means and methods to be adopted to make it such, they will either a partial or a total failure.

Under our present system of supplying vacancies that occur in schools, from four to five hundred children are every year placed under the charge of inexperienced and unpractised teachers, who are experimented upon, most of whom have to learn their profession as they begin to practice it. When they assume these very responsible trusts, they have but little knowledge of teaching as an art, except such notions as they may have imbibed from their instructors. It is in this way that the most absurd practices are perpetuated from year to year. And the mistakes and blunders, both in teaching and discipline, often committed through ignorance, are irreparable, and in no small degree the whole future character of the pupils. A large number is by no means small, to those who look back on their school days with the deepest regret, that their education was so neglected. Many, very many, never cease to lament till the end of the day, the deficiencies of instruction or the injudicious discipline which they were subjected when at school. It is by no means an unusual case that a child acquires such a dislike for some particular study on account of its being improperly taught, as not to be able to overcome it during his whole life. And who can tell how many have been repulsed from the school, and left to grow up in ignorance and stupidity that might have been saved had there been such magnetic attraction and power in the school-room as there might have been.

The difference between teachers who enter upon their profession with a due sense of their responsibilities and with a thorough knowledge and preparation for their arduous work, and those who see the office for a temporary livelihood, to be *endured* till something better offers, can hardly be appreciated except by those who are familiar with the two classes. The highest aim of one class is to finish in as little time as possible how much can be accomplished in a given time, while the other is quite satisfied with the least effort that will secure to them their position. In the one the school session is too short to finish all they have to be glad to do, while the others would and sometimes do shorten the session, at both ends, and leave a long interval in the middle. There is also as great a diversity in the modes of teaching and discipline in these two classes, as there is in the spirit that presides over the school. The one makes the structure and constitution of the human mind the daily study that they may become familiar with the different faculties and temperaments and dispositions and capacities of children, and adopts true methods by which they may be developed in complete harmony. Their instruction and discipline are adapted to individual cases. The other, to save time and patience, adopts a summary method of dealing with all cases of difficulty, and through fear of being accused of partiality, they make no exceptions, but enforce upon all alike, the same rigid rules. And, like old Doctor Sangrado, who had but one

tion, that of blood-letting for all diseases, they have but one remedy for all cases of disobedience.

It must be evident to all who are interested in the great cause of popular education, that an efficient Normal school is now imperatively demanded, not only for the city but for the State. And until it may be deemed advisable or practical to establish such an institution, I would recommend that a class be formed of those who wish to become candidates for teachers, and also of those who have been recently appointed without much experience, that they may receive special instruction in the duties of their profession. Unless some arrangements of this kind shall be made, we shall continue to have, from year to year, the same striking contrast between our best and our poorest schools. Were all candidates for teachers required before their appointment to be thoroughly instructed in their particular duties, as to what they should aim at, and what they should avoid, and to spend a sufficient term in our best schools, to become familiar with the whole routine of study and discipline; and in addition to be required to teach in the presence of judges competent to decide upon these qualifications, the cases of failure would be very rare in comparison with what they are at present.

When teachers are once appointed to a situation it is very difficult to remove them, even when they are utterly unsuccessful. It is seldom if ever done by the committee without their being accused of partiality or personal malice, and without incurring the odium of all who are interested. Teachers who have not a high standard of excellence are not willing to admit that their schools are not among the best.

And the sympathy of the community is transferred from the large number of children whose precious time is often worse than wasted, to an individual teacher who is believed to be the victim of unjust persecution.

The examination of candidates for teachers, as at present conducted, is wholly inadequate and is simply a mere form. After pupils have passed through all our schools and have been examined four times a year for eight or ten years, and have received a diploma from the Normal school, it is absurd to suppose that they are deficient in knowledge to teach in our lower grade of schools. There has not been a single instance brought to my notice, of failure from want of sufficient literary qualifications. The best scholars sometimes make the best teachers. What we want to ascertain is, whether the candidates have an aptness to teach, tact and practical skill, and whether they have that vital power that must be both seen and felt in the school-room. Without these, every other qualification is of but little value.

The demand for additional school accommodation, in the fourth and seventh wards, is now very pressing. There are now more than twenty scholars fitted for Grammar schools for which there are no seats. A year ago I called the attention of the committee to the necessity of providing for this emergency. The houses on Fountain

and Bridgman streets are now crowded to excess. At the increase the last six months, there will be at least, the next winter more than one hundred and twenty pupils without suitable accommodations. We have been obliged to crowd two Intermediate schools into one to accommodate a grammar class, and the class in Sabine Intermediate, which was fully prepared for the Grammar school, has been compelled to remain in the same room with the Intermediate.

The evening schools have been quite as successful as in former years. Six schools were opened—three on the west side and three on the east—and more than fifteen hundred pupils have been instructed in the elementary branches of education, with the most gratifying results.

The sewing schools have been increasing in interest and usefulness. There is no work of charity in which the good fruits are more manifest, and by which such substantial and permanent benefits are conferred.

The whole number of scholars registered the past term is 2,981. The High school has received 304; the Grammar schools received 2,337; the Intermediate, 1,908; and the Primary schools, 2,981.

MAY 8, 1863.

To the School Committee of the City of Providence :

GENTLEMEN : It is made the duty of the Superintendent to attend at each regular meeting of the committee, not only the number of pupils attending the several schools and the results of his former examinations, but also to communicate such other information as may be required, and to submit such plans for the improvement of the same, as he may deem proper.

The various topics relating to the department of education have been so often and so thoroughly discussed in lectures, periodic reports, that it will be hardly possible, even if it were desirable, to present on these subjects anything new or original.

The paramount subject of inquiry is, what is constantly to be done, and what is to be avoided. This should at all times be considered by those whose duty it is to advance the best interests of our schools.

There are ignorant and conceited empirics in all trades and professions, and in none are they more numerous than in the profession of a teacher. It is a very common thing to notice that the less practical knowledge one has of any subject, the more confident and pertinacious he is in asserting and defending his opinions.

The history of the processes of education and the various methods of imparting instruction, from the earliest times, afford a striking illustration of this truth. The most absurd and incongruous theories have been propounded and advocated with the most earnest zeal and confidence. The public mind has often been startled by the pre-

eries of some ambitious Kelper or Newton, which were to so
e the entire methods of teaching as to make intellectual giants
ery short time, and that, too, without vigorous mental effort. The
ad to knowledge was to be abandoned as too difficult and too
and requiring too much labor, and a new path more direct was
opened, adorned with flowers that are ever so increasing in
nce and beauty, that the young traveller is borne along with
scious rapidity.

a progressive age all sorts of speculations on all subjects are to
ected. There are some who are entirely wedded to the past,
ave but little regard for anything that is not old and venerable
antiquity, and who have the most implicit faith in that wisdom
comes from hoary heads that have long since reposed in dust.
others are ever seeking for something new, and are ready and
to embrace every novelty without examining from whence it
or the foundation on which it rests. Change and progress are
led by them as synonymous terms. And there are but few if
uths so well established and so immutable that they are not
ed to question.

h of these extremes in education are ever to be guarded against.
via media " is not only the safest but also the easiest. As soon
new principle or truth has been tested by careful observation
xperiment it should be adopted; but immature and untried plans
genious theories, however plausible, that have only the weight
velty to recommend them, should be discarded. The divine
tion, "to prove all things and to hold fast that which is good,"
universal application.

nature, all physical force acts in one direction, and it is by the
adjustment of countervailing forces that perfect harmony is
d. There is the same law of mind, both in its moral and its
ctual developments. Mental energy of every description must
gulated and evenly balanced by a centripetal as well as by a
fugal force, or confusion and chaos will inevitably ensue.

s almost universally true that inexperienced teachers depend too
on the memories of their pupils. They begin early to cram
verburden them with words without ideas. And if these are
ed with accuracy and fluency, it passes for knowledge. This
most serious mistake, and cannot be too often nor too emphatically
nmed. To avoid this error, many have gone to the opposite
ne. They ignore almost entirely that faculty of the mind
olds and keeps for future use, all the treasures of knowledge.
rincipal aim of such teachers seem to be, not to develop all the
ies of their pupils in complete harmony and to invigorate their
h by exercises wisely adapted to their strength, but rather to
e in their minds, through the organs of sense, pleasurable emo-

The inevitable tendency of this favorite theory is to dwarf
inds of children by withholding from them the proper aliment

of strength, and to convert our school-rooms into a kind of intellectual toy-shops.

It is undoubtedly true that teachers should begin early to cultivate and improve the memories of their scholars, and this should be continued through the whole period of instruction. At the same time there should be a wise discrimination in selecting what the mind should hold as a sacred treasure, that it may not be filled with worthless chaff. And this should be presented in such exact and definite manner and should, through the aid of the senses, excite such clear and definite conceptions, that it can be inwrought into the very texture of the mind itself.

Success in some studies depends mainly upon the vigorous exercise of the memory. This is particularly true of spelling. Children when young can learn to spell, not only as fast, but even faster with less knowledge of the meaning of the words than they can with more. It has been demonstrated beyond all question. But after the first principles are learned, they should associate the meaning and the sound of a word with its spelling. Had each sound in the language the same representation, or did each letter have the same sound, there would be no difficulty in spelling correctly. When children could read they could spell. Now the great obstacle to correct spelling consists in the fact that various letters and their different combinations are employed to represent the same sound. These are simple facts for the memory and cannot be made clearer by any explanation whatever. They should be treasured up by repetition, and they can be in no other manner. All attempts to aid the pupil by silent letters or notation marks, or by presenting before them visible objects, tend only to produce confusion.

The quality of knowledge is ever to be preferred to quantity. Whatever is attempted should be learned thoroughly. We are prone to lose sight of the practical application of what is taught in school. Beautiful penmanship and familiarity with the varied uses of business, with an ability to use language correctly and gracefully in the intercourse of life, constitute the chief excellence of a school. To accomplish this should be our highest aim.

It may be proper for me to allude again to the fact that there are frequent complaints made against our schools of an entirely opposite character. Some, and by far the largest number, think that the pupils do not advance fast enough, that they have too short lessons, that there is too much reviewing, and that much valuable time is wasted. While others seem to be equally confident that too much is required both in school and out, and that the health of the scholars is often impaired by excessive study. There are no doubt instances in which both of these complaints have foundation in truth. The most perfect system that can be devised will have defects to be remedied as they shall appear. This is inevitable, and will be so long as we are under the necessity of appointing to the charge of many of our schools, teachers without any special preparation for their work, and without any experience either in teaching or governing, and very

but maturity of judgment. What else can be expected under circumstances but there will be occasionally mistakes and failures.

It would be almost a miracle if it were not so. When the time shall come that no teacher can enter upon the responsibilities of his profession without a long and thorough preparation for his work, we may with some confidence expect that the blunders and misdeeds, both in teaching and governing, will seldom occur. Until then the most careful vigilance and supervision will be requisite to supply the deficiencies that now exist.

There would, I think, be far less disposition to find fault were parents to make themselves more familiar with the rules and regulations of our schools and the reasons for their adoption. It must be admitted, however, all that as far as possible, our school system should be adapted to the wants and wishes of those most deeply interested; and the greatest good of the greatest number should be the constant aim of those who have any responsibility in their management.

It is difficult to imagine how our present system, under existing circumstances, can be improved or made more satisfactory. When a teacher errs through inexperience or hasty judgment, if parents will communicate the facts, the errors will be promptly corrected. Pupils do not advance as fast as they ought, their lessons will be repeated, increased or they will be most cheerfully promoted to a higher grade if found qualified on examination. And also when too much is required and their health appears to suffer from excessive study, all that is necessary is, that it be made known, and the remedy will be promptly applied. There is such a diversity of talents and capacities among the scholars attending our schools, such a marked difference in mental strength and vigor and in the influences with which they are surrounded, that it is often impossible for any teacher to decide wisely how much and also how little each pupil ought to do, without frequent confidential interviews with their parents. And, in addition to their school duties, very many scholars attend to music and drawing and singing, and spend many of their evenings till a late hour in social gatherings, and read all the exciting stories they can obtain. This, by itself, is thought to be a kind of relaxation; if so, it is a relaxation that wears out the brain and enfeebles the whole nervous system. Pupils need calm and undisturbed rest and a good deal of it. Nature demands it, and those who neglect or refuse to obey this natural law, will sooner or later be obliged to pay the penalty.

The school-house on Thayer street has now been occupied since the first of January, I can speak with confidence of its adaptedness for school purposes. The school has been visited by a large number of persons, who have spoken in terms of high commendation, particularly in regard to the lighting and the ventilation. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best ventilated building of any description I have ever seen. It is as nearly perfect as it is possible to make it. There is no necessity ever to open the windows or doors at any time, either to admit pure air or to expel that which is not

pure. This is the testimony of the teachers, and of all who have thoroughly examined its construction. After a session of two hours or more, with fifty scholars in a room, there is no perceptible difference in the quality of the air in the rooms and out. This is the most satisfactory result in regard to ventilation that has hitherto been attained.

The importance of having pure air to breathe at all times and in all places, cannot be over-estimated. It has been too long and so sadly neglected. Much of the lack of vigor, feeble health and serious sickness, may be justly ascribed to this cause. This is the opinion of many of our most eminent physicians. Not only our school-rooms but dwelling-houses, churches and public halls, where large numbers assemble, are lamentably deficient in proper ventilation. There is a very prevalent and mistaken notion in regard to the quantity of air which is required for each individual. According to the statements of Dr. Reid, who conducted the experiments in the House of Parliament, sixty cubic feet of fresh air was deemed necessary for a crowded room for each person, to keep the air in all its freshness and purity.

This was the conclusion at which he arrived, after having spent much connection with others, between two and three millions of dollars in experiments. Now, if we allow only one-sixth of this amount, or ten cubic feet a minute for each pupil, in a room of fifty scholars, five hundred cubic feet will be needed every minute. And in order to secure this, there must be some means by which this amount of vitiated air can be expelled and the same quantity let or forced in to supply its place. This will require an opening of five square feet with a current passing through it at a velocity of one hundred feet a minute. And if this opening be partially obstructed, or the current be at a less velocity, its size must be proportionably increased. It is evident that some force must be applied to cause the air to pass through these apertures. Various contrivances have been invented to accomplish this purpose. These have usually been placed on the top of the ventiduct; and when there is wind sufficient to produce suction they are partially successful; but at other times they are utterly useless. The most sure and certain way is to raise the temperature of the ventiduct by the application of heat. This can be effected either by a steam radiator, or by running a smoke flue through it, or by means of a small stove placed at the bottom. Two conditions are absolutely necessary to success. The temperature must be several degrees higher in the ventiduct than that in the room, and there must be sufficient space to carry off the foul air. In a room thirty feet square and ten feet in height, containing ten thousand cubic feet, there should be two openings, one at the top and one at the bottom, each of which should be at least two feet by three. It is quite a common error to suppose that there is less purity in the lower strata than in the upper. It has been ascertained by the most eminent chemists, by repeated experiments, that the respired air, as it con-

tion of nitrogen and moisture, and is of a higher temperature, rises at once to the upper part of the room; so that by drawing off the lower strata this will descend to be breathed over again with all noxious gases. The practice of making flues in the outer walls with small openings into the room, is utterly useless for the purpose of ventilation. The air in these flues is usually damp and cold, and the current is more frequently downwards than upwards.

One of the most common expedients resorted to when there are not other means to secure pure air is to open wide the windows and to let cold draughts to fall upon the heads of the pupils. This is inadvisable in the extreme, and cannot be too emphatically condemned. It is the primary cause of much serious sickness that not infrequently proves fatal. Whenever a window is raised or lowered more than one or two inches, to admit a cold current of air, the pupils leave their seats and move around the room till it is closed.

The whole subject of ventilation is really too important to be passed lightly. There are few sanitary measures more intimately connected with the health of a city. Many there are who would shudder at the thought of taking any impurity or poison in their food, who almost hourly take into their lungs air that has been breathed over and over, and completely saturated with the most noxious and the foulest gases. I am quite confident that very much of the ill-health often ascribed to hard study is, in part at least, owing to this cause. The limits of my report will not permit a full discussion of this subject.

I am happy to report that the general condition of our schools is as good as at any former period. In some respects there has been a decided improvement. Most of our teachers have taken a course of instruction in reading and elocution of Miss LeRow, of Boston, the results of which may already be seen in quite a number of our schools. The attention of the committee is particularly directed to the subject of citizenship and elocution. Some special efforts are required to attain the standard of excellence in these two important branches of education.

The evening schools have, for the season, finished their important work. The full and able report of the chairman of these schools will be given in any detailed account from me unnecessary. The sewing societies continue as prosperous as ever, and are affording the means for the most practical and necessary instruction to a large class of the female children.

The whole number of pupils registered the past term is 7,478. There have been received into the High school; 2,207 into the several primary schools; 1,816 into the Intermediate, and 2,953 into the Normal schools.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

DANIEL LEACH,
Superintendent of Public Schools.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EVENING SCHOOLS.

To the School Committee of Providence :

The undersigned, in behalf of the standing committee on evening schools, respectfully presents the following brief report :

The committee on the 16th of October last, held a meeting at the office of the superintendent, voted to establish six evening schools in the most convenient localities of the city, adopted some general principles for their guidance, appointed sub-committees, and recommended in accordance with the regulations and by-laws, the names of suitable persons to be appointed as principals and assistants, by the committee on qualifications.

The schools were commenced on Monday, November 4, 1867, and with a single exception, were continued twenty weeks, closing Friday evening, March 20, 1868. The colored school on Meeting street closed a week earlier. During these twenty weeks there have been registered in all the schools the names of 1,296 boys twelve years of age and upwards, and 406 girls, making a total of 1,702. In the summary are included the names of not a few persons of more advanced years, who have thus endeavored to secure the elementary education which was denied them in their early youth.

The average attendance of the pupils, including all weathers, has been 581, or a little more than one-third of their entire number. This may seem at first a small average, but it must be remembered that, in schools of this character, one pupil attends school one night and another the next, and that during the holidays, especially, large numbers are unable to attend school at all. During the first eight weeks of the term the average attendance was 755 ; while towards the close there was a marked decrease, many being obliged to leave with the opening Spring, to seek employment of various kinds.

The teachers have been devoted to their work, and faithful in the discharge of their duties. With a single exception they have not in former years, been selected from those already employed in day schools. Good order and discipline have been generally maintained. Two of the principals and fourteen of the male assistants are students in the University, all of whom have had more or less experience in the instruction of youth.

schools, it is believed, have as a whole been entirely successful, much good has undoubtedly been accomplished by this wise and judicious method of expending a portion of the public funds. The compensation, it may be added, has been allowed, viz.: for the principals, ten dollars per week, and for the assistants, five dollars.

The following are the schools which have been established, with the location and attendance of the pupils, and the names of the principals and their assistants. Some of the latter, it should perhaps be mentioned, have been taught only a few weeks, while others taught for a longer period, or during the entire term. As a general rule one teacher has been employed for every twenty or twenty-five pupils, it having been found by past experience, impossible to classify and arrange to any advantage the miscellaneous pupils of an evening school, like the graded schools of our Primary, Intermediate and Grammar schools.

MEETING STREET SCHOOL (COLORED.)

Principal—Augustus Linfield.	Number of boys registered—111.
Assistant—Charles D. Wiggin.	“ girls “ — 53.
Assistant—William T. Richmond.	“ “ “ — 54.
Assistant—J. Anna Bostwick.	Total, 164.
Assistant—M. A. J. Nichols.	Average attendance through the term, fifty-two.
	Sub-committee—Reuben A. Guild.

MEETING STREET SCHOOL (INFANTRY ARMORY.)

Principal—William E. Bowen.	Assistant—Georgiana M. Hall.
Assistant—John M. English.	Number of boys registered—367.
Assistant—George Gower.	“ girls “ — 87.
Assistant—Charles H. Smart.	“ “ “ — 87.
Assistant—Newell T. Dutton.	Total, 454.
Assistant—Elisha S. Andrews.	Average attendance through the term, one hundred and twenty-five.
Assistant—Frederick Gower.	Sub-committee—Henry H. Burrington.
Assistant—Mary E. Anthony.	Sub-committee—Howard W. King.
Assistant—Mattie G. Stevens.	
Assistant—Anna Brown.	

SOUTH MAIN STREET SCHOOL (PIONEER HALL.)

Principal—Alvin C. Robbins.	Number of boys registered—210.
Assistant—John C. Hopkins.	“ girls “ — 60.
Assistant—Henry W. Allen.	“ “ “ — 60.
Assistant—James H. Arthur.	Total, 270.
Assistant—Emma Herrick.	Average attendance through the term, one hundred and seven.
Assistant—Mattie W. Hunt.	Sub-committee—Seth Padelford.
Assistant—Mary R. Kelly.	Sub-committee—Samuel Allen.
Assistant—Anna Allin.	
Assistant—Sarah A. Allen.	

RICHMOND STREET SCHOOL (NEW WARD ROOM.)

Principal—Stephen Essex.	Assistant—Marion Hamilton.
Assistant—Thomas G. Field.	Number of boys registered—266.
Assistant—Elisha F. Fales.	“ girls “ — 119.
Assistant—Alonzo Williams.	“ “ “ — 119.
Assistant—Anna Essex.	Total, 376.

Assistant—Abby Harvey.
 Assistant—Susan C. Tweed.
 Assistant—Celia A. King.

Average attendance through
 one hundred and twenty-six.
 Sub-committee—George W. L.

HARRISON STREET SCHOOL (NEW WARD ROOM)

Principal—Isaac R. Wheelock.
 Assistant—James O. Bullock.
 Assistant—Flora M. Banning.
 Assistant—Nellie Branch.
 Assistant—Rosalie Hutchins.
 Assistant—Emma Dunbar.

Number of boys registered—240
 " girls " — 59
 Total, 299
 Average attendance through
 one hundred and six.
 Sub-committee—William S. J.

POTTER'S AVENUE SCHOOL (VESTRY OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH)

Principal—Ely H. Howard.
 Assistant—Phebe A. Cutting.
 Assistant—Sarah Tourtelotte.
 Assistant—Sarah M. Cole.

Number of boys registered—112
 " girls " — 28
 Total, 140
 Average attendance through
 sixty-five.
 Sub-committee—William C. S.

In behalf of the standing committee on evening schools.

REUBEN A. GUILD, *Ch.*

Providence, April 6, 1868.

DEDICATION

OF THE

SCHOOL HOUSE ON CHARLES FIELD STREET.

A beautiful school house on the corner of Charles Field and
r streets, for the accommodation of the Grammar schools of the
and third wards, was formally dedicated with appropriate
ses on Thursday morning. The spacious hall in the upper por-
f the building was completely filled. There was present His
the Mayor, the members of the Board of Aldermen, Common
il, School Committee, and representatives of all departments of
ty Government. On the left of the platform were seated some
eds of children, selected from the Arnold street, Prospect street
enefit street Grammar schools, who sang the pieces announced
programme, under the direction of Mr. Henry C. Carter,
al teacher of music in the public schools.
er an appropriate chant by the children, the keys of the school
were presented to His Honor Mayor Doyle by Alderman
shall, chairman of the Building Committee, who made the
ing address :

SPEECH OF ALDERMAN COGGESHALL.

Mayor : The school accommodations of the second and third
have for many years been inadequate to the wants of the
of those districts, but owing to the demands on the city treasury
of the war, no means were taken to supply the deficiency. In
1865, the school committee presented plans to the city council
were adopted, and a resolution passed directing a special com-
, consisting of Messrs. Sweet, Harris, Thomas, and myself, of
city council, and Alderman Barker, together with Messrs.
l and Padelford, of the school committee, to sell the properties
ospect, Transit and Meeting streets, and to purchase a lot, and
a building for the use of the Primary and Intermediate school of
cond ward, and to provide a lot and erect thereon a house for

the united Grammar schools of the second and third wards first has been done and is ready for use. The second we assembled to dedicate.

When finished it was proposed to add a third story and ha building on Prospect street, and to erect a new house on street, but as so great changes were required in this, together entire new furniture and heating apparatus, and as neither was convenient for the pupils, it was concluded that no more would be taken from the treasury by the plans proposed, while would be a saving of \$3,000 per annum in the current expense the schools. The properties were sold at fair prices, excepting on Meeting street, which being a conditional gift to the city could not be alienated. The committee employed as architect, Stone, Esq., who had designed the plans submitted, and advertised for proposals for the work, but as the prices asked were so high was decided to erect the building by the day, contracting for special parts of the work as might seem advisable. Your committee are convinced of the wisdom of their decision. They employed Ray Spink to superintend the construction of the building, purchase the necessary material, under the advice of the committee and would here testify to the judgment and care with which he performed this duty. They would also thank Mr. Stone for his uniform kindness and courtesy towards the members of the committee even where they differed from him in matters of expediency or cost. They would also express their sense of obligations to Mr. Leavelle, able superintendent of public schools, and to the Hon. Seth Parker for the great time and attention that they have devoted to this matter. Under their direction all special contracts have been made and the committee have had great confidence in their discretion and judgment. I regret that I cannot give you the exact cost of these two buildings. This work is not completed, but the amount taken from the treasury over and above the amount received from the sale of the old buildings will be about \$60,000. The cost of this building will be about \$30,000. The committee believe that they have erected a building eminently adapted to the uses for which it was designed. It contains twenty-two rooms, seating six hundred and seventy-two pupils, and this is a fine hall. They have labored to make it safe convenient and pleasant. They have provided it with all things necessary for either teaching or pupils. Special attention has been given to ventilation, arrangement of the light, and to the comfortable sittings of the pupils. During the progress of its erection it has been visited by many persons interested in education, from nearly twenty cities, and while they admit that they have expended far larger sums of money on other school buildings, they know of none which equals this in its complete finish. The exterior has just the same ornamentation as proposed by the architect in the drawings presented to the city council. The work is plain, and neat, and substantial; the doors only are the exception. These were made tasteful at no additional cost. But will

be ornamented ever with its faithful and earnest teachers, and carefully train those who are to go out, into true and good men and women, and who in turn will adorn the communities in which they live? Are not these more beautiful ornaments than any the skill of the architect can design, or the cunning hand of the sculptor can fashion. It has been said that this is too good a building for its purposes; this remark might apply if the system of public schools was an experiment. But they will endure as long as freedom, as long as civil and religious liberty, remain within our borders.

It is too late to advocate this system, and it demands nothing more than the hands of the people. Dr. Beecher, years since, tersely said "that *uneducated* was *educated* vice." This covers the moral and economical question. But there is a benevolent desire in the people of this city, that the humblest and poorest child should receive, at the expense, such education as will fit it for the ordinary avocations of life. It will endure long after all who are now assembled here have passed away forever, and this structure, strong and durable as it seems, shall have crumbled into dust.

Mayor: I present to you these keys. There have been many monuments added to the city since you have been its chief executive. God has, I trust, in reserve for you, many years of a useful life. May we not hope, that in those future years you will look with pride and pleasure to this building as having been erected during your administration.

Honorable Mayor Doyle made an appropriate response, and in doing so delivered the keys of the building to the Rev. Daniel C. Sullivan, Superintendent of Public Schools.

SPEECH OF MAYOR DOYLE.

Chairman: In behalf of the city, I accept with much satisfaction the keys of this elegant and spacious building. I congratulate you, sir, and the gentlemen of the committee associated with you, upon superintending its erection, upon the successful completion of this work. I congratulate the citizens of the second and third wards, and of the city generally, that the city government has erected so fine a structure for the free education of their children. It marks a new era in the style of building for our Grammar School, and is as far superior to those now in use as they were in the style of the buildings in which our fathers were educated. Go with me a moment, sir, and contrast the old brick school-house on the corner of the street, the last one of the houses first erected for the schools in this town of Providence, and which some of our older and wiser citizens still boast of as their *alma mater*, and contrast it with the building in which we are assembled to-day; and great as the contrast is, it is no greater than the difference between the free schools of the present and those of the former period.

You have well said, sir, that of all the improvements made in the city by the city council during my term of service, and which I had the honor to approve, I should thus far point with the most to this building as the greatest, and as the one from which our city would derive the greatest return. As a representative of the common school, I have ever felt a deep interest in whatever relates to the cause of free education; and as a member of the city government have advocated a liberal policy towards this most important department of the municipality.

You have spoken, sir, of the cost of this building, which some persons have deemed to be too large an expenditure for such a purpose; but when we consider the results here produced and the increased cost of labor and materials, and compare these with those of the Bridgham school, we shall find, I think, that there has been no extravagance in the erection of this house.

It is true that we are to erect another building for a similar purpose, as we shall have to do in the north-western portion of the city within a very short period. While the general features of this building, as regards the arrangements of its rooms, its staircases, entries, and of ventilation and other matters, would be copied, a considerable saving might be effected in some other respects, and an equal structure built, while this saving would result from details over which your committee had no control; and permit me here to say, that I do not believe any public building has been heretofore erected in this city, with perhaps a single exception, (Dexter Asylum,) which has received so careful supervision in all particulars from the committee in charge as this one. It has required a great amount of labor and return for which is to be derived from the satisfaction, that the property destroyed by accident, from this building is to go forth for many generations to come, those who will bless its founders.

We are apt to estimate everything by its cost, and I cannot but feel that the children who are to be instructed here, will prize highly the advantages they enjoy; that this house will, of itself, teach them the great value of the common school; that as they grow up here and see what has been provided for their free education, they will value it the more, and will easily be impressed with the fact that the education of the people is the best guarantee of civil and religious liberty,—that principle upon which our little State was founded.

And now, sir, in behalf of the city, I thank yourself and your committee for your faithful labors.

Mr. Superintendent, as the executive officer of the school committee, I deliver to you these keys, and with them the custody and care of this edifice. I know, sir, the deep interest you have taken in its erection, and I know also, that to you is due the commendation of its admirable interior arrangements. The valuable experience acquired by you in former years, our city now enjoys in all its fruits; and saying that this house is second to none in the country for the excellence of its arrangements, those features most needed in school

we pronounce the verdict of all persons interested in the cause of education, who have seen its plan. Not alone in this building has experience been of value to our city, but in various ways the lessons introduced by you into our system of education, have prospered, and will, long after you have passed away, continue to produce the most beneficial results. I congratulate you, sir, that the plans proposed by you for this building have been so fully carried out, and I trust you may long enjoy the satisfaction produced thereby.

Mr. Leach having received the keys, responded as follows :

ADDRESS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Mayor : It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that I receive from your hands the keys of this fine building, now to be dedicated to the cause of popular education. Our grateful acknowledgments are justly due to you, sir, and to the city council, for your liberality in erecting this costly edifice. It is a fitting expression of the appreciation of the inestimable value of the public schools. And I congratulate the city of Providence, and more especially of this section of the city, in having the most commodious, the best ventilated, and best lighted school-house in New England. There is nothing to be desired, either to promote the comfort of the pupils, or that can be accomplished by greater facilities for instruction.

And now it will in a great measure depend upon the parents of the children who shall assemble within these walls, to decide what shall be the future character and history of this school. Shall it have a name that shall stand unrivalled among similar institutions in our land? Shall it be a fountain of blessings that shall flow forth on every side, to purify and make glad the barren places of the earth? It is for you to say. Estimate rightly your duties and responsibilities. The power of all that is good and great is in the people. And if the power is dormant, instead of being brought out into active energy, but can be accomplished.

The guardians of this school, those who are to watch over its interests, are to be selected by you. Choose none but those whose hearts are devoted to the noble work. Let not sectarian strife or party dissensions distract your councils or divide your efforts. The cause of education embraces all sects and all parties but should never be controlled by any. Remember that ignorance and vice are twin sisters, ever stalking the earth, and everywhere marring its beauty, and poverty and misery follow in their train. To banish them from the earth is the noblest work of man. Let, then, our public schools be very dear to your heart. Cherish them, increase their efficiency by every means in your power. Support them liberally, generously, as the main source of individual prosperity; as promotive of the high-welfare of a people, and the only palladium of our liberties. And when your life's work is done and its duties over, the richest legacy a par-

ent can leave his children, and the only one of which he can tain that it will prove a blessing and not a curse, is the men- moral culture, for the promotion of which this beautiful build- been erected.

And those who are to have the special charge of this sch- welcome to this important field of labor. Every needed fa- here furnished you. And as you have a model house, adorned beauty and taste, we shall expect a model school; and from long-tried and successful services, we have the full assurance shall not be disappointed. I have only one word of coun- your instructions be exact and thorough; teach your pupils clearly, to think accurately, and to reason correctly; avoid common error of crowding the minds of children with technical and words without meaning, the mere husks of knowledge—b- them living ideas, the only elements of intellectual growth. seek to make study attractive and inviting. Smooth the paths of learning; throw around them every charm your own- ation can suggest. Unfold to them the book of nature, so- divine truth, written on every sunbeam and every flower. C- them the fountains of knowledge, beautiful and inexhaustible- rivers of Paradise.

In your discipline be firm, but mild, without prejudice and partiality, ever exhibiting the kindness and compassion of a rather than the sternness of a judge, relying more on the power of attraction than upon the compulsion of a slavish fear- are not to be regarded as rigorous taskmasters, exacting ob- with the uplifted rod, but as faithful shepards ever caring for flocks, and leading them beside the still waters.

In conclusion, I would say, we have great confidence in- ting this school into your hands.

After the address by Mr. Leach, a prayer was made by t- Mr. Vose of the Beneficent Congregational Church.

The following dedicatory hymn was then sung by the- choir.

Lord of Life and Light and Glory,
From Thy throne on high descend;
Deign to hear our supplication
While to thee our prayers we send;
Bless this school and bless its founders,
Watch and guard them to the end.

To this temple where we call The,
Come, O Lord of Hosts, to-day;
With thy wonted loving-kindness
Hear Thy servants as they pray;
And Thy fullest benediction
Shed within its walls alway.

Here vouchsafe to all Thy servants
What they ask of Thee to gain;

What they gain from Thee forever
 With the Blessed to retain;
 And hereafter in Thy glory
 Evermore with Thee to reign.

Professor George I. Chace, acting President of Brown University, when introduced, and made the following address:

ADDRESS OF PROF. CHACE.

Mayor, Gentlemen of the City Council, Members of the School Committee, and Fellow-Citizens:—It affords me much pleasure to be to-day, and to have part in the exercises by which this noble building, uniting to whatever can please the eye or gratify the taste, most ample and perfect accommodations, is dedicated to the service of education. It is fitting that an event so important in the history of our city, so auspicious to all its interests, should be marked with words of gratulation, by songs of gladness and thanksgiving, and with the solemn invocation of the divine blessing. In every country, the progress of education is the progress of the people, in character, in power, in resources, in all the means and appliances of a higher civilization. In our own country, more especially, is this the case. We have the best government in the world, or the worst government in the world, as may be the character of the people who shape and control all its institutions; and that character will depend, under the blessing of heaven, upon the education which we give them. If this education, if its direction be right, if it be generous and effective, we have before us as a people, a future more magnificent and glorious than the world has ever seen. If on the other hand, it be wrong and neglected, if it serve only to quicken intelligence and stimulate activity, without calling into activity the moral sentiments, and strengthening the higher and governing principles of our nature; if interest in the selfish passions, excited and intensified by an unprecedented material prosperity, are left to operate without restraint, then we have before us a future for which pandemonium alone can afford fitting preparation.

It is not intellectual activity or the possession of unbounded physical resources, but character, that makes a people. It is character that builds up a great nation, that infuses strength into its government, and gives stability and perpetuity to its institutions. No matter how fertile we have prairies of unbounded extent and inexhaustible fertility; no matter that our southern fields whiten with a textile fibre which the whole world has sought, and which it will seek again, for there is no other climate so favorable for its production; no matter that the mountains on one of our coasts are so prolific in ores of iron and lead and copper, and on the other so charged with the precious metals that we have only to yield up, at the bidding of science and skill, their immense wealth, to give us the treasury of the world; no matter that we possess within our borders three-fourths of the known beds of

coal—Pennsylvania alone having more of this indispensable of the manufacturing arts than all Europe—coal, the true whose presence cotton and corn are but minor potentates,—arch, which can never be dethroned, whose sway is destined and widen with the ages—no matter, I say, that we have fourths of the entire amount of this occurring in the know no matter that the nation was planted from a stock of un vigor amid influences most favorable to development and gr our people are not trained to industry and frugality, self-d patient labor, if the education which we give them overlook t virtues, if sobriety, and wisdom, and temperance, and the fea are not among its fruits, then all these boundless resources vigor of stock, this energy of will, this activity of brain, serve to inflame interest, and kindle the passions into a socii gration, to which the wisest institutions, and the best es government can offer but a feeble and brief resistance.

If it were then asked what is the first thing of importance a people, I would say education. If it were asked what is th thing in importance, I would reply as before, education. If further demanded what is the third thing in importance, I w say education. But it must be a right education, a wise e an education that reaches the heart, that touches the moral se that moulds the character, and not a mere training of the int what is still worse, but by far too common, the simple confer superficial gloss of knowledge.

Although it might be more agreeable to dwell upon the cies of our school system, and to trace the successive steps l it has arrived at its present state of advancement, I prefer to attention for a brief moment to what seems to me its defects, that if possible they may be removed.

In the first place, our education, (I speak of the educati country generally,) is too superficial. It is directed too objects of mere show and fashion. It gives the conceit of kn without its power. There is no proportionate increase of a corresponding invigoration of the faculties. It should c surface, embrace fewer subjects, be more thorough, more p It should show itself in greater sagacity, in wiser opinions, in judgments, larger capacities, in a preparation for the right and discharge of the varied duties of life.

In the second place, it is too exclusively an education of t lect. It quickens the perceptions, develops the sensibili stimulates the desires, without assuring to the reason and co their proper supremacy. It stores the mind with knowle does not endow it with wisdom. It promotes activity inc leaves this activity too often to be harmful and destructiv want of proper guidance. It should aim more at strengthe regulative principles of conduct. The old-fashioned virtu denial should be reinstated, in its place of respect and honor.

and of hastening to gratify every desire, every caprice, every wish of their children, should remember that one of the lessons most important to be learned, is the foregoing of present ease and pleasure, for future good. The teacher, instead of seeking to make the path of knowledge easy, by removing all difficulties, should nerve his pupils with the vigor necessary for overcoming them. It is only in this way that school can be made a discipline in the heroic virtues.

In the third place, more attention should be paid to the sentiment of honor, without which there can be no high character, without which goodness even fails to command our entire respect. This sentiment should be sedulously cultivated. All the arrangements of the school should foster it. It should be constantly appealed to as a rule of conduct. No requirement should ever be made of the pupil which tends to impair it. No opportunity should be lost of impressing upon his mind the feelings of its sacredness. To judge how far our schools and colleges have performed their duty in this respect we have only to look into the marts of trade, the walks of professional life, or the halls of Congress.

In the fourth place, the sentiment of reverence is too much neglected. This, I fear, is constitutionally weak in the stock from which we come. It should be cultivated and strengthened by all appropriate means. It is more important than Greek or Latin, than Algebra or Geography, than Grammar or Arithmetic. Without it there can be no high aims, no lofty conceptions, no heroic endeavors. All enterprises of great pith and moment are born in souls trembling with the emotions of this sentiment. Without it, nature loses its mystery, and God loses its beauty. The world becomes common-place, and God, heaven and Immortality no longer have power, move or inspire.

We must be aware that these higher ends of education must be sought intently. They cannot be secured by text-book or formal lecture. They must be provided for in the character of the teachers employed, in the system of government adopted, in the modes of appeal resorted to, and in the general arrangements of the school. It is the duty of those who have charge of the schools to see that these high ends be constantly in view, and that all available means be employed for their attainment. In this way, and in this way only, will our schools become what they should be, fountains of moral as well as of intellectual power—nurseries of virtue and piety as well as of learning. When thus conducted, they will vindicate to the most skeptical the wisdom of the large appropriations required for their maintenance. They will see in them sources of strength and security. Every addition to their number will be welcomed as a new means of social advancement. As these conspicuous structures make their appearance, one after another, in the different parts of the city, marking its growth in population and wealth, they will be hailed as the pledges of yet further and nobler growth.

Gentlemen of the City Council and School Committee—Our fellow citizens have devolved upon us the responsible duty of watching over

these schools and holding them steadily, firmly, persistently, to true objects. Let us perform that duty faithfully. Let us breathe into them all possible efficiency. Let us suffer no side no foreign interests, to divert our attention, even for a moment, the high ends for which they were founded. Let us jealously them against all sectionalism. Let us suffer no element of strife or bitterness ever to enter them. Let the spirit pervading be as broad as the ocean, and as free and as pure as the air above. Let them be kept aloof from politics and party. Let them be guarded and guided. Let them be held steadily and strictly to proper and high work, and let no cost be spared in supplying with whatever may be necessary for its accomplishment. Then shall our schools be indeed a blessing to the city. Then shall they together with the higher and more venerable institution which crowns our educational system, as it crowns the hill upon which we are planted, be in our midst, wells of living water springing up in perpetual intellectual and moral life.

Three spirited glees were then sung with very happy effect by youthful choristers.

The Mayor then introduced, with appropriate words of welcome, James B. Angell, Esq., President of the University of Vermont.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JAMES B. ANGELL.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Committee:—I think I ought to say that, owing to the accidental miscarriage of a letter from the chairman, I was not aware until a few hours since that so conspicuous a place had been assigned to me by your courtesy to-day, else I should certainly have endeavored, with however poor success, to have said some thought and some word more worthy of this occasion, than what I may now present, and indeed, I feel that after the very invigorating and truly refreshing words to which we have listened it is of very little consequence whether or not anything further be added. I have been trained, sir, in olden times, in yonder building on the hill, to the practice, that whenever my distinguished friend and teacher, to whom you have last listened, gave us any lecture or address, the very thing we could do was to repeat it as nearly at we could in his choice language. If I were to follow my own impulse to-day, I should be strongly tempted to repeat the remarks which he has made, and I believe I could very nearly repeat them, so deep an impression have they made upon my mind; I am sure that they would be repeated very well, and were I not fearful that I should detract from their power by my poor delivery, I do not know but I should have made the experiment.

I need no prompting to say one thing in all heartiness, that I do enter into the spirit of these services with as true and as joy as any who are gathered here to-day. For is not this

? I have thought, as I have been sitting here, that my children might have been turning their glad feet to this temple of learning. It is true, I believe, that in law, I have forfeited my citizenship but, sir, you could make no laws if you would, and I am certain you would make none if you could, that would rob me of the joy of rejoicing in your rejoicing at such times as this, and triumphing in this triumph which you now celebrate. It is true that long weary miles and lofty mountains separate my new home from my old. But I believe I may use, with slight modification, the language of the Latin bard, *qui trans montes currunt, cœlum, non auferuntur*. I have had the privilege, during my absence from my native place, of acquainting myself more than ever before with schools in the different parts of the country. I say that whatever the defects of our school system, the impression has been deepening upon my mind that Providence has little to fear in challenging comparison, in respect to public or private schools, with those in any part of the country. I believe that the time is near at hand when she will be prominent, not only for the beauty of her situation, and for the variety and extent of her manufactures, but also for the excellence of her educational institutions. Since I have known that I was here to-day, the thought has been impressed upon my mind that as we have too little considered, in our training in these schools elsewhere, how largely we are in Rhode Island a manufacturing community, and how important that single fact is for us to remember that we are inquiring what kind of training we shall give to these boys and girls growing up around us. I believe it is generally agreed that one of the most salient facts in our modern civilization is the fact which our system of the division of labor has introduced into the world of human employment, whether intellectual or physical. It is well known to all of us, that this fact has given shape and coloring to our modern scholarship. It has changed the very type of thought and expression. We have not at this time, and probably never shall we again, those great encyclopediac minds that marked with such splendor the sixteenth century. We have not our Michael Angelos, our Vascos, painters, sculptors, architects, all in one. We have no Leonardo da Vinci, no Leibnitz, driving all the sciences abreast with him. We have no John Milton culling the flowers with which he adorned his poetical paradise, from every field of knowledge. In our modern times, a scholar to attain any high influence, is content to select some special department of study, and lend his whole energies to that. Thus he accomplishes more for the whole human race than he otherwise would. But all good and wise men who have considered this matter tell us that there is great danger that our scholars should become one-sided from that fact. A man develops himself enormously in one direction, and knows little of the other directions of science. Thus we are in danger of having one-sided and unfruitful scholars. You know very well that when we come to depend upon the domain of physical toil, the manifestation of this principle is far more striking. Our vast factories and mechanical establishments

accomplish their mighty results only because one man do
thing alone. Each man goes on devoting his time to one
process. This principle has a greater or less application to the
that all of us perform. It is well known that in England
calamitous results have followed from this fact. The operative
having no countervailing influences of education to prevent
which thus result, are in danger of becoming simple machines.
been testified to, over and over again, that a man with no p
throwing cultivation into his life; who puts a nail-rod unde
chine from morning till night, and from the beginning to the en
year, soon becomes little more than a sort of human railroad
sort of inevitable consequence. Who has not, upon stepping i
manufactories and seeing those machines that were gifted alm
intelligence and the men who were standing over them, re
that the poor fellows seemed to know less than the machin
were tending. I do not mean to say that this evil has take
vast proportions here as it has in England. But I have had
the large-hearted manufacturers of this State that they haved
this tendency to change in the character of their operatives,
the necessity of throwing something of variety into the lives
men by intellectual and moral influences that should save the
these consequences. I believe there is no remedy so effectua
far-reaching for this state of things as just this system of
school education which we have here in the city of Providence
it is easy enough to see why this is so. What does it do for
who may be sent to pass his life in such monotonous toil? I
evident that this education is a means of stimulation to all th
ties of the boy's mind. If a bright and able teacher gets hold
of these lads, by the time he is ten years of age, he gives hi
impulses that he can never settle down into apathy again.
set that boy's mind on fire, kindle it as with an electric spar
I would say to the teachers, if any of you here to-day are p
that useful avocation and find that you have not within you
kindling power, and cannot start the minds of your pupil
flame, go home and ask yourselves before God whether you h
mistaken your calling; for this faculty is one of the highest
one of the truest, qualifications of the real teacher. Ther
better single test which you can apply to yourselves than ju
If you do have this power, your teaching shall be to that b
the wind is to the sail, steam to the piston, powder to the bal
shall give your pupil an impulse that shall move him through
I think there is another reason, equally obvious, why this
school education should have the same tendency. It not o
stimulus, but if wisely administered it serves to develop all th
ities of the child. He soon learns, if he has a teacher that
anything, that he has a many-sided mind, and that all these f
are to be developed in their due proportion. What a joy it
that vision bursts upon the mind of a child. You may take
child as that, and pin him down to a monotonous avocation,

will be the dangerous boy of one idea, but will ever be regaled with the best thoughts of the best authors. He has under your instruction a culture of those faculties which have and beneath your reviving touch. I quite agree with the words of the respected teacher, and think that too much emphasis cannot be placed upon them. Nothing impressed me more deeply than the importance of giving these children something more than intellectual training and culture. We need to give them balance and breadth. We need to give them manliness and full-orbed development. We need when they throw a free sheet to the flowing breeze, that they have a firm hand on the helm. If we are to put powder into the cannon, we want also the wisdom which shall train the weapon so that the missile shall go crashing through the bull's eye of the target.

We need to teach them that what they want is not intellectuality, so much as that well-balanced mind that shall combine strength with caution, energy with wisdom. Our Yankee boys and girls are, in general, smart enough. What they need is, more breadth of culture, more depth of sensibility, more reverence of the past. We need in some way to get through the head down to the heart, in our instruction, or we fail in the highest work to which we are called. I cannot but think, from my recollection of what I have heard in this State concerning the public school system, that one of the most deeply seated prejudices which exist against it rests upon this belief in the minds of some, that in schools where hundreds of pupils are gathered together, the teachers sometimes are inclined to forget that their business is to develop the individuality of every pupil. The feeling is that the public school is a sort of vast mill in which five or six hundred children are turned to be ground into one uniform grist. The parent says "my child is a sensitive child. I know he has peculiarities which should be developed in a certain direction. This cannot be done in the public schools where fifty or seventy are put together, and the teacher meets them in this mechanical way." The thing for us to remember, to-day, as we dedicate this hall, fellow teachers, for I feel that I must speak as one of you, is that that accusation should not lie at our doors. We should be careful in these large schools, to make training such that the school is not a procrustean bed on which every one is to be stretched to a certain length; that that boy is not like the next one; that what is good for one is not good for the other. We must try to bring up to the standard God meant should be brought up in that child. If we had had to have had them alike he would have made them alike. We teachers need to find out is, how can we develop the loftiest, and truest individualism in each boy and girl put under our care. A single drop here, a look there, a single turn of the eye, will do more in this line than you think it is possible to do if you have not tried it. At any rate, this is what we must try to do. Our business is not to make learned phenomena, not so to train our pupils that they can simply add up three columns of figures at once without a grand effort, but so to train them that they can go out into

the world and use their minds as the workman uses his tools. A boy when he gets out upon these streets cannot use his mind as the workman does his tool, that boy is not educated. He has not what education was intended to do for him. We want to make our minds not only as keen as that fabled blade of Damascus that cut the spun wool when it was cast into the air, but as strong as that fabled sword of Charlemagne that clove the Pyrenees from tip to the base, as the gorge there stands to-day to testify. We want in this business of developing perfect men and women pre-eminence in our hands. And we must faithfully execute the trust, if we are to retain our supremacy in this nation. We complain that the power of numerical power is passing to the west, and that the east has gained the ascendancy. People say that we are to be left out in the cold. It was Fletcher who said, "Let me write the laws of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws." If we can make the ideas of a nation, who cares where the millions may dwell. Wherever they are, they live beneath our sceptre. So long as New England has been the brain and heart of this nation, as it is now, that she has been, she need fear no numerical ascendancy in the north or the south. Joshua Reynolds, when asked with what he painted his colors, answered, "with brains, sir." If we, in New England, will perform all that we do in the work of education with energy, brain and enough of heart, if we will raise up men and women that shall tower aloft in their individualism, true to the light which pours into every seeking heart, then, sir, we need never fear our power shall dwindle and pass away. Not only this nation, but the whole world shall be our domain.

At the conclusion of President Angell's address, the children sang the following closing hymn, written for the occasion, by Hon. M. Rodman, which was followed by the benediction:

Father of all, great God our King,
An offering now to Thee we bring;
And wilt Thou keep it pure and free,
Sacred to learning and to Thee?

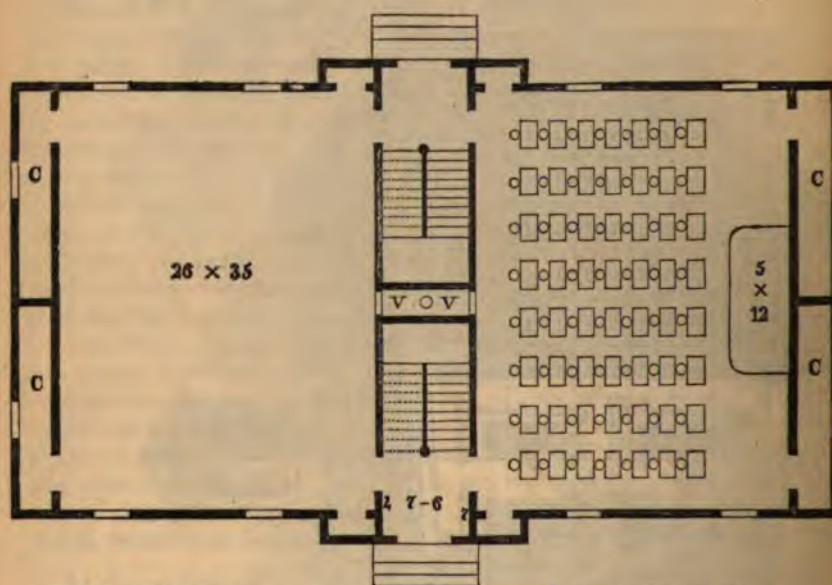
Receive and bless it, Father, now,
As we around thy footstool bow;
And through long ages may it stand,
Protected by thy guardian hand.

Accept it in His holy name
Who unto us a teacher came;
And may His hand its guidance lend,
'To all who shall this school attend.

And when this school-day life has passed,
And they upon the world are cast,
May they in Him all truth discern,
And from His word life's duty learn.

Then, when our sands of life have run,
And death proclaims our labor done,
May we be numbered with the blest,
And as thy children stand confessed.





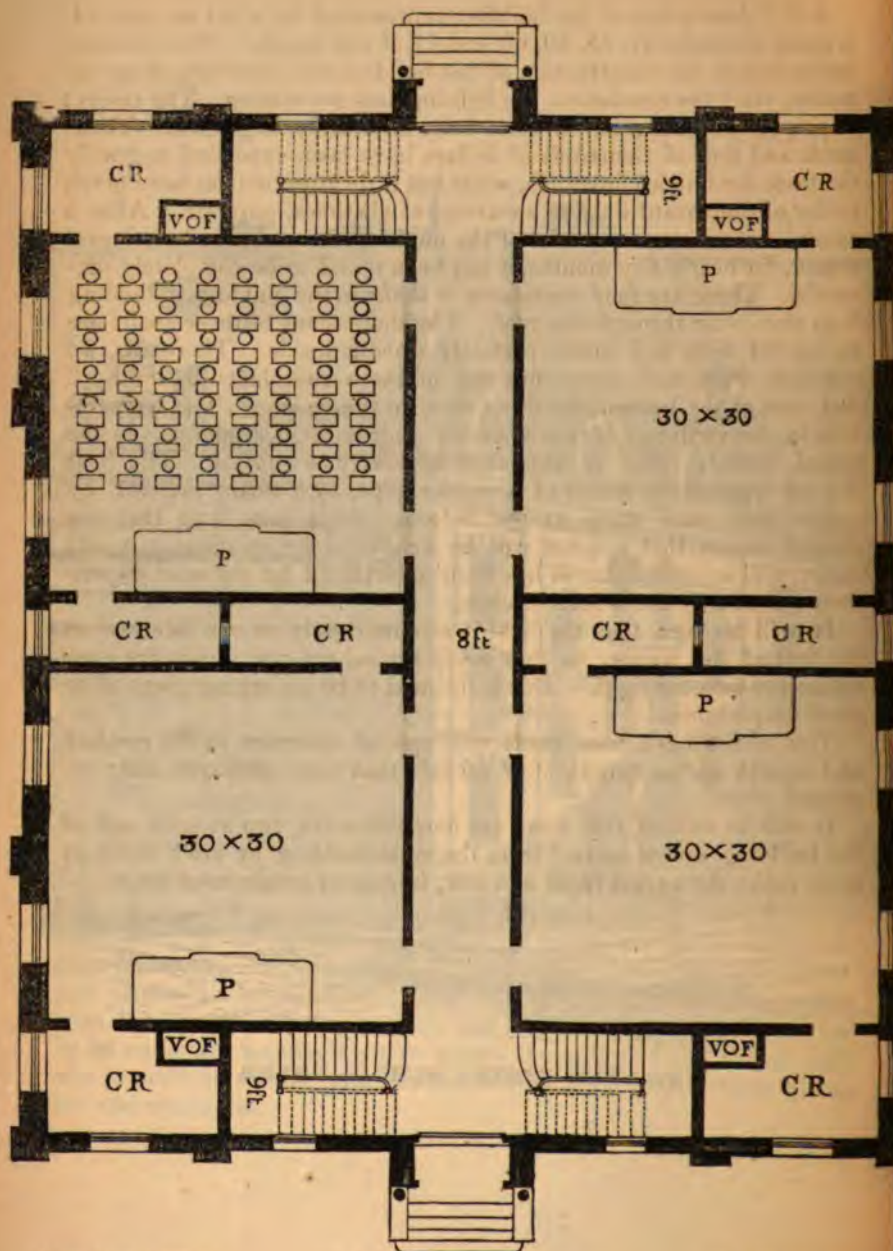
C C—Clothes Rooms.

V V—Ventilating Flues.

The building represented on the preceding page is designed for an Intermediate and Primary school, and is 70 feet by 35 feet; and is divided into four rooms, which will seat from fifty-six to sixty-four scholars each. The windows are large, and with inside blinds, so that there will usually be light enough from either side, when one-half of the blinds are closed. It will be seen that the clothes-rooms open into the school-room. This has been found, by experience, to be an important arrangement to secure the safety of the clothes and also to prevent trouble and confusion among the pupils when going out and coming in.



THAYER STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE.



C R—Closet Rooms.

V F—Ventilating Flues.

P—Platsheforms.

tion of the building represented by a cut on page 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61 of this report. The following features of the construction of this building are deserving of special mention, the ventilation, the lighting and the seating. The subject of ventilation has hitherto been most sadly neglected. Though thousands of dollars have been expended to gratify the fancy in architecture, while but little attention has been given to the important duty of securing, at all times, pure air. After a long trial and trial of the method of ventilation here represented for five months, it has been found to be completely successful. There are four ventiducts or shafts in the building, extending through the roof. The dimensions of these shafts are uniform and made perfectly smooth inside. There are two openings in each room into one of these ventiducts, 3 feet by 2 feet at the bottom, the other close to the ceiling. The temperature in the ventiduct is raised several degrees higher than it is in the room. This is absolutely necessary to success. The heat is carried up by means of a smoke pipe, by a steam radiator, by a hot water stove at the bottom. It is quite time that the world should know that a room can be ventilated by openings in a cold climate. It has been ascertained by repeated experiments that the old methods are wholly useless.

It is also noted that the light is admitted only on one side and on one level; so that neither teachers nor pupils are ever exposed to glare or to the light. This is deemed to be an arrangement of great value.

The building has been made with special reference to the comfort of the pupils, after models that were prepared after reference to the best of the world.

It is noted that there are four stairways, two at each end of the building and separated from the main building by brick walls, so that the escape is rapid and safe, in case of an alarm of fire.

THE THAYER STREET SCHOOL HOUSE.

We thus designate the new school house for brevity, a name followed the principal street upon which it is situated, it be designated after Charles Field street. In this connection be permitted to drop an interlocutory remark, which is, that school edifices should be named after some of the citizens identified with the local history of the city or its educational interests. The names are now cumbersome, and entirely inexpressive.

The new edifice is situated on the corner of Charles Field and Thayer streets, the north-west corner lot, which contains 20,000 square feet. It is designed to accommodate the second and third districts, comprising the second and third wards. To effect the consolidation of the Prospect street and the Arnold Grammar schools, superseding the teachers and machinery of the Arnold Grammar school, and lessening by about \$3,000, the annual cost of the school department. The plan rendered necessary accommodations for intermediate and primary scholars, which have been provided for by a new-school house for these classes on the corner of Thayer and Meeting streets, with seats for two hundred scholars. In the carrying out of this plan, the Prospect street and Transit street school property has been sold, bringing \$45,000, which is a part of the appropriations which have been made to carry out this project. The present arrangement will provide ample accommodations for that part of the city in which the new houses are located, and will well subserve the cause of public education.

The Grammar school edifice is so nearly completed that its completion will take place to-morrow.

The building is a very fine one, and presents a grand appearance from all points of observation. It measures seventy-six feet by eighty-nine, on the ground. It is heated by four of Lavoisier's stoves, in the cellar. Its architecture is chaste, and the different materials of walls and trimmings of the exterior have been disposed in the most happy manner for effect.

The underpinning is red Gloucester granite, overlaid by a thin table of Connecticut free stone. The walls are of Danvers brick laid in dark mortar, carried up double, twelve inches thick, with an air chamber between, to intercept moisture, and shut out the cold.

the exterior temperature, whether it be extreme heat or cold. The window sills and belt courses are of Nova Scotia granite. The window caps present a variegated appearance, composed of blocks of Gloucester granite and Connecticut freestone. The cornice is arcaded, being constructed of brick and sandstone, with gutters of iron. The roof is steep, and is laid in alternate courses of black and green. This has a most elegant and elegantly sets out the entire building. There are windows on each side. Towers rise at each corner, on which hangs the bell.

The ground extends under the entire building. It contains four basements, the bottom will be cemented to permit the use of the basements for purposes of play, in wet weather.

The entrances are from the north and south ends, the principal one being on Charles Field street. The steps are broad, and leading to each opens into the hall extending through the building. The upper stories are reached by four broad stairways; special attention was paid to their construction, that they may be entirely safe; and they are separated from the main rooms by a wall for a protection against fire. There are no open bannisters, so that children may be caught at risk of limb, neither a pit into which they may be precipitated in case of a panic, causing a fall.

These stair-ways leading to the school-rooms, open into the first floor, running through the building.

The school-rooms on the three floors all correspond in size and arrangement, two on each side of the halls. The scholars in the east side, face to the south, which lets the light fall from the left. In the west rooms, the scholars will face north; thus, in these rooms, obtaining light from the left. Seats of cherry are provided, by which the light may be regulated.

This seating of the scholars, is an important arrangement, so that light be admitted to the front, or on three sides, as is often the case. It is a danger that the eyesight of the scholars may be injured by increasing short-sightedness.

The seats are of the ordinary kind. The seats, however, have been arranged with special reference to the comfort of the scholars. They are wooden chairs; the front of the bottom is slightly elevated, about one-fourths of an inch, inclining the pressure of the body against the upright centre piece, which is to support the back, and so as to fit the small of the back and support the spine as it naturally curves inward at that point.

The area of each school-room is 30 by 29½ feet, and 14 feet high, with room for six scholars. There being twelve of these rooms, the entire house, therefore, will be six hundred and seventy-two square feet, as is the entire building, are finished in hard wood up to the windows. Each school-room has a wide ledge on its four sides, with mouldings above and below, with shelves on the walls beneath, for crayons and sponges.

There are two doors to each room, opening from the cloak-rooms for the boys and girls, distinct from each other. Each room can be reached only by passing through the school-room. This arrangement keeps the scholars under the eye of the teacher. Their entrance into the room till leaving it. It will be recalled that this will be a check upon disorder, besides having the effect of putting the scholars securely put beyond theft, should any one attempt to get access to the building during school hours.

The doors are of pine, with butternut panels and black mouldings, producing a pleasant effect.

The hall is on the fourth floor, 65 by 62 feet, 18 feet in height, and by the dormer windows which are on all sides, is very bright and pleasant. The platform is on the east side. The seating capacity is one hundred and thirty in number. The capacity of the hall is such that eight hundred persons can be seated. This will be a fine room for the general exercises of the school, as all the elements can be brought together.

Careful attention has been paid to the ventilation of the school-rooms. The hot air is admitted by registers in the walls; and on a day, when we were there, the temperature was very agreeable, though the doors into the halls were all open. The registers are discharging the hot air quite freely, though there were but few fires in the furnaces. Ample provisions have been made to prevent the air where it becomes overheated, or impure by repeated use of the registers. Four ventilators, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, run from the hall through the roof, smoothly plastered on the inside. Through these, runs a cast-iron smoke pipe, into which the smoke from the furnaces are discharged, along with the heat which is carried off by the draft. This raises the temperature of the vent according to the amount of fire in the furnaces, several degrees above the temperature of the school-rooms. Registers from each room near the ceiling and one near the floor, open into these ventilators, and as the temperature there is in excess, a draft is created which draws the air from the school-rooms speedily; indeed, the temperature throughout the rooms may be changed in a very few minutes, either at the outside. To provide for the contingency when there is but a slight one in the furnaces, stoves are placed in each vent in which fires may be lighted to create a draft and make the registers operative. This method, in effect, is using four immense pumps for changing the air and supplying that which is pure for respiration, and is unquestionably the best system of ventilation ever yet devised.

The aim of the committee who have had charge of the erection of the building, seems to have been to construct a practical school. So far as our observations extend, they appear to have done so.

There is nothing extravagantly ornate about any part of the building, either its exterior or interior. It is in good taste, just what a building as our children should be associated with; for young

ed much by their associations. The edifice is a noble
 r school system, and doubtless is the model school-
 England. The gentlemen of the committee who were
 he undertaking, and the superintendent of the Public
 r. Leach, who has faithfully aided them, have well
 labors. Mr. Ray Spink had the special oversight of
 was entrusted with the charge of purchasing the ma-
 turity and ability with which he performed his duty,
 to the thanks of the committee. Our city has now
 ling to which it can point with pride; and as the
 pon it and learns to what purpose it is devoted, he
 te to the munificence of our citizens, and truly infer,
 f popular education is cherished in our midst.
 vestibule are the usual mural tablets. The one on
 ollows :

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

James H. Coggeshall,
 Charles L. Thomas,
 Lemuel S. Harris,
 Smith S. Sweet,
 Joseph A. Barker,
 Henry J. Angell,
 Seth Padelford.

blet is as follows :

Erected A. D. 1867.

Dedicated Jan. 2, 1868.

Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor.

el Leach, Superintendent of Public Schools.

Alfred Stone, Architect.

SCHOOL ESTATES.

FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Benefit street Grammar school-house, built of brick, three stories, accommodating five hundred pupils, corner lot, measuring 146 feet on Benefit street, by 170 feet on Halsey street, containing 23,800 square feet. This estate was conveyed by Joseph Whipple to the proprietors of new school house, in January, 1768, for the use of a school and for no other use forever. Purchased by the town of these proprietors, in August, 1799. A lot purchased of Ann P. Towne, widow, in 1825. One from Thomas L. Halsey and others, in January, 1840. One from Ann E. Pratt and Samuel W. Peck, guardian, in November, 1851. Assessors' valuation, \$19,368.

Scott street school house, built of wood; two stories, for Intermediate and Primary school; on land leased of the commission of the Dexter Donation; lot being 63 feet front by about 140 feet deep. Assessors' valuation, \$2,000.

State street school house, built of wood; three stories, for Intermediate and Primary schools; lot on State street, extending back to the railroad, containing 11,202 square feet. A portion was purchased of Martha Howell, in 1843. Another of F. P. Knowles, in 1851. Assessors' valuation, \$5,240.

Graham street school house, built of brick; two stories, for Intermediate and Primary schools; lot on Graham street, containing 12,029 square feet. A portion was purchased of Horace A. Brown, in October, 1854. A lot of John A. Taft, in November, 1857. Assessors' valuation, \$5,962.

Walling street school house, built of wood; two stories, for Intermediate and Primary schools; lot 72 by 100 feet, containing 7,200 square feet. This estate was purchased of Daniel E. Carpenter, in 1857. Assessors' valuation, \$2,220.

SECOND SCHOOL DISTRICT.

High school house, built of pressed brick; three stories, with separate departments, accommodating two hundred boys and two hundred girls; lot measuring about 94 feet on Benefit street, by

street, containing 9,650 square feet. This estate was Sally Thompson, in 1839. Assessors' valuation,

the corner of Charles Field and Thayer streets, bought of [unclear], in 1855, containing 19,058 square feet, and on which building, for Grammar schools, in the second and third building, finished and furnished, cost \$97,000, and the total, \$105,750.

et Grammar school house, built of brick; two stories, g a school for colored children, and a sewing school; 58 feet on Meeting street, by 127 feet deep, extending rt street, containing 8,770 square feet. The estate was he town in 1766, by Ambrose Page, for the erection of se, and for no other purpose. Assessors' valuation,

et Primary school house, built of wood; two stories, for and Primary schools; cost \$7,700, and the lot cost \$10,500.

et Grammar school house, built of brick; three stories, g five hundred and fifty pupils; corner lot, measuring rdnold street, and about 96 feet on Brook street, con- 3 square feet. This estate was purchased of Samuel ssigns, in 1839. Assessors' valuation, \$13,270.

school house, built of wood; three stories, for Interme- mary schools; corner lot, measuring 93 feet on East ut 100 feet on Transit street, containing 9,666 square sed of Williams Thayer, in 1840, and from Harriet 48. Assessors' valuation, \$5,416.

THIRD SCHOOL DISTRICT.

street school house, built of brick; two stories, accommo- hundred and sixty pupils; corner lot, measuring 113 feet et, 165 feet on Fountain street, and 101 feet on a gang- n irregularly shaped lot, containing 23,260 square feet. as purchased of sundry persons, as follows:

from Pardon Taber and Ethan Tourtellott, in October, lot from Martha Mauran and others, in May, 1853. n Thomas Brown, in October, 1838, and one lot from in November, 1853. A portion of a private street from and others, in October, 1854. Assessors' valuation,

et school house, built of wood; two stories, for an Inter- Primary school, on the northerly part of above lot.

street school house, two stories, built of brick, for Inter- Primary schools; lot measuring 124 feet on Carpenter 0 feet on Pallas street; being an irregularly shaped lot, out 14,114 square feet.

This estate was purchased of Dexter Pierce, in 1850, and a strip to straighten the lot, of William E. Richmond, in 1867. Assessors' valuation, \$5,880.

Federal street school house, built of wood ; two stories, for Intermediate and Primary schools ; corner lot, measuring about 175 feet on Federal street, and about 200 feet on Dean street, being near a triangular lot, containing 19,926 square feet. This estate was purchased of Stephen Rawson, in September, 1841. One lot in rear of above, and adjoining same on Federal street, containing 8,075 square feet, purchased of John P. Hazard ; also lot adjoining Federal street, measuring 6,325 square feet, purchased of Barney Devlin ; and another lot in rear of Devlin's, containing 1,750 square feet, purchased of Clement Kain and wife. The last three named estates were purchased, June, 1868. The whole lot contains 34,076 square feet. Valuation \$20,000. In addition to the present building, it is contemplated to commence the erection of a large Grammar school edifice on the premises, immediately.

Ring street school house, built of brick ; two stories, for Intermediate and Primary schools ; lot on Ring street, measuring 125 feet front, by 100 feet deep, containing 12,000 square feet. These were purchased of Thurston E. Phetteplace, in June, 1855. Assessors' valuation, \$5,940.

Four lots on Ridge and Swiss streets, measuring about 238 feet on Swiss street, and about 241 on Ridge street, containing 25,612 square feet. One lot was purchased of Seth Padelford, and three of Isaac Hartshorn and E. P. Mason, in August, 1854. Assessors' valuation, \$1,537.

FOURTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Elm street Grammar school house, built of brick ; two stories, measuring about 122 feet on Elm street, containing 14,647 square feet. Purchased of Pardon Clarke and Horatio Bassett, in 1825. Assessors' valuation, \$12,394.

Richmond street school house, built of brick ; three stories, for Intermediate and Primary schools. Lot on Richmond street, between Ship street, measuring about 104 feet on Richmond street, and extending back in an irregular shape, with an average depth of 100 feet, containing 7,900 square feet. This estate was purchased of Stephen Waterman, in 1825. Assessors' valuation, \$9,700.

Hospital street school house, built of brick ; three stories, for Intermediate and Primary schools ; corner lot, measuring 90 feet on Hospital street, by 51 feet on Borden street, containing 5,758 square feet. This estate was purchased of Ferdinand Barber, in 1825. Assessors' valuation, \$4,265.

Beacon street school house, built of wood ; two stories, lot measuring 58 by 100 feet, containing 5,800 square feet ; purchased of C. W. and Charles J. Wheeler, in November, 1843. Assessors' valuation, \$4,610.

FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Grammar school house, built of brick; three stories, rooms and a large hall; lot on east side of Bridgham running through to Dodge street, measuring 150 feet on street, by an average depth of about 175 feet, containing 26,250 square feet. Purchased of John N. Francis, Amos Lee, and others, in 1856. Assessors' valuation, \$30,171.

Street school house, built of brick; two stories, accommodates Intermediate and Primary; corner lot, measuring Pond street by 151 feet on Summer street, being an irregular lot, containing 19,312 square feet. Purchased as lots of Henry Mathewson, in 1828, two lots from J. K. Gell, in 1839, one lot from Elisha Durfee, in 1848. A portion was purchased of S. B. Briggs, in 1867. Assessors' valuation, \$724.

Street school house, built of brick; three stories; for Intermediate and Primary school; lot measuring 150 feet on Hamden street by 190 feet deep, and leased of the commissioners of the city. Assessors' valuation, \$5,000.

Street school house, built of brick; two stories, for Intermediate and Primary schools; corner lot, measuring 80 feet on Hamden street, by 100 feet on Portland street, extending back to the railroad, containing 15,200 square feet. Purchased of Cyrus G. Williams H. Hoyt, in 1847. Assessors' valuation, \$6,800.

Corner lot, the corner of Warren and Fuller streets, bought of the city in 1866, and containing 7,600 feet. The school house on Pond street was removed to this lot in 1866. Valued at \$10,000. Also, lot adjoining above on Warren street, 80 by 95, bought of Holden O. Hill, in July, 1868, for sixteen hundred dollars, in which a two story Intermediate school house is to be erected, at a cost of \$10,000.

Potter's avenue school house; for an Intermediate and Primary school; of wood; one story; lot on Potter's avenue, west side, measuring 150 feet in front, and extending back an average depth of 135 feet, containing an irregularly shaped lot, containing 20,250 square feet. This estate was purchased of William C. Snow, in June, 1855. Assessors' valuation, \$2,609.

Potter's avenue, south side, measuring 184 feet on the street, by an average depth of 80 feet, extending to the railroad, containing 14,720 square feet. This estate was purchased of the City of Lowell, by the City of Lowell, in 1845 and 1846. Assessors' valuation, \$867.

Street, measuring about 80 feet in front, and extending back an average depth of 80 feet, containing 5,589 square feet. Purchased of Edward S. Williams, in January, 1846. Exchange made with Gardner T. Swarts, in July, 1846. Exchange made with the City of Lowell, in August, 1846. Assessors' valuation, \$1,676.

MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

FIRST WARD.

Edwin M. Stone, rear 62 Congdon street,	-	-	Ter
Smith S. Sweet, 27 Davis street,	-	-	Apr
Reuben A. Guild, 18 Pratt street, head of Halsey st.,	-	-	Apr
Henry J. Angell, 98 Smith street,	-	-	Apr
George B. Peck, 644 North Main street,	-	-	Apr
Simon S. Bucklin, 99 Prospect street,	-	-	Apr

SECOND WARD.

Edward A. Greene, corner of Cooke and George sts.,	-	-	Apr
Samuel S. Greene, Angell st., corner of Cold Spring st.,	-	-	Apr
Moses B. Lockwood, 9 Charles Field street,	-	-	Apr
Seth Padelford, 17 Benevolent street,	-	-	Apr
John C. Burrington, 261 Benefit street,	-	-	Apr
J. Lewis Diman, 106 Angell street,	-	-	Apr

THIRD WARD.

Freeborn Coggeshall, 87 John street,	-	-	Apr
Amasa Howard, 51 East street,	-	-	Apr
Merrick Lyon, 110 Power street,	-	-	Apr
Benjamin W. Persons, 14 Arnold street,	-	-	Apr
Benjamin N. Lapham, 108 Power street,	-	-	Apr
Henry Waterman, corner Thayer and Arnold streets,	-	-	Apr

FOURTH WARD.

William M. Rodman, 7 Mathewson street,	-	-	Apr
Abner J. Barnaby, 37 Broadway,	-	-	Apr
Esek Aldrich, 7 Union street,	-	-	Apr
Henry H. Burrington, 51 Atwell's avenue,	-	-	Apr

lbury, 24 Bradford street, - April, 1869.
w, 270 Westminster street, - April, 1869.

FIFTH WARD.

land, 159 Pine street, - April, 1871.
e, 27 Claverick street, - April, 1871.
wis, 71 Chestnut street, - April, 1870.
larke, 91 Chestnut street, - April, 1870.
oyan, 188 Broad street, - April, 1869.
55 Chestnut street, - April, 1869.

SIXTH WARD.

249 Pine street, - April, 1871.
ng, 359 Broad street, - April, 1871.
454 Broad street, - April, 1870.
on, 186 Friendship street, - April, 1870.
bins, 5 Summer street, - April, 1869.
fee, 28 Spring street, - April, 1869.

SEVENTH WARD.

ne, 114 Broadway, - April, 1871.
12 Brighton street, - April, 1871.
v, 5 Bridgham street, - April, 1870.
urston, 13 Brighton street, - April, 1870.
ston, 72 Broadway, - April, 1869.
nson, 112 Carpenter street, - April, 1869.

EIGHTH WARD.

rkhurst, 14 Bridgham street, - April, 1871.
rington, 510 High street, - April, 1871.
ner, 42 Wilson street, - April, 1870.
ess, 385 High street, - April, 1869.
ow, 230 Atwell's avenue, - April, 1869.
penter, Jr., 4 Myrtle street, - April, 1869.

NINTH WARD.

wry, Public street, - April, 1871.
rtin, Plane street, - April, 1871.
3 Public street, - April, 1870.
eenwich street, - April, 1870.
wles, 49 Public street, - April, 1869.
—, - - April, 1868.

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor, 87 Chestnut street.

William Binney, President of the Common Council, 35 street.

Albert L. Calder, Chairman of the Committee on Education City Council, 111 Washington street.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, *President.*

REUBEN A. GUILD, *Secretary.*

STANDING COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Thomas A. Doyle, *Chairman.*

Henry J. Angell,
Seth Padelford,

Moses B. Lockwood,
William C. Snow.

COMMITTEE ON QUALIFICATIONS.

Edwin M. Stone,	1st Ward.	Benjamin F. Clarke,	5th
Samuel S. Greene,	2d "	Charles T. Robbins,	6th
Merrick Lyon,	3d "	Joseph T. Snow,	6th
Esek Aldrich,	4th "	Frederick Burgess,	8th

COMMITTEE ON THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Simon S. Bucklin,	1st Ward.	Charles W. Fabyan,	5th
J. Lewis Dinan,	2d "	Lemuel Osler,	6th
Henry Waterman,	3d "	James E. Cranston,	7th
Daniel Henshaw,	4th "	Moses B. Scribner,	8th

COMMITTEE ON EVENING SCHOOLS.

Reuben A. Guild,	1st Ward.	George W. Lewis,	5th
Seth Padelford,	2d "	Howard W. King,	6th
Benjamin W. Persons,	3d "	William S. Johnson,	7th
Abner J. Barnaby,	4th "	William C. Snow,	8th

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Edward A. Greene, *Chairman.* Charles S. Durfee.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

lbury, *Chairman.* Joseph W. Rice.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

x, *Chairman.* Reuben A. Guild,
ll, Edwin M. Stone,
in, Smith S. Sweet.

SECOND DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

apham, *Chairman.* Amasa Howard,
gton, Moses B. Lockwood,
eshall, Merrick Lyon,
n, Seth Padelford,
ene, Benjamin W. Persons,
ne, Henry Waterman.

THIRD DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

ington, *Chairman.* William S. Johnson,
George T. Paine,
by, William M. Rodman,
ton, Joseph T. Snow,
Edward M. Thurston,
v, Augustus Woodbury.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

Chairman. Henry A. Howland,
arke, George W. Lewis,
oyan, Joseph W. Rice.

Intermediate School—Ann M. Yerrington, Principal ;
Scott, Assistant.

Primary School—Abby A. Evans, Principal ; Mary
ubah Mowry, Assistants.

Intermediate School—Ann E. Avery, Principal ; Eliz-
e, Assistant.

Primary School—Anna B. Clapp, Principal ; Mary
nt.

reet Intermediate School—Maria L. Taft, Principal ;
, Assistant.

reet Primary School—Harriet C. Randall, Principal.

reet Intermediate School—Marv E. Anthony, Principal.

reet Primary School—Emily Cushing, Principal.

SECOND DISTRICT.

reet Grammar School—A. J. Manchester, Principal ;
ild, Fanny Stebbins, Cornelia W. Latham, Frances
E. Perry, Mary A. Lee, Emma Shaw, Mary F. Hunt,
le, Charlotte M. Hodges, Assistants.

reet Intermediate School—Julianna Armington, Princi-
adolph, Assistant.

reet Primary School—Sarah A. Purkis, Principal ; Fan-
assistant.

reet Primary School—Elizabeth H. Smith, Principal.

reet Intermediate School—Rebecca B. Armington, Prin-
et L. Phillips, First Assistant ; Ella Peck, Second As-
a Foster, Third Assistant.

reet First Primary School—Juliette Allen, Principal ;
, First Assistant ; Esther Allen, Second Assistant.

reet Second Primary School—Lydia M. Carpenter, Prin-
Nichols, First Assistant ; Anna Allin, Second Assistant.

Intermediate School—Mary W. Armington, Principal ;
York, Assistant.

Primary School—Sarah A. Coleman, Principal ; Emma
llen Hopkins, Lucy A. Palmer, Assistants.

reet Primary School—Addie Bartlett, Principal ; Mattie
nt.

THIRD DISTRICT.

reet Grammar School—Albert A. Gamwell, Principal ;
op, Elizabeth J. Chase, Abby F. Hendrick, Elizabeth
ary M. Angell, Helen M. Cook, Elizabeth M. Carpen-

reet Intermediate School—Abby M. Tanner, Principal ;
ner, Assistant.

Sabin Street Primary School—Martha W. Hall, Principal; Murphy, Assistant.

Carpenter Street Intermediate School— ——— ——— pal; Adela Padelford, Assistant.

Carpenter Street Primary School—Lucy Frost, Principal; A. Buckley, Assistant.

Federal Street Intermediate School—Phebe Cutting, Principal; W. Almy, Assistant.

Federal Street Primary School—Sarah Cutler, Principal; Essex, Assistant.

Ring Street Intermediate School—Caroline M. Andrews, Principal; Emily E. Potter, Assistant.

Ring Street Primary School—Maria W. Wilbur, Principal; ———, Assistant.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Elm Street Grammar School—James M. Sawin, Principal; J. Lewis, Helen Carrique, Eliza J. Ingraham, Almira Marsh Salisbury, Margaret E. Palmgreen, Assistants.

Hospital Street Intermediate School—Diana G. Parkhurst, Principal; Abby F. Butler, Assistant.

Hospital Street Primary School—Abby C. Jones, Principal; E. Harvey, Assistant.

Richmond Street Intermediate School—Mary R. Wickes, Principal; Abby G. Dudley, Assistant.

Richmond Street Primary School—Harriet Swan, Principal; Louisa Webster, Abby H. Harvey, Abby J. Robinson, Assistants.

Beacon Street Intermediate School—Eleanora Reed, Principal; Frances D. Browning, Assistant.

Beacon Street Primary School—Anna E. Edmonds, Principal; Sarah Randall, Assistant.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Bridgham Grammar School—Francis B. Snow, Principal; A. Osgood, Mary E. Scarborough, Sarah Dean, Sarah C. Sarah C. Padelford, Rosamond R. Leavens, Susan M. Emeline Sayles, Kate R. Jackson, Julia Waterman, Assistants.

Summer Street Intermediate School— ——— ———, Principal; Abby W. Jackson, Sarah Austin, Assistants.

Summer Street Primary School—Elizabeth J. Corey, Principal; Emma Tetlow, Charlotte Leavitt, Assistants.

Hammond Street Intermediate School—Frances A. Reed, Principal; Lucy V. Cole, Ellen J. Sayles, Assistants.

Hammond Street Primary School—Phebe A. Andrews, Principal; Janet Tingley, Helen Farmer, Assistants.

Street Intermediate School—Angeline Haskill, Principal; Appan, Assistant.

Street Primary School—Sarah M. Farmer, Principal; Reed, Assistant.

Street Primary School—Lucy Tingley, Principal; Reed, Assistant.

Venue Intermediate School—Adelaide Waterman, Principal; Essex, Assistant.

Venue Primary School—Lois Felton, Principal; Nellie, Assistant.

Street Primary School—Sarah C. Northup, Principal; Liner, Assistant.

NINTH WARD.

Street Grammar School—B. V. Gallup, Principal.

Street Intermediate School—Maria B. Branch, Principal; Ambly, Assistant.

Street Primary School—Mary E. Arnold, Principal; Cliff, Assistant.

et Grammar School—Charlotte Blundell, Principal; d, Assistant.

t Primary School—M. W. Allen, Principal; K. N. J. Assistant.

et Intermediate School—Cornelia B. Pratt, Principal; vs, Assistant.

et Primary School—M. A. J. Nichols, Principal; A. Assistant.

et Intermediate School—Eleanor Dunn, Principal; earce, Assistant.

et Primary School—Sarah W. Browning, Principal; er, Assistant.

venue Primary School—Lydia Slocum, Principal; Adela Assistant.

TEACHER OF FRENCH.

A. Gaudelet.

TEACHERS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

Mary E. Rawson, Charlotte R. Hoswell.

TEACHERS OF SEWING.

Harvey, Flora M. Banning.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE SALARIES OF THE OFFICERS
CITY OF PROVIDENCE FOR THE YEAR ENSUING THE FIFTH
DAY IN JUNE, A. D. 1868.

[Approved March 13, 1868.]

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Providence as follows:

SEC. 3. The superintendent and teachers of the public schools shall be allowed and paid annual salaries to be fixed by the City Council, not exceeding the following sums, viz.:

To the superintendent of public schools, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars.

To two male teachers in the High school, each eighteen hundred and fifty dollars.

To one male teacher in the High school, eighteen hundred dollars.

To one female teacher in the High school, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To one female teacher in the High school, seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To one female teacher in the High school, six hundred and fifty dollars.

To two female teachers in the High school, each six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To each principal in the Grammar schools, eighteen hundred dollars.

To assistants in the Bridgham and Thayer street Grammar schools, as follows:

To each assistant in the first rooms, six hundred dollars.

To each assistant in the second and third rooms, five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To all other assistants, each five hundred and fifty dollars.

To assistants in the Benefit, Fountain and Elm street Grammar schools, as follows:

To each assistant in the first rooms, six hundred dollars.

To each assistant in the second rooms, five hundred and fifty dollars.

To all other assistants, each five hundred and fifty dollars.

To each principal in the Intermediate schools, four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To each assistant in the Intermediate schools, four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To each principal in the Primary schools, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To each assistant teacher in the Primary schools who has been employed for one year, four hundred dollars.

To all other assistant teachers in the Primary schools, each three hundred and fifty dollars.

principal teacher of music, one thousand dollars.
 assistant teacher of music, six hundred dollars.
 assistant teacher of music, five hundred dollars.
 teachers of sewing, each five hundred dollars.
 members of the school committee, two hundred dollars.
 All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent here-
 by repealed.

EAST PROVIDENCE.

committee having finished their work for the year,
 sent their sixth annual report.
 committee organized by the election of George F. Wilson,
 and Isaac Chesebrough, Clerk. The active work pertain-
 ing to the schools, was left mostly to the clerk, who is
 diligent in its execution. Your committee were harmonious in
 their relations to the schools, and continued an unbroken circle
 of friendship. W. Aspinwall was removed from us by death. In this
 we sustained an irreparable loss. Your committee *felt* it, as
 a loss to the community. We mourn his departed worth. February 6,
 1870, Potter was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by this

the fall term your committee arranged to displace the
 books then in use in the several schools, and substitute
 a new series. The change was effected with comparatively
 little trouble, and proved fortunate for both teachers and scholars.
 The change was also made in favor of Green's new grammar, which,
 in many respects, displaced the old series by the same author.
 No. 1 the school house has been doubled in size, and one
 story added, and fully furnished for another department. Accordingly the
 school was regraded at the beginning of the fall term, and a third
 grade added; and at each successive examination it has seemed
 the unanimous judgment of the committee, that the outlay in provid-
 ing increased accommodations was abundantly remunerative.
 We trust to come will realize it equally with the present. A
 cheerful school house is essential to hearty, success-

The committee felt obliged to disapprove the building of a school
 No. 5, to take the place of their old one, on the plan
 which was submitted to them last autumn. A new house is
 being adapted to a growing population.
 Our scholars have not enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity each term
 of late years. Your committee regret to have had cause to exer-
 cise discipline given to them, to interpose in behalf of the discipline

of the school in district No. 2, during the winter term. The committee promptly sustained the teacher in the suspension of five large boys for disorderly conduct; but re-admitted them upon satisfactory guarantee from their parents, and a promise from the boys, of good behavior thenceforward. The promptness and cheerfulness with which the parents and boys complied with the terms prescribed by the committee for the support of discipline and order in the school, were the most gratifying results. As a precedent, this event should be lost in the several schools in town. Good order should be maintained. The teacher should have the sympathy of both the committee and the parents in this regard.

Two of the schools have failed of desirable success from causes beyond the control of the committee. In these districts, Nos. 1 and 3, there have been a change of teachers each successive term; and no attention to any school, however well conducted in other respects. In both these districts, a few of parents may be charged with fault. Their dissatisfaction with the teachers was openly expressed, and the teachers withdrawn from school, thus weakening the ability of the schools and the general harmony of the districts.

The committee suggest that parents and trustees should be made to strictly obey the law of our State in seeking to bring affairs to a close—law, instead of personal taste or prejudice. A teacher should, if possible, be secured for each of the schools as a measure of success. Nor should a teacher be left without the hearty sympathy and coöperation of every parent in the district.

With these exceptions, the schools have been conducted with marked proficiency in the training and education of the pupils. In district No. 2 the house is too small for the number of the pupils, and too much work is given one teacher to perform. The house contains sittings for sixty-four pupils. The first term in the year 1870-71, four names were registered. The facts are self-evident. A larger house is needed. Nor is this all. One teacher cannot do justice to more than forty pupils. The classes and recitations are too small to admit of thoroughness with more than this number in an urban school. The duty of the citizens of the town is apparent from the statement of the facts. That progress has been made in the schools during each term in the year, in spite of these difficulties, is a fortunate reason for neglecting to provide more liberal accommodations for commensurate progress.

In concluding this report, the committee would earnestly request the parents and patrons of schools in this town, to devise more liberal measures for the support of first-class teachers; to give to the teachers all the facility possible for efficient service. In the hands of trustees it is wise to avoid all partisan feeling, and secure the best men, and such only, as will consult the highest welfare of the town. Thus, in the conduct of the schools, and their success, the town

higher, compared with other towns in the State, as
and finish of most of the school houses it is acknowl-
vance.

submitted,

For the committee,

ISAAC CHESEBROUGH, Clerk.

FINANCE.

SCHOOL MONEY.

-	-	-	-	-	\$698 94
-	-	-	-	-	1,600 00
es,	-	-	-	-	60 00
year,	-	-	-	-	98 58
					<hr/>
					\$2,457 52

After deducting the sum of \$45 32, was distributed
in districts as follows:

-	-	-	-	-	\$537 37
-	-	-	-	-	361 25
-	-	-	-	-	313 53
-	-	-	-	-	269 70
-	-	-	-	-	275 86
-	-	-	-	-	198 50
-	-	-	-	-	197 25
-	-	-	-	-	258 74
					<hr/>
					\$2,412 20
for report,	-	-	-	-	20 00
-	-	-	-	-	25 32
					<hr/>
					\$2,457 52

	DISTRICT No. 1.	DISTRICT No. 2.	DISTRICT No. 3.
Amount of money apportioned to the district.	\$537 37	\$361 25	
Amount drawn from the Treasury and expended for Schools.	\$537 37	\$361 25	
Number of Terms.	Four.	Three.	
Names of Trustees.	Edward F. Farrell, Andrew J. Anthony.	Benj. Wilson.	C. M. ...
Length of Terms in months of four weeks each.	First, 2 Second, 2 Third, 2½ Fourth, 2½	First, . . . 3½ Second, . . . 2½ Third, . . . 3½	First, . . . 3½ Second, . . . 2½ Third, . . . 3½
Whole number of pupils registered during each Term.	GRAMMAR. INTERMED.* PRIMARY. 1st, 59 1st, 51 1st, 58 2d, 53 2d, 53 2d, 59 3d, 53 3d, 49 3d, 51 4th, 50 4th, 50 4th, 68	First, . . . 75 Second, . . . 69 Third, . . . 55	First, . . . 75 Second, . . . 69 Third, . . . 55
Average attendance during each term.	GRAMMAR. INTERMED. PRIMARY. 1st, 46 1st, 42 1st, 40 2d, 47 2d, 50 2d, 42 3d, 43 3d, 40 3d, 25 4th, 41 4th, 41 4th, 41	First, . . . 50 Second, . . . 53 Third, . . . 45	First, . . . 50 Second, . . . 53 Third, . . . 45
Number of families who sent children to school during each term.	GRAMMAR. INTERMED. PRIMARY. 1st, 49 1st, 40 1st, 48 2d, 45 2d, 40 2d, 48 3d, 43 3d, 40 3d, 40 4th, 42 4th, 40 4th, 50	First, . . . 25 Second, . . . 32 Third, . . . 29	First, . . . 25 Second, . . . 32 Third, . . . 29
Names of Teachers.	Grammar.) D. G. Maxfield. Intermed.) Catharine A. Ide. Primary.) M. B. Cummings.	Carrie Burr, M. J. Morgan, M. J. Morgan.	M. J. Morgan, H. J. Morgan, H. J. Morgan.
Number of visits from the Trustees during the year.	Eleven.	Three.	
Number of visits from the Committee during the year.	Thirty-three.	Thirteen.	
Number of visits from parents and others during the year.	Two hundred forty-six.	One hundred and forty-seven.	
Wages of Teacher per month during the year.	GRAMMAR. INTERMED. PRIMARY. 1st, \$60 00 1st, \$32 00 1st, \$32 00 2d, 60 00 2d, 32 00 2d, 24 00 3d, 60 00 3d, 32 00 3d, 24 00 4th, 60 00 4th, 32 00 4th, 24 00	First, . . \$32 00 Second, . . 32 00 Third, . . 32 00	First, . . \$32 00 Second, . . 32 00 Third, . . 32 00
School-house—whether new or old, and the condition of the same.	Mostly new, in fine condition.	New house in good condition.	New house in good condition.

*The School was regraded Sept. 30, consequently this Department has had but three terms this year.

DISTRICT No. 5.	DISTRICT No. 6.	DISTRICT No. 7.	DISTRICT No. 8.
\$275 36	\$198 50	\$197 25	* \$258 74
\$275 36	\$198 50	\$197 25	\$258 74
Three.	Three.	Two.	Three.
Geo. Martin.	No Trustees. Directed by the Committee.	T. Munroe.	A. J. Brown.
First, . . . 3 Second, . . . 2 Third, . . . 3	First, . . . 1½ Second, . . . 1 Third, . . . 3½	First, . . . 3 Second, . . . 3½	First, . . . 2 Second, . . . 3½ Third, . . . 3½
First, . . . 44 Second, . . . 34 Third, . . . 32	First, . . . 18 Second, . . . 10 Third, . . . 13	First, . . . 8 Second, . . . 9	First, . . . 36 Second, . . . 41 Third, . . . 43
First, . . . 29 Second, . . . 26 Third, . . . 26	First, . . . 8 Second, . . . 6 Third, . . . 7	First, . . . 6 Second, . . . 8	First, . . . 29 Second, . . . 36 Third, . . . 35
First, . . . 20 Second, . . . 17 Third, . . . 17	First, . . . 11 Second, . . . 6 Third, . . . 7	First, . . . 4 Second, . . . 6	First, . . . 20 Second, . . . 20 Third, . . . 20
K. Metcalf, L. P. Medbury, M. Martin.	* Emma A. Stone, R. S. Field, C. F. Armington,	R. W. Grant, T. Munroe.	S. A. Carpenter, S. A. Carpenter, S. A. Carpenter.
None.	None.	Four.	Five.
Nine.	Seven.	Four.	Eight.
Seventy-three.	Twelve.	Fifty-two.	Fifty.
First, . . \$35 00 Second, . . 26 00 Third, . . 32 00	First, . . \$24 00 Second, . . 24 00 Third, . . 24 00	First, . . \$24 00 Second, . . 28 00	First, . . \$32 00 Second, . . 32 00 Third, . . 32 00
Old House.	Old House.	New house in good condition.	New house in fine condition.

NORTH PROVIDENCE.

The school committee of the town of North Providence, in discharging their official duties, beg leave to submit the following report.

The committee, as elected by the honorable town council, in 1867, consisted of Preserved Arnold, Emulous Rhodes, Charles Gorman, Elisha O. Angell, Joseph M. Bradley, Henry A. Gorman, and John Morris.

The first meeting was held at the town clerk's office on the 1st of June, at which Messrs. Armington, Morris, Arnold and Gorman were present, and were duly qualified by Royal Lee, Esq.

The committee was temporarily organized by electing Mr. Armington, Chairman, and Mr. Gorman, Clerk, with Messrs. Morris, Rhodes and Rhodes as committee on qualifications.

At a subsequent meeting of the committee, Mr. Joseph Gorman and Rev. Edward H. Randall were elected to fill vacancies created by the resignation of Messrs. Angell and Armington.

The committee was then permanently organized by unanimously electing Mr. Morris, Chairman, and Mr. Gorman, Clerk, for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Arnold and Rhodes were appointed a committee to raise the money to the several districts.

Messrs. Randall, Rhodes and Morris were chosen a committee on the qualifications of teachers.

There have been nineteen meetings, regular and special; fifteen of which a quorum was present.

The total amount of money for the support of schools in the town, subject to the orders of the school committee, was \$13,497 50, as follows:

Town's share of State appropriation of \$35,000, amounting to	\$35,000	00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 15,000, “	15,000	00
“ appropriation, - - - -	-	-
Unexpended balance from last year, - - - -	-	-
Amount of registry tax, - - - -	-	-
		\$1
Deducting Superintendent's salary, - - - -	\$200	00
“ for printing, - - - -	20	00
		\$1
Leaving for teachers' salaries, - - - -	-	\$1

At their September meeting, the committee appointed Rev. H. Randall, Superintendent of schools for the current year.

The committee, through his reports, and also by personal inspection of schools, have made themselves thoroughly acquainted

vants of the schools in the town, and have spared no effort to bring them fully up to the high standard to which they had attained under the management of our predecessors.

In the course of procuring the best and most efficient teachers, I have dwelt upon that it seems almost superfluous to mention that it may be permitted to make one remark. It is not altogether surprising that we need in a teacher, though not in a scholar; there is a peculiar tact necessary in a teacher, and we have much to do with it. Children are very discerning, and are attracted by a dignified bearing, and lured by gentleness and kindness, as well as repelled by harshness and ill-breeding.

Our efforts, in the selection of teachers, have been to obtain those who intended to follow teaching for a protracted period, for a considerable length of time, in preference to those who intended to teach only temporarily, or in the absence of a regular teacher.

One striking example at least of a teacher of unquestioned ability, and eminently fitted in other respects, who failed through want of tact in governing the school, they have been reminded of the importance of securing, if possible, those teachers whose qualifications being equal, have excelled in the management of the school.

I have pleasure in testifying to the beneficial effects of the appropriation during the past year, and recommend that a still larger appropriation, according to the health and population of the town.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN MORRIS,
Chairman of Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Committee of the Town of North Providence :

Report:—Allow me to submit the following statement of the progress of our public schools since you honored me with the honor of their supervision. That appointment was not made until the 1st of September, and consequently my report must be dated from that date.

In connection with the schools, I have endeavored to give my full and faithful attention as my circumstances would permit, and in the spirit of the law under which I have held office. I may have failed to carry out its letter, I think I have not violated the intention of the law-making power; except in those cases where trustees have failed to notify me of the

beginning and closing of terms. And here I may reiterate the sentiments of one of my predecessors in office, that many of the trustees are culpably negligent of this part of their duty. By referring to the law, it will be found to be the duty of trustees to notify the committee of the time of beginning and of ending of school terms and, unless such notice is given, the committee are not obligated to visit at all. Had I acted upon the letter of the law, most of the schools would have gone unvisited by me for the entire year. It is a notorious fact that neither trustees nor teachers take the necessary interest in this matter. Consequently the Superintendent is often subjected to much inconvenience and expense of time and money, in riding long distances only to find that the school had been closed a few days before his arrival. Perhaps, if the right of the district to draw upon the town treasurer for money, was conditioned upon the trustees' first fulfilling their duties, there would be a change for the better in this matter.

Another evil to which I may properly direct your attention, arises from the fact that the duties of the committee and those of trustees are not sufficiently distinguished; so that, in too many instances, the latter feel called upon to attend to the work of the former. The evil growing out of this want of distinction is seen chiefly in the constant breaking up of the grades of the various departments, by the promotion of classes without the advice and consent of the committee. In many of the schools the Primary departments have been so crowded that it has seemed best to the trustees to advance classes in order to relieve the pressure below. This may have been a temporary relief in point of numbers; but a very little reflection will serve to show that it is the certain ruin of a graded system of schools. In working such a system, the utmost care is necessary in order to keep the several grades up to a respectable standard of attainments, and to secure such a regular succession of well trained classes as will insure to each department its proper degree of proficiency; and yet, instead of this care, or rather, instead of leaving the internal management of the schools with the committee whose business alone it is, the trustees have in too many cases directed the teachers to send classes forward without proper regard for their qualifications. Now, as an indication of the justice of these remarks, I may say that those are the most efficient and profitable schools where the greatest attention has been paid to grading and classification. The teachers may be ever so well fitted for their places, and their surroundings all that could be desired; and yet, this frequent and improper interference of which we are speaking, will defeat their efforts for any considerable improvements, and keep the schools in confusion and inferior grade.

But I would not be understood to say that all trustees are thus regardless of the functions of the committee. There are some who appreciate the importance of each officer's attending to his own department of business; and who will often be at personal pains in

concert with the committee in bringing our schools up to the standard of scholarship. We may indulge the hope that soon we shall be of like mind, and so many of the obstacles removed.

The year has been one of considerable change in the ranks of teachers; in some instances for the better. In the main we have a good class of teachers, consisting of persons who labor to do the best service to their pupils. In a few instances only we find a tendency to shirk the real work of the teacher, and to devote their time with no other than sinister motives. Such persons are not uncommon in every station in life, and we may not be surprised to find them in this also. And yet we have no apology for them. We would suggest that they should either apply themselves to some other business, not only in the school-room, but also at their homes, or else abandon their situations. These cases need early attention. It is poor policy—and poorer economy—to employ such persons as teachers. It may be said further, that too many candidates for the teaching profession present themselves for examination, whose services would be served if they would apply for scholarship in some other school. For, if they do not intend to devote a considerable time, they ought not to be employed at all; and if they intend to follow that vocation, they ought to be qualified at the first, as they will not be likely to have time to study after they have begun to teach; to study, as a few teachers do, in connection with their

other avocations. I am constrained to speak thus freely upon this delicate point, because I believe that the easy terms of qualification required by the State, and the disposition which so generally prevails, to accept of candidates because of *reputed* good scholarship; and the inclination of the State to employ teachers for small pay, which of itself tends to drive them to more lucrative fields of labor. These evils are to be remedied, and render the duties of your superintendent and oftentimes very unpleasant.

The State committee on qualifications have endeavored, by careful examination, to reject the candidates who fell short of a fair standard of attainments, to remedy the evil referred to; but I believe it is fully understood that certificates are granted by the State on the basis of proper qualifications, and not from any feeling of pity. If, in regard, there will be a tendency to a better state of things, and we have intended to give certificates to such persons only as are qualified from the recitations to be suitably qualified. It may be said that good teachers have sometimes been rejected; but this is the fault of the candidate who failed to show to the committee a proficiency with the subjects.

es.—But little change has taken place in the school system in my connection with the schools.

It was my pleasure to be present at the dedication of a new school house in joint district No. 31, Smithfield. This has a single school-room with every modern and necessary appointment. It is a building of superior quality and taste; and does credit to the people who have been interested in its construction.

At the Hopkins school, No. 3, there ought to be some change of the rooms so as to make more rooms, and enable us to divide the Primary department, making two distinct grades where now is a mixture of all sorts. The habit which has existed in this district of sending children wherever they or their parents happened to fancy, has been very pernicious to the discipline both in River street and at the Hopkins school. The schools need grading and the children to be required to go where their qualifications would determine; and then, on no plea whatever, ought a child under discipline in one school to be permitted to escape the smart of punishment by flying away to the other.

The school-house at No. 4, Woodville, may be the best place that the people can provide for the education of their children. If so, we have no fault to find; but if not, then we may be allowed to suggest whether this time-worn apology ought not to be disposed of, and its place occupied by a building worthy of an age of culture and taste.

At No. 7, Fruit Hill, the once fine school-room has been ruined by defacing the walls with pencil marks and the like. Somebody has been very remiss in duty to have allowed this; and others are now remiss in not having it remedied. Every school-room ought to be sheathed some three, or four feet from the floor.

At No. 1, Pawtucket, there is a growing demand for some improvement in the arrangement of rooms. This is best appreciated by those most intimately acquainted with the situation. It has been recommended to divide the principal room into two rooms; each of which will be sufficiently large for a school. I am happy to learn that some such change is contemplated soon.

At No. 2, Pawtucket, everything is in good order; but the schools are suffering for more Primary rooms. Here I have insisted upon a more careful carrying out of the system; and, to this, have kept the classes back till well prepared to go forward. This, as I anticipated, caused a great pressure in the Primary rooms, which have been crowded, and the labor of teaching much increased; but I hope soon to see more room, and a much improved grade of school in every department.

Probably the amount of labor required to teach our Primary schools is not fully appreciated by the masses. Many persons seem to forget that a school-room is of limited capacity. So rapid is the increase of population in some districts, as in No. 2, that the room of last year is insufficient for to-day; but it is difficult to impress this idea upon the popular mind, and few persons only are so well acquainted with the true state of things, as to judge correctly of the wants of the schools. They can know about this only by frequent personal visits to the

are not likely to be made; especially by business men. Give this work to the mothers; and these too frequently state that all will go well, even if they never visit the

though somewhat worse, state of things, exists at No. 8. There the grades are almost entirely lost, owing to there is not Primary room enough; and the remedy is to advance classes until it would be difficult now to remove from another. This course has been allowed upon the condition that in the coming vacation more room will be provided, and the school can be properly graded. It has been permitted

at Smith's Hill, the old building has been put in better condition than the new house there still remains that barbarous arrangement of seats in the Primary room. Whoever visits that school will be obliged to observe the weary restlessness of the little children, obliged to sit without desks, or other support than chairs for the older scholars, and with their feet dangling in the air. A serious question whether, as those to whom is entrusted the management of our schools, we have not been remiss in allowing this thing to continue. Nothing certainly can be more injurious to a young system, and contribute to weak backs and rheumatism, than to sit on a chair with no support for the feet. A demonstration be needed to show that it is very uncommensurate to noise and disorder, I know of no better remedy than for certain trustees to try it. Probably after an hour of such experience, they would be willing to take a recess. It is to be hoped that this evil will be remedied before the next session begins.

A building improvement might be made by making two Primary school-rooms; thus causing room now unoccupiable, and affording opportunity for better grading, &c. At Westendale, the building might be much improved at a small cost, and rendered more attractive and cheerful.

At Manton, and No. 9, Toll Gate, everything seems well. I know of nothing worthy of special remark.

f. c.—No change in books has been made during the year, however, because of any want of opportunity, or on the part of agents; but simply, because it was deemed best to retain the present books until the committee should make changes.

—One of the great hindrances to progress in our schools is the great irregularity of children in attendance.

Parents do not seem to understand the magnitude of this evil, as shown from the facility with which their children are allowed to be absent from school. No doubt there are times when it would be better for them to be late or absent; but the cases ought to be rare.

Perhaps the teachers could do more than they now do, to relieve the difficulty; and yet, the parents are chiefly at fault. Going to school, in the estimation of some people, is a secondary consideration—a sort of pastime which their children may engage in when they have nothing else to do; whereas, it ought to be regarded as *the most important business of every healthy child*. If looked upon in this light, the many little excuses and errands so common now would be of no avail; and the child would soon learn that, though a child's place of business is the school-room.

In this connection, I may say, that, in my opinion, the law of the land ought to prohibit the employment of children in our mills when they are twelve years old, at the least. As it is, large numbers of children are growing to maturity with no school advantages; and in a few years we shall have their influence in society; and who can not see that it will be a serious injury to them and to society at large if they be not educated in their childhood? The inducement to earn money and to have children pay their way in these hard times is very great; and we can see how readily it might be decided to send them to the mill rather than to the school-room; but, at the same time, it seems plain that justice to the child, and loyalty to the sense of right, should lead us to seek for some better plan to regard to this class of children.

General Remarks.—All things considered, we may indulge the hope that our schools are not inferior to those in neighboring towns; and yet this is not to be regarded as a very high compliment. It is merely saying that, as school instruction now is, we are compared favorably; but when we reflect that the importance of common school education is not yet adequately appreciated, and that fathers and many, even parents, have no friendly interest in our school system, we are not surprised at their present indifference, nor do we see how great progress may not be realized in a few years.

The friends of education and humanity cannot help feeling that the field before them is broad and difficult of culture; and though much has been accomplished, more remains to be done. They have to labor zealously and patiently, using all the resources at hand in order to see their work advance yet more prosperously. Let them do what they can and be willing to *wait* for results; and no doubt the future shall be abundant with choice fruits.

That good time when parents and friends make frequent visits to the school-room, and thus become acquainted with its work, has not yet come. But we live in hope; and would urge these parties to devote much more time to this duty.

Trustees also must become more interested in the welfare of the schools; and study to be more nearly up with the age in which they live. Teachers likewise must be more in earnest and seek to know better and better how to discharge their responsible trusts. Committees must acquire broader and more accurate views of the nature

ation ; and a clearer knowledge of the best modes of intellectual development of the age ; all must have a sense of the solemn obligations which rest upon us, as the result of the mental training of the young, then may we not expect a rapid increase in the popularity and usefulness of schools.

When, I have already written more at length than I had intended, yet much remains unmentioned. I forbear to conclude by drawing this imperfect paper to a close by a cheerful expression of that uniform courtesy on the part of the teachers, and the generous confidence which has been accorded me by you, which has afforded so much of pleasure to duties that might otherwise have been discouraging indeed.

This is respectfully submitted by your humble servant,

EDWARD H. RANDALL, *Sup't.*

No. Dist.	LOCAL NAME.	TEACHER'S NAME.	STATION.	TRUSTEES.
1	High street, Pawtucket.	E. T. Hayward.... Carrie F. Pierce... H. F. Bennett.... Abbie F. Littlefield. H. A. Sherman.... Carrie A. Burr.... S. C. Harrington... Charlotte C. Steele.	Gram. Department. " Assistant..... Senior Intermediate Junior " " Primary..... Assistant.....	Royal Lee, Dan'l Wilkinson Wm. P. Allen.
2	Church Hill, Pawtucket	G. E. Whittemore. F. W. Wing..... Lizzie Brown.... Mary T. Jenks... E. M. Kenyon.... C. S. Tarbell..... L. G. Maxfield.... Fannie Bishop....	Gram. Department. " Senior Intermediate Junior " " " Senior Primary... Junior "	Geo. E. Newell, James Davis, L. B. Darling.
3	Hopkins School House.	M. M. Cowing.... M. E. Williams... Emma Randall....	Gram. Department. Primary..... Assistant.....	H. E. Dodge, John Trainer, Albert Bowen.
	River St. School House.	M. E. Whipple... S. J. Bacon.....	Intermediate..... Primary.....	
4	Woodville....	Mary C. Fairmon.. Miss — Barnes..	Gram. Department. Primary.....	Not reported.
5	Centredale... ..	Annie F. Westcott. John Lonsdale.... Mr. — Irons.... Julia A. Remington Annie F. Westcott.	Gram. Department. " " Primary..... "	Israel B. Phillips
6	Manton....	B. Knight, Jr.... Daniel Rhodes.... L. M. Steere.....	Gram. Department. " Primary.....	C. L. Holden.
7	Fruit Hill.....	Isabella Miller.... Emma W. Mann..	Ungraded..... "	Wm. H. Angell.
8	Mount Pleasant.....	Samuel Olney.... Mary E. Bartlett.. Alice Simmons... Emma S. Caler.... Nellie L. Steere... Fannie M. Steere.. Mary A. Cobb.... Abby L. Angell... Clara A. Harlowe.. Hattie Mason.....	Gram. Department. Senior Intermediate. Assistant..... " Senior Primary... Assistant..... Junior Primary... 1st Assistant..... 2d " 3d "	S. D. Whipple, Geo. Wilkinson, Salmon Brown.
9	Toll Gate, Prov. Pike..	Abbie J. Mowry... Lydia C. Armstrong	Ungraded..... "	John L. Ross.
10	Smith's Hill.....	Eli H. Howard... Nancy A. Collins.. Rosa T. Collins... J. Annie Bostwick. Mary C. Shaw.... Lizzie E. Collins..	Gram. Department. Senior Intermediate Junior " Senior Primary... " Junior "	John Lovett, Patrick Donnelly

PAWTUCKET.

Organization.—The committee, consisting of B. Carpenter, Ed. Clapp, Esq., and Rev. C. D. Church, met at the office of Dr. Carpenter, April 6th, 1867, and organized by the election of Dr. Carpenter as Chairman, and the Rev. C. D. Church, as Secretary. Subsequently Mr. Church left town, and T. F. Lord, Esq., was elected to fill his place, and Mr. Clapp was elected Secretary.

The first business before the committee was the best mode of arranging the schools for the ensuing year, and after due deliberation it was voted, unanimously, to employ (for one term) the teachers of the previous year, with the exception of the principal of the Grammar school.

During the first term, the committee could possess themselves of the information needed, to judge with a greater degree of accuracy of the capabilities and fitness of the several teachers, as such.

This course was accordingly adopted, and the teachers of the previous year, (with the exception above mentioned, and two young ladies who declined serving,) were employed.

Committee Meetings and Visits.—During the school year, the committee have held twelve (12) formal, besides many informal meetings.

They have visited all of the schools as the law requires, besides many incidental calls, of which no record has been made.

In this connection, you will allow us to call the attention of parents and guardians to the great importance of an interest, on their part, in the education of their children and wards. It is not enough that they provide the necessary pecuniary means—furnish good and suitable rooms—procure the required books and competent teachers—they ought, also, to have a watchful eye over the pupils, and to take with great care both their mental and moral progress.

Nothing tends more to the encouragement of the pupils, than to see and know that their parents and guardians take a deep and living interest in their success as scholars. This end can be accomplished in no way so effectually as by frequent visits to the school-room, interrogatories in relation to, and hearing of, lessons at home; seeing and knowing that the scholar is *always* at school, and that in good time. In these, and kindred ways, can parents, (and especially mothers,) do much, very much, to encourage the teacher, and promote the education of their children.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Whole amount of moneys received for public schools for	
the school year of 1867-8,	\$6,450
Town appropriation,	5,000

State fund, - - - - -	1,053 60
" - - - - -	105 00
Scholars out of town, - - - - -	292 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,450 60
July April 1st, 1868, - - - - -	552 48
	<hr/>
Expenditures for public schools for school 1867-8, - - - - -	\$5,898 12

of the general assembly during the last session, an amount of twenty thousand dollars, (20,000,) was appropriated for the public schools in the State, to be apportioned in the same manner as the previous State school fund. We shall, therefore, derive the benefit of the public schools the present year, over the last year, a surplus of five hundred and fifty-two dollars, and, plus our proportion of the additional twenty thousand dollars appropriated by the State.

and Wants.—Under this head we propose to look at the schools separately, and give our opinions of the condition of each.

THE SCHOOL AT LEBANON VILLAGE.

ly district that is not merged in the town system. It is the principal part of the town, and is, perhaps, better adapted as a district.

Number of scholars registered, 19.

Average attendance. - - - 14½.

It is to be regretted that there is not a sufficient educational interest in this district to furnish a suitable boarding place for a teacher. On account of this apathy, three different teachers have officiated in this district during the past year, two of whom boarded at Lebanon, and relinquished the school at the close of the term. No permanent school can be sustained in that district until there is interest on the part of the citizens to provide a suitable place for a teacher, and to secure the services of the same teacher for a succession of years, if not of years.

The final result in this school, the past year, has been far from satisfactory than it would have been could one and the same teacher have been continued through the entire year.

It is important to the education of the children in this district that a permanent school should be supplied.

2. SCHOOL AT PLEASANT VIEW.

is graded so far as the house will allow. It is divided into Primary and Intermediate departments.

Primary Department.—The Primary department, taught by Miss Jacobs, alone, registers 98 pupils. Average attendance, 62. The condition of this department, considering the accommodations, the number and ages of the scholars, is, to your committee, entirely satisfactory. The order, the moral training, the reading, the spelling, the last two of which are particularly noticeable—in fact, the entire deportment and appearance of the school would do credit to children of much larger growth.

Intermediate Department.—The Intermediate department, taught by Miss Paine and Miss Bishop, numbers 73 pupils. Average attendance, 51. It is noticeable that there are a less number of pupils in this room, with two teachers, than in the Primary department with but one. This results from the structure of the house there being but one room in the Primary department.

The general deportment of this school (with the exception of one refractory boy of about 16 years, whom your committee were obliged to eject by physical force) is very commendable to both teachers and pupils. The advancement of the pupils in their various studies also receives the commendations of your entire committee.

The great desideratum, in this locality, is a new and commodious school-house. Nor can this need be deferred much longer. There are now more scholars in attendance, many days, than there are seats for their accommodation. Stools and benches must be placed in these already crowded rooms, to supply this deficiency of proper desks. A new house, arranged for three departments and grades of scholars is very much needed in this part of the town. Better build ten school-houses than one jail. The committee desire to call the attention of the voters, especially, to this subject.

3. PRINT WORKS SCHOOL.

This is not a graded school. It is under the instruction of Miss Wiley, an experienced teacher, and, considering the difficulties with which she has to contend, is satisfactory in its results. The pupils are very irregular in their attendance, absences and tardiness being exceedingly common.

Another very great hindrance to the advancement of the pupils in this school results from the fact that many are obliged (by order of parents) daily, or nearly so, to leave at eleven, or eleven and a half A. M., to carry dinners to their parents at the Print Works. This is not only a hindrance to themselves, but also a very great interruption to others, and ought to be remedied. It lies with the parents to correct this and kindred evils, and if they duly appreciate the value of an education to their children they will surely do it, without delay. We desire to call the attention of parents to the magnitude of this evil, and the importance of its correction.

Whole number of scholars registered,	- - -	71.
Average attendance,	- - - - -	53.

L. GROVE STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ed school, being divided into Grammar, Intermediate
rtments.

Department.—This department, under the instruction of
experienced and very efficient teacher, assisted by
in a highly praise-worthy condition. The order is
well learned, and with a view to understanding them,
a volume of voice sufficient to cause themselves to
ard in any part of the room.

ee are quite satisfied with the progress made in this
sidering the disadvantages under which it, together
wo departments, have been obliged to labor.

Number of scholars registered, - - 104.

Age attendance, - - - - - 73.

Department.—This department is under the instruc-
son, who is also an experienced and efficient teacher.
e of this department under adverse circumstances.
ne time, neither moral tone nor discipline, nor habits
er pupils. All these, therefore, had to be learned,
ment of which was no easy task. Much, however, has
ed, still, much remains to be done. But since the
is is not large, and the teacher is energetic, we have
lieve that this department will soon be brought into

Number of scholars registered, - - 40.

Age attendance, - - - - - 35.

ee that the average attendance in this school is better
the others, and very commendable.

Department.—There were many and grave difficulties to
this school before any advancement in the way of
be expected. Disorder ran riot, loud talking, shuffling
communicating in various ways; in fine, nearly all sorts
were the order of the day. Many of the scholars had
dy, and apparently no desire to acquire studious habits.
e attendance was very irregular, and tardiness and
t. The "I do as I have a mind to," was the motive
the entire school. It will readily be seen, that any
ave a severe trial where such a feeling existed, and
tate of discipline.

rst two terms of the year, this department was under
r. Morell—the last term, Mr. Bisbe, assisted by Miss
very thorough and efficient teacher. Under their
an improvement is preceptible, both in discipline and
; yet much remains to be done in order to bring this
stand it ought to occupy.

Your committee are aware that great allowance is to be made for the obstacles which have been thrown in the way of this school during the past year, and also the adverse circumstances under which the scholars have been placed. Burning of the school-house, and a consequent loss of three weeks schooling; being compelled to occupy rooms not adapted to the purposes of education, for nearly an entire term; and many other hindrances, have largely tended to retard progress which otherwise might have been made.

The Grammar school-room has been newly fitted, arranged and furnished, and is now one of the most desirable school-rooms in the State, and your committee are anticipating large progress for the scholars, in every respect, the ensuing year.

Whole number of scholars registered, - - - 106.
Average attendance, - - - - - 75.

5. HIGH SCHOOL.

Primary Department.—This department is under the guidance of Miss Cushman as principal, and Miss Buffington as assistant, and is in its usual good and healthy condition.

Whole number of pupils registered, - - - 114.
Average attendance, - - - - - 85.

Intermediate Department.—This department is taught by Miss Hanna, an experienced and successful teacher. The department is in good order, the scholars in good, and the progress in their studies very commendable.

Whole number of scholars registered, - - - 38.
Average attendance, - - - - - 33.

High School.—Of this school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Tolman, your committee need not speak. The principal always allows his pupils to speak for themselves, and this they do much better than any one could do it for them; still, there are hindrances to the progress of this school which ought to be obviated.

Scholars coming from the Grammar school have not been properly fitted for the High school at the time they have entered it, nor have they, generally, proper and fixed habits of study.

In consequence of this want of preparation, the principal of the High school is obliged to devote a large portion of his time to the minor branches, (which might as well be taught by an assistant instead of devoting it to the instruction of the more advanced scholars.) This difficulty can only be obviated by a more thorough training at the Grammar school, and giving the principal of the High school a competent assistant. Arrangements have already been made to supply the latter defect, and it is to be hoped that the former will, in long, be removed by a more thorough system of training in the Grammar school.

The assistant in this school is a competent French teacher, and already a large class in French.

CHANGES TO PROGRESS IN OUR SCHOOLS.

noticed that the average attendance in most of our schools. This evil is beyond the control of teachers or committees. The effectual remedy lies with the parents and guardians. If we are made fully to appreciate the importance of a continuous attendance in the school-room, no trivial affairs would be allowed to interrupt the continuity of their children's studies. If a child is not in the term of instruction in a year, by all means let him be in the term, and, by no means, be the entire year in getting his schooling. In this loose and disjointed way, the continuity is broken, and the pupil derives very little benefit, and the school-room is neglected attendance at the school-room.

The committee desire to call the attention of parents and guardians to a very prevalent and growing evil. Tardiness and truancy, (twins of the same nature with the evil above named, and can be remedied by the constant watchfulness of parents.

Members, generally, your committee wish to say: "Order is the basis of law," and no school can make satisfactory progress without order. Order can be obtained by moral means, all the better, if it is not obtained in some way. Order is essential in all kinds of human endeavor; man can succeed without it; but nowhere is it more essential than in the school-room. So absolutely essential is order to a school that it can make any considerable progress without it. A school without order is like a wheel that moves the entire wheel of progress in the school-room. With constant noise and disturbance, scholars are unable to give their attention upon any particular study or subject, and the result is a failure to fix the attention, very little progress can be made in the investigation of any subject.

Order of study will always be followed by imperfectly recited lessons and bad recitations. The two join hands and go

to the utmost importance that every scholar should learn well, and should understand what he does learn, though it be but little. Diligent study, though it be slow in the beginning, will, in the end, accomplish much, while a loose, slovenly manner of study will accomplish any important results.

A bad habit with many scholars is, reciting in a low, small voice. Teachers often do great injustice to themselves, as well as to their pupils, in this way. They may recite accurately, and with an understanding of the lesson, and yet, if the listener fails to give them no credit, for the recitation has not been clear. More commonly, this low speaking is to hide the defects in the lesson. If a pupil thoroughly understands his lesson, he will generally have confidence enough to communicate it to the class, to the great annoyance to teachers and visitors, to fail of reciting on account of low speaking.

This is one of the very common defects, on the part of school buildings, that needs a thorough reform.

Another hindrance to the progress and elevation of our system of common school education, and one to which the committee especially to invite the attention of parents and guardians, is the common practice of sending the more advanced scholars, those particularly fitted for the High school, away from home to finish their education.

It can scarcely be expected that our High school can maintain a high stand it ought, under the guidance of its very able and efficient principal, while many of the more advanced pupils are removed from it and sent elsewhere to complete their education. If we expect to maintain an elevated standard of scholarship at home, we must patronize our own schools, and especially the High school.

At the present moment we present this singular anomaly—while we are sending our children out of town to finish a course of English education, parents from abroad are sending their children to our High school to be taught the higher branches of an English education and fitted for College.

HEATING.

Various considerations induced the committee to investigate the method of heating the rooms in the houses on Grove and State streets, and ascertain how they were heated; whether in the same manner; and what discrepancy, if any, existed between the two.

We ascertained that the Grammar school-house was heated by one of Magee's Furnaces—that there was much trouble in getting it to keep a proper temperature; that the gas was often very annoying, as well as being detrimental to the health of the scholars; and that the house had been fired from the furnace at three different times.

We then directed our attention to the High school-house. We found this house was heated by one of Chilson's Furnaces, and that none of the troubles of the other house obtained here to any considerable degree.

We then endeavored to ascertain the amount of coal consumed by each furnace per annum, for the past three years—there being the same number of months' school in each house, at the same time, the houses being exactly similar.

The following is the result of that investigation:

The Magee Furnace consumed, of coal, in the three years ending with the school year of 1867-8, - 97,850

The expense, for the same time, - - - - - \$495 2

During the same time, Chilson's Furnace consumed, of coal, - - - - - 57,350

at an expense of - - - - - \$293 1

ference in favor of the Chilson Furnace,

- - - - - 40,527 lbs.
and in the expense, of \$202 56

These facts, the committee are fully of the opinion that the scholars, economy to the town, and safety of the school-house, require an immediate change in the manner of heating the school-house.

This is respectfully submitted by your committee,

B. CARPENTER,
EDWIN CLAPP,
THEODORE F. LORD.

CUMBERLAND.

A committee, appointed by the Honorable Town Council, for the management of the public schools of this town, during the past year, submit the following report:

The committee met for organization on Monday, July 8. William Carpenter, chosen Chairman, A. M. Belcher, Clerk, F. S. Weeks, Treasurer, to examine teachers, divide the school money, visit the schools, and write the annual reports.

William Carpenter was chosen a member of the committee, in place of John Belcher, who had resigned. F. S. Weeks, William Carpenter, and John Belcher, were chosen a committee on books.

Resolved to change the number of district No. 16 to No. 15, No. 15 to No. 2, and district No. 17 to No. 3.

Resolved that the money appropriated by the town and State, for the year 1878, be \$1,327 78.

Resolved that the money received from the State was divided in accordance with the following law of the State: "The committee shall divide the town's proportion of the sum of \$35,000 received from the State equally among the districts, and the other half according to the average daily attendance of the schools the preceding year; so, "the committee shall apportion *equally* among all the districts of the town, the town's proportion of \$15,000 received from the State."

Resolved that, in the event of a vote of the town, the money raised by the town shall be divided "one-third equally among the districts, and two-thirds according to the average daily attendance of the schools the preceding year."

Resolved that the money appropriated to each district may be seen by the following table:

No. District.	Local Name.
No. 1.....	Cumberland Hill.....
" 2.....	Pound.....
" 3.....	Clark.....
" 4.....	Ballou.....
" 5.....	Tower Hill.....
" 6.....	F. Grant.....
" 7.....	Diamond Hill.....
" 8.....	Tingley.....
" 9.....	Arnold's Mills.....
" 10.....	Cargill.....
" 11.....	Razee.....
	<i>Lonsdale.</i>
" 12.....	Kent.....
" 13.....	Valley Falls.....
	<i>Ashton.</i>
" 14.....	A. Ballou.....

Whole amount,.....

Table showing the average Attendance, percentage of Attendance the Summer and Winter Terms, Names of Teachers, &

No. of District.	Local Name.	Teacher's Name.	Average Summer Term.	Average Winter Term.
No. 1	Cumberland Hill.	Lizzie Ginder.....	28	28
" 2	Pound.....	Sara M. Carpenter.....	7	7
" 3	Clark.....	M. Elta Comstock.....	15	17
" 4	Ballou.....	{ Phebe J. Steere,—Summer Term Amanda Richardson. Winter "	18	24
" 5	Tower Hill....	{ M. Louise Wells—Winter Mary H. Thayer—Summer "	12	14
" 6	F. Grant.....	{ F. A. Blake—Winter	18	28
" 7	Diamond Hill...	Nellie M. Whipple.....	18	23
" 8	Tingley.....	Louise B. Hawkins.....	12	12
" 9	Arnold's Mills...	Augusta M. Gilbert.....	23	23
" 10	Cargill.....	Maria L. Hawes.....	12	12
" 11	Razee.....	Mary E. Razee.....	6	6
	<i>Lonsdale.</i>	{ Emily Hoag, Principal.	84	95
" 12	Kent.....	{ Nettie Hoag, Assistant		
" 13	Valley Falls...	{ S. E. Randall, Primary Department E. B. Gay, Grammar Department	109	111
	<i>Ashton.</i>	{ Ruth D. Turner—Summer Term	44	40
" 14	A. Ballou.....	{ Mary Trafton — Winter Term		

It will be seen by the foregoing tables that the amount appropriated to each district is considerably larger than the division of the town.

Four years since, the whole town (including Woonsocket) appropriated only \$82,700 for common schools; last year, Cumberland alone \$83,000, and the measure was unanimously approved; and with

When we consider that probably three-fourths of all our youth commence and end their book education in the common school, this being the fact, does it not become our imperative duty to attend to them well at whatever cost, or self-denial. We earned an advance of at least \$300 the coming year.

Inconvenience has been experienced, both by teachers and pupils, in having no specified time for examinations and renewal of engagements, or absence from home for the attempt of the teachers to meet the committee.

To obviate this difficulty, we deem it proper to appoint the first Monday in September and April, as days devoted to this purpose by those who contemplate teaching in town, and desire certification, are requested to meet at the residence of the superintendent on the above mentioned day.

No. 1—Cumberland Hill.—This school is situated in the western section of the town. It has, during the past year, been under the instruction of Miss Lizzie Ginder. Improvement in discipline was much more apparent than rapid attainment.

The communicative condition of the school, so noticeable in the previous year, was plainly spoken of to teacher and pupils. At our recent visit, we were convinced that a change for the better was gradually taking place. The quiet and stillness during the term were highly satisfactory. Miss Ginder, certainly, has a firm feeling that her unremitting efforts were not in vain. There was but one public examination during the year, and that was held at the close of the last term. The exercises were very numerously attended into the afternoon. Much of the time was occupied with the recitation of dialogues and pieces, well chosen and admired, considering the age and qualification of the pupils. The different studies were so limited in time and number, that the expression of approval or disapproval can hardly be

made. The facilities which our railroads afford the scholars of this district, in attending school in adjoining towns, has induced many of the scholars to leave and attend elsewhere. Their absence, and the neglect of their recitations, must, necessarily, detract much from the success of the school, and prove detrimental to its prosperity.

No. 2—Pound.—This school has been gradually diminishing in numbers for several years past, and is now among the smallest in the town, as will be seen by referring to the tables.

M. Carpenter taught the school the entire year, and was found to be a teacher of great usefulness and ability. Being diligent in her work, and patient as well as persevering in her efforts, she secured and retained the interest and attention of her

scholars through the whole year. The closing examination a real thoroughness, especially in the science of arithmetic, witnessed. Though the school was small, yet we think the appropriated to it has been well spent.

The house needs repairing very much, and though it may for one more summer term, yet it is entirely unfit for the color. While we believe in good healthy ventilation, yet we also believe too much of a good thing may be positively injurious. In present condition, we think it impossible to keep it sufficiently warm the health of the pupils during the winter months. A few dollars expended in repairs will pay good interest in the savings of fuel, and will conduce much to the health, comfort and contentment of teacher and scholars.

DISTRICT No. 3—*Clark*.—Whispering, that unnecessary evil which so infects and pervades most of our schools, was nearly entirely dispensed with in this school. At none of our visits were we able to detect its existence, and, indeed, the teacher corroborated assured us that she was not in the least annoyed by it. Her observations unavoidably come to the conclusion that whispering had become decidedly unpopular in one school, at least, in the town.

Although we saw nothing like apathy or supineness, on the part of teacher or scholar, yet we were well convinced that much success and good accomplished in this school was largely attributed to the fact, that the evil of whispering had become so thoroughly exterminated.

Let us here remark, that our experience and observation justify us in the assertion, that where a teacher fails in their ability to overcome this evil, they will, with like certainty, partially if not totally exhibit much of real progress in their scholars, or of true efficiency in their capacity for efficient and effectual teaching.

Miss M. Ella Comstock is an experienced teacher and knows the duties appertaining to the school-room. She is one of the best working teachers. This school, though not large, is a very interesting one, and deserves a much better house than it now occupies. We are strong in the conviction that the good people of this district should not be slow to see that the sum requisite to put their houses in a desirable condition cannot be invested in a more paying and profitable enterprise.

DISTRICT No. 4—*Ballou*.—Miss Phebe J. Steere taught the summer term. Receiving no notice of the close, we could not report of her success. Teachers should always give the notifying committee notice ten days, at least, before the close of term. We exceedingly regret that the winter session proved nearly quite a failure. Miss Amanda Richardson was employed as usual. The result of her labors plainly indicate a great want of e

an incompetency to instruct in the various branches taught in our common schools. She failed to secure respect of her pupils, and, as a consequence, the school demoralized. We think, however, the result of Miss's instructions would have been less unhappy, had there been in the district those unfortunate neighborhood dissensions and contentions, which are ever a prolific source of evil, when and where they festered.

It is to be regretted that we do not know of a single instance where they unitedly and harmoniously acted, to promote the common welfare of the school.

This unhappy condition of affairs continues, but little can be accomplished by the labors of the best qualified teacher the State

has ever produced, which are prohibited at home and carried into the school-room, are fatal to the character and deportment of scholars.

It is as well as the evil, is with the people, and by them perpetuated.

That a vote has recently been passed to repair their much dilapidated school house. If it could be removed to a more elevated position, where the scholars could enjoy other recreation than to sit on the highway, it would be a blessing much appreciated.

p. 5—*Tower Hill*.—We received no information of the progress during the summer term, hence we cannot report.

Miss Wells taught with good success during the winter term. Her instruction showed that both teacher and scholars had labored hard and successfully together. Seven scholars were present at the close of the term, and twelve at the close.

p. 6—*F. Grant*.—Miss Mary H. Thayer commenced teaching during the winter term with very promising results, but was soon obliged to leave on account of sickness.

Miss Blake, a very faithful and experienced teacher from the district, was appointed to teach the winter term. She labored with energy and succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. Her instruction was all we could reasonably ask. The pupils were attentive, thorough and obedient. Miss Blake merits the commendation of the committee and friends of the school.

p. 7—*Diamond Hill*.—A very prominent characteristic of this school was the manifest friendly attachment existing between the teacher and scholars. It was apparent that each was pleased with the other. The precepts of the teacher were obeyed, not by force, but by love of obedience. She first wins, then governs. To her pleasure, rather than an irksome task, was evidently the object which the teacher aimed. Order, neatness and politeness were the special duties of each day. On entering the school-

room, from time to time, we instinctively felt that we were in the midst of a well-regulated household, where order, industry and the sweetest harmony uninterruptedly prevail.

Another attractive feature of Miss Whipple's school was the ing naturalness of tone and manner with which the recitations and other exercises were performed.

Miss Nellie M. Whipple conducted the school to the entire satisfaction of her employer, committee, and all interested parties in the school.

DISTRICT No. 8—Tingley.—The school in this district was conducted under the guidance and instruction of Miss Louise B. Hawkins, during the summer and winter terms.

The necessary repairs to make the school-house comfortable and attractive, should be made without delay. A word to the effect that at this point, we trust will be sufficient.

Miss Hawkins not only maintained, but greatly increased her confidence in her abilities as a teacher. Her instructions were clear and eminently practical; her pupils were trained to habits of concentration and reflection—to understand the “whys and wherefores” of every thing ever necessary and useful our text-books may be, the sooner they are led to think and work independent of them the greater will be their ability to make a correct and ready application of the principles involved, to the practical callings of life.

If teachers would nearly, if not entirely, dispense with text-books at recitations, the experiment would show a most beneficial result in the thorough understanding of the studies pursued, and in leading the pupils into exercise their own inventive and thinking faculties, not only to themselves.

The examinations were made occasions of deep interest. The school in geography deserves special commendation. Much attention has also been paid to reading; at the close of the fall term, the school was the best readers in town were in this school.

DISTRICT No. 9—Arnold's Mills.—During the winter term there was a very commendable emulation between the schools of districts 7 and 9. It kept both enthusiastic, lively and wide awake, and resulted in a very prominent improvement. An emulation that stimulates a desire to excel for our own good and the good of the community is always praiseworthy and much approved.

At our first visit, we were somewhat apprehensive as to the success of the teacher; subsequent visits, however, proved our fears to be groundless.

Miss Gilbert is unusually self-reliant, having due confidence in her ability to well discharge the responsible duties of her calling. Her instructions were clear, thorough and systematic. The writings were neat, and the writing compared favorably with other schools in the town.

plain, intelligible hand-writing, is what we seldom find, common or higher departments of our seminaries of few either perfect or even improve their system of writing by leaving the common district school. Hence the bestowing more time and attention to this branch of education most of our schools are at present receiving.

Education was largely attended by parents and friends, at which a beautiful gift was presented to the teacher, as a token of respect and friendship; thereby testifying that her services were appreciated. We are happy to learn that this school continued labors of Miss A. M. Gilbert for the com-

10.—*Cargill*—This school was taught in summer and fall by Maria L. Hawes. The old adage, "Satan finds some mischief for idle hands to do," seemed to be well understood by the scholars; idleness and mischief were not welcome guests in this school. When they gained admittance, they were ill at ease, and soon sought to make their departure. Miss Hawes doubtless saw it was necessary enough of labor be assigned each pupil to require diligent application, to well accomplish it; and we regard it as the first and most important duties of every teacher, to see that they under their charge have enough to do.

This school was excellent; it was governed, seemingly, by the scholars. Having no time for wrong doing, the scholars really governed themselves, which is always the best kind of school government. The deportment of the pupils toward each other, when engaged in study and recreation, was highly pleasing. In their intercourse with each other, they displayed a spirit of gentleness, kindness and respect rarely seen among a like number of children. We think that the precepts of the golden rule had been effectively taught them, both by parents and teacher. It should be remembered that their children are mediums, through which, the teacher may gain a very correct telescopic view of their character and example. All of Miss Hawes' labors were characterized by energy, zeal and faithfulness. We think no one could be so successful without being favorably impressed with the adaptation of her work.

Like several others before mentioned, is in pressing need of a new and more convenient school building.

11.—*Razee*.—We have read of "rural districts," and in many places, we have seen one. The school-house is situated in a rocky and mountainous region. All that nature can do to make it a school-house has been contributed. The school is the smallest in the district, having six at the commencement, and five at the close. It was taught by Miss Mary E. Razee. To awaken and maintain an

interest in a school of this size, requires a rare talent; yet Miss Razez succeeded well in doing this. She labored with and not without indications of good.

Some have suggested that the money appropriated to this would be more liberally enjoyed if a union of this school with the adjoining districts could be effected; we think, however, distance would be objectionable, if otherwise expedient. We by no means favor the discontinuance of this school, if it should be deprived of the advantages its continuance would give. We believe in the education of all. Many of our poets, sages and divines, had their origin in localities as rural as this; we can tell but the future may boast of eminently great and good men and women whose birth and early educational privileges were in a retired, but pleasant section of our town.

DISTRICT No. 12—*Lonsdale*.—A very beautiful school-house, most of the modern improvements in school architecture, has been erected by the generosity of the enterprising Lonsdale Manufacturing Company, and the free use of it has been given to the district. Though ample, and conveniently arranged to accommodate eighty, yet it proves quite too small for the number in attendance. The names of one hundred, or more, were registered last year. A careful inspection of the house at the close of the year shows that the utmost care had been taken to preserve it from injury; no mark could be seen upon the desks, or any other part of the building. This was quite remarkable, as a large portion of the pupils were from other towns.

The school, in all respects, we think, to be among the best and most disciplined in the State. Misses Emily and Nettie H. are teachers, have so long and successfully taught in this vicinity that no commendation of ours could hardly add to the reputation they have already acquired. Their school speaks for itself. There is a manifest improvement in every branch of study; but especially that of grammar. They have the faculty which but few possess, interesting as well as instructing in this science. The great advantage of instilling moral truths and precepts in the minds of the children they are instructing, is not overlooked, or regarded of minor importance, by these teachers; nor should it be by any who feel themselves called to take upon themselves the grave responsibilities of educating our children and youth.

If the old Granite State can furnish many more of like teachers, we most heartily welcome them to any field of labor in which we have a special interest or oversight.

DISTRICT No. 13.—*Valley Falls*.—This is the only graded school in town; it has but two departments. The Primary has for the successive years been under the care and instruction of Mr. M. Randall, who, for refinement of address, energy of character,

ss for the duties and labors of the school-room, has but

Her object has been to build well the foundation; to instruct in the rudiments, as the only correct way of mind for a rapid and successful progress at a later period. as always been quiet, studious and progressive. An t of good has been accomplished by her labors. We that with the close of the school year her connection, request,) with this school, cease. We doubt not that the t and earnest love of the many pupils who have shared her instruction and example will go with her; and our e, that the new relation into which she is soon to enter pleasant, and to her as happy, as the one she has so with this school.

nar department, for two terms, was under the discipline of Mr. E. B. Gay. He has effected many and desirable the school. 1st, in the order. 2d, in demeanor and e scholars, while reading or reciting. 3d, in learning y their minds to study. 4th, in instilling this truth, er is worth doing, is worth doing well." In fact, we en the school in so good condition, in all respects, as at he year. Much attention had been given to arithmetic. on of problems, the pupils, where required, and with were able to give the reasons for processes. The class phy deserves special commendation. Much improve- n made in reading. Mr. Gay is an excellent scholar, a r, a good disciplinarian and a zealous worker. He has fidence as a teacher, and we earnestly hope he will long fect the system of teaching which he has so faithfully

u. 14—*Ashton*.—The labors of the teachers in this dis- a long time, been made laborious, perplexing, and exceed- g, by the insufficient accommodation provided for seat- Three, and not unfrequently four, have packed in seats designed, nor could comfortably seat but two. To pre- fer and secure an interest while this condition of things d be next to an impossibility. We marvel not that so accomplished, but at the patience and fidelity with chers have labored and borne this inconvenience. The t to build a new house, we hope, will prove permanent, be carried into execution. The rapid and growing pulation in this thriving village imperatively demands ion. Mrs. Ruth D. Turner taught the fall term; Miss the winter term.

the condition of our schools for the past year, our reflec- n much upon their encouraging omens; a few of which y mention.

First: The liberal amount of school money appropriated, reflects favorably upon the generosity and whole-heartedness of our citizens. By the division of the town, there was a large amount of taxable property withdrawn. It would naturally be supposed as a result, there would have been a corresponding diminution of the school fund. But such has not been the case. Last year the schools now remaining in the old town, received the same amount of money as the twenty-four received the year previous to the division. Should not this give us present encouragement, and do it betoken good for the future? We trust that it will ever be the policy of Cumberland to liberally foster and well maintain those educational institutions which are our country's boast and glory.

Another pleasing reflection is, that so efficient a corps of teachers were secured; and that many of them are to continue the same with us. Also, that there is a manifest growing interest on the part of parents and districts, toward the permanency of teachers. It is believed that so long as the services of a teacher are made available to a school, its highest welfare is promoted by retaining them under such circumstances as permit. The interest, fidelity and united efforts of school officers, and all interested in town affairs, we think have never been surpassed.

Though we have chosen to make mention only of encouragements, we are by no means ignorant of, or indifferent to the fact, that a small number of needs and necessities are yet unmet; that many and serious errors exist in our school system, which should be corrected, and, if possible, obviated.

The obligation to do this, imposes upon each a high responsibility. It is wholly impossible for any to transfer their responsibility to another, or to discharge their duty by proxy.

While we combine in our efforts to remove error and attain the best good, may we in no measure be forgetful of, or neglect the interests of our own individual work.

F. S. WEEKS

List of School Books approved by the Committee.

Sargent's standard series of Reading Books, part 2d; Sargent's Grammar; Sargent's Speller; Cornell's Geography; Lossing's History of the United States; Greenleaf's series of Arithmetics; & Dunton's, and Potter & Hammond's Writing Books; Webster's Dictionary; Mayhew's Book-keeping.

WOONSOCKET.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Committee and Electors of the Town of Woonsocket :

—Custom and the school law requires that a report of the public schools of the town be submitted at the meeting of the electors in June. I therefore present the following

At the meeting of the town council in June last, Harvey Holmes, John H. Ballou, Jr., James F. Smith, Newell A. Paine, and Nathan T. Verry were appointed a committee of the town for the ensuing year. At the first meeting organized by choosing Harvey Holmes, chairman and Nathan T. Verry, clerk, visiting and examining the schools and also adopted by-laws for the government of the committee and regulations for the teachers and schools. July 1st, the town council, by virtue of their authority, appointed Nathan T. Verry, superintendent of public schools of said town for the ensuing year.

As the schools have been but recently organized, the committee found a great deal of labor devolving on them. Rules and regulations for the proper management of our public schools were to be prepared and recorded; and new districting became necessary. All the plans and details of a new town organization in relation to the schools, fell to the lot of the committee to arrange and execute. These rules, &c., have been prepared and adopted, also rules for the management of the schools. These rules, &c., have been printed and framed, and each school furnished with a copy. Printed boundaries of each district have been procured, and left with the clerk of each district. Although the labors of the committee have been more than when organization is established, yet, all necessary for the proper government of the schools and the laying out of the districts have been made according to law. A change in the numbering of the districts has been made, viz.: No. 19 changed to No. 3; No. 2 to No. 4; No. 17 to No. 5; and No. 18 to No. 6. The numbers of the consolidated school district, in relation to the former, are 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The treasurer, Mr. Herbert F. Keith, submitted the following report to the committee at their first meeting:

Balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,000	00
Receipts,	-	-	-	-	-	225	00
Expenses for 15 years,	-	-	-	-	-	1,142	08
Balance about	-	-	-	-	-	352	80
Total balance,	-	-	-	-	-	96	17
						\$3,816	05

which amount was appropriated according to the rule adopted by the Cumberland committee last year. After deducting fifty dollars for incidental expenses, the sum for each district is as follows :

Consolidated School District, 1, 2, 3, 4,	-	-	-	§
No. 6, formerly No. 3,	-	-	-	-
No. 5, " No. 17,	-	-	-	-

Appended to this report is a statistical table, in which are given the names of teachers employed in each school, the attendance of scholars, the per cent. attained by such attendants. That there is an increased interest at this time, is, I think, manifest from the increased and increasing attendance of scholars. So it is that an improvement in teaching, and thereby in learning in our schools, that many scholars have left other public schools and sought admission into those of our town during the past year.

The character of our schools depends very much upon the teachers; and if good ones are procured they should be retained. Our districts are obliged to pay them larger salaries than others are hired for to do the same work; because if changes do occur, these simply owing to a trifling difference in salary, the result is a hindrance to the progress of the school, and the mere sacrifice of a few dollars in the treasury. I believe at no time within my knowledge has this town had better teachers than at the present.

I will now suggest some of the reasons why schools do not improve, and also present a few thoughts in connection therewith, against our present school system and mode of teaching. It has been written upon this subject that it seems almost impossible to offer any new ideas, or even suggestions. Looking at the prosperous condition of our own schools, an examination of their practical workings may afford us some light upon the question now raised. All the school men of the day are taxing their entire faculties, to ascertain how best to educate the young; and almost as many theories on the subject (in some particular cases) there are writers. There is, we think, much more implicit term education than simply learning from books. From the grave we are all learners, of what is either good or bad; we perceive, therefore, that it is important to state briefly all we know of the term education, or fully and clearly to define the proper method to be used in acquiring it. But as there are many dissimilar views upon the subject, and as all are expected to have the same view, it may be proper that our separate observations and conclusions should be expressed, so that by a comparison of ideas some benefit may be done,—if not to improve our present efforts,—to incite renewed energies. The first question suggested is—(primary) How shall we best teach our children the rudiments of arith-

A willing coöperation of the parents and guardians of the first step to be secured. A strong and harmonious sentiment should exist, to make for our schools a reputation equal to England; and I believe such a sentiment does exist with us. But notwithstanding the bright side of the picture, we have shown us the necessity of being vigilant and making future efforts, in order to maintain, if not improve, their standard.

It is not to think that our children are being educated, and that the want of means of a lack of instruction in the common school, is the only cause of the records of the past only. We can not, or should not, neglect the advantages which an educated community has in the possession of these blessings; and we ought to fully realize that the cultivation of the mind, with us, is not for a select few, as in some countries, but that all—the poor as well as the rich—have the opportunity of becoming learned, and thus elevating themselves to positions of independence and high social standing. Every town and village is fast increasing in population, and a more vigorous effort ought always to be encouraged on this subject. Education is a great aid in advancing the people of the United States to a high and commanding position among the nations of the earth; and every school gives a common interest to all, and a privilege to all to come under its influence, of assuming such a position as their individual ability will permit. Too much credit can not be given to those who are, and who have been, instrumental in giving character and energy to the *free* schools of our country; and no division of labor ought to be created in a community which shall weaken the progress of them.

In discussing this theme, viz.: the education of our children, our minds are naturally led to consider such parts of the subject as appear to be of the most interest and value. We find these in the school-rooms where we meet the practical wants. To whom is this trust committed? To the teacher. And with *them* we find a diversity of practice, and sometimes a greater diversity of practice. Some teachers, while others seem to lack the essential qualities necessary to success. Nor may we expect differently unless more is done to prepare teachers for this mission. Other means are provided and are endowed with means to prepare their teachers. If not, if not public funds granted to do this, certainly there have been contributions awarded; and it seems to me that our legislators are in duty in this respect, or else the claims for a more liberal provision have not been properly presented for their consideration. How many thousand dollars a year, in comparison with the great benefit derived from such an institution as a well-taught normal school, would be to our State? Teaching is one of the most self-sacrificing of the age, if properly performed; and I regard the teacher as one nobly doing a work for God and humanity. For our essential requisites in order to establish a healthy sentiment among the people of a town on this subject.

- 1st. Liberality in the amount of the appropriations by the
- 2d. A school committee who have the best interests of the schools in view, and can devote time to the subject.
- 3d. A judicious selection of trustees.
- 4th. The adoption and faithful execution of proper teaching and government.

This last proposition being the most comprehensive, I will give some space to its consideration. Teachers ought always to have perfect control over their feelings in the school-room. For if not apt to do injustice in deciding the multifarious questions and ties that naturally arise between themselves and the scholars as such. Then they should endeavor to use correct diction, for the teacher's mode of expression is surely copied by the scholars; as the teacher talks, so will the pupil. We are all imitators; hence the teacher should exercise great caution in respect. Then the duty of the teacher in requiring study of his pupils, is another essential consideration. Some of our eminent scholars believe that the energies of the scholar should be taxed to the utmost, in study, in order to master and solve such propositions and problems as are contained in the lessons given them. Study is requisite. Scholars should understand this, and their powers should be exercised thus; nor can lessons be properly committed to memory out it. But to say that they should unravel truth alone, is a dangerous assertion. This is hardly expected of mature judgment when we know that all truth is better understood by giving the scholar counsel and proper direction in its dissemination, I think we can perceive the folly of the statement, that every scholar is expected to be a Burritt, or some other self-made man, and learn what they know by their own exertions, and through their own efforts. In the application of course should be enjoined. Another difficulty in connection arises, and it is this, all scholars are not capable of doing right rules, or properly interpreting them if left to themselves. Our school books are filled with questions and answers, and in every particular branch of study has rules governing its action, but very few of our books give intelligent or proper explanations to the beginner, of the application of the rule; and those explanations we do have, are usually in language too comprehensive. This is, of course, incumbent on the teacher to illustrate and explain to his class, or classes, in language suited to the understanding of the scholars. In fact, every principal connected with each branch of study, is occupied the time required in the school rules, without any other action than simply the too common routine of reading questions and hearing the answers, is but a small part of a teacher's duty.

A close application by a scholar to a study, until the lesson is committed that it may be repeated in an automatic manner, is one of the errors in school teaching. The object of study should be to discipline the mind to think. Of course, unless this faculty

ration becomes purely mechanical; and I have often seen the school-room sad exhibitions, the results of this manner of teaching. Suppose a scholar is fluent in repeating words from the books, without an idea of their meaning, how much knowledge be worth? The instruction needed, in admitting the lessons, is such as shall give them some mental instruction should be so thorough that it will not only inform the facts of the study, or science, but will discipline the habits of thought, and enable him fully to comprehend.

We all know what a power the human mind is when we therefore we say "Train up a child," to this mode of teaching when he is young, and when he is old he will not depart from thought governs and controls the world. The wisest have spent much time in thought, and herein is one secret of success with scholars. How (it may be asked) are we to teach a scholar? This is easy if teachers would think themselves, and give their thoughts by words and symbols suited to the scholar's study a proper time, and then give to the scholar the ideas of the lesson, choosing their own language; and if the scholar state all the ideas of the author, their work should be done; if not, let the teacher enlighten them upon the topic, and explain it. Such a course, I am happy to state, is pursued by the teachers of this town, with the most gratifying results. The habit of constant study, as a duty, is another evil I would not believe it wise or proper to require constant study of the scholar, especially in our Primary schools. Sufficient exertion to develop the mind, and advance in the study, is all that is required; and properly do this demands of the teacher wise and sound discretion. To learn the different temperaments of the pupils is important, in order to form a correct plan at this point. This course, faithfully and discreetly adhered to, will soon show improvement in the learner. Then the next (a subject intimately connected with the preceding) ought to be somewhat varied from the manner pursued. We know it is necessary to have regular recitations in order to learn first if the scholars have properly spent their time in study. Secondly—To ascertain if they know the meaning of the words committed. And thirdly—If they can explain the principles. If these requirements are recognized, the teacher will be enabled to select that which must surely instruct the pupil. But too often the teacher has attempted many times. The lessons given out are often too long, and do not think it wise or judicious to endeavor to do too much. The lessons should be simple, always remembering the fact that a scholar's mind is weak, or a non-perception of the truths of the lesson is a common occurrence, rather than a slower advancement in the study. To illustrate: In the study of fractions, the examples selected in arithmetic from fractions. The class is asked to recite. The example given out is to divide one fraction

by another. The problem is solved, the answer is given correct. The reasons should now be called for, and every one in the class ought to be able to know the operation so fully as to thoroughly explain the process. If they cannot, the teacher should stop at that point and explain it himself. Were this plan adopted we should find classes so continually reviewing. One reason for requiring so much of teachers is owing to a lack of clearness and explanation in our school books. Would there was some power that would re-annihilate our present editions, and give us a simple, logical, and well-defined treatise on each study. I concede that it requires much freedom to simplify and adapt our present editions to the comprehension of the learner. I would not, however, counsel changing our present books. Certainly not until some new editions, having improvements not in any now issued. Too much time at recitations is occupied in giving the exact words, and not enough in the illustrations. A worse feature in our recitations, in some instances, is in creating in the minds of the scholars fears that they will not be able to give the author's exact words. Teachers should never do this. Let the scholar give his own words if he does not remember the language of the books; and if he states the ideas correctly, and chooses his own words to do so, it should be sufficient. Should the words not be chosen, or grammatically used, criticise that, and teach them to express ideas properly.

In our Primary schools the aim should be largely to interest as well as instruct. Following these considerations, I am fully convinced an interest would be awakened, and the truths being taught would be impressed upon the mind of the scholar. To teach properly is a work of no common moment. To hear a class recite properly is an exercise few appreciate the importance of. Now, if we only had teachers who do approach nearly to a perfect standard in this respect, let us not fail to value their labors; for how great would be the benefit to a school if such an one was exchanged for one of less merit.

Reading and Spelling.—During the past year an improvement in reading and spelling in all our schools is, I think, quite manifest. These exercises, so sadly neglected many times, are receiving more attention from our teachers. I am reminded especially of the spelling classes in history—(a new exercise in two of our schools.) The classes here referred to have shown great progress in this exercise, having not only learned to articulate words properly, observed a thorough knowledge of the punctuation, and in addition to this a thorough understanding of the language, without having been compelled to commit the words. The process of writing out the words in the spelling classes, as well as spelling orally, has, I think, greatly benefited the scholars. Reading and spelling are treated much more thoroughly than formerly; and the importance of thorough instruction in these branches is now universally admitted; for how

do we find who are confined to the dictionary in science, having neglected the spelling exercise in their education.

This exercise is not learned by the same rules or provided for the study of the other branches. The teaching is more practical and mechanical in its nature. It is as commonly taught in our schools, however, as any of the other exercises as thoroughly taught. The science consists mainly in holding the pen—a steadiness of nerve—and an exercise in forming the letters. I fear the importance of it is not fully considered. There are so many separate institutions for the instruction of writing that parents and scholars seem to depend on each for instruction in this branch. If our teachers lack in this branch of study, it is this of teaching scholars to write. A local omission or neglect of duty either, for I believe the influential educationists generally is in accordance

The High school of this town is taught by Mr. Amos Metcalf, assisted by Miss Mary L. Austin. Miss Anna Metcalf several years was assistant in this department, resigned at the close of the fall term, 1867, much to the regret of her friends. The scholars of the district were exceedingly fortunate in the selection of her successor. This school to-day stands very high as regards the departments of learning. The teaching in it is thorough and the feeling between the teachers and scholars very agreeable.

Our common school, with Mr. Horace A. Benson as Principal, and Miss Phillips Assistant, has made very commendable progress the past year; and I think every one who has visited it will acknowledge there has been a constant and steady advance of the

Intermediate school, taught by Miss Lucy W. Smith, assisted by Miss Maria Aldrich, is one of the best schools of the grade I have seen; and too much credit cannot be awarded Miss Smith for having labored so assiduously to give it its present good

condition. Nos. 3 and 4, Primaries of the Consolidated school district, are well taught by the teachers employed in them.

School No. 5 (Jenckesville,) is doing as well as could be expected. It is now taught by Miss Helen Nourse, who, I think, will improve the present condition. The district ought to build a new school. The one they now occupy is an old house, and not adapted to our use; besides, it is much too small to accommodate the number of scholars residing in the district.

School No. 6 (formerly No. 3) by

Miss Nancy Burlingame, has improved during the past year in a satisfactory manner; and I think one thing at least is evident from an examination of this school, and it is this, viz.: a school as a general thing will improve more by retaining the same teacher (qualified for the duties) than to make frequent changes.

A knowledge of Physiology Essential.—I herewith submit my thoughts upon the subject of physiology. I suppose this subject is considered a branch of study adapted to the minds of students in advanced classes, and yet, is there any subject more important than this? Would that every graduate of a High or Grammar school possessed as much knowledge of this subject when they leave school, as of arithmetic or geography. I therefore question the propriety of introducing some primary work on this subject in all of our schools, as a reading book, suited to the different ages. It seems to me more important to learn early in life how properly to use our bodies, than to say on the day of graduation, I can solve every problem in Euclid, or translate all Cicero's orations. We are indeed, wonderfully constituted and made, and who is there to guide us? I say the child should not learn the different parts of his own organization, but that he may know how and in what manner to treat each part as the whole?

Evening Schools.—Then there is another question which has not been met sooner or later, and it is the subject of evening schools. We know that very many children are deprived of the means of acquiring an education, simply because they are so situated in life; viz.: they are obliged to labor, and are thereby prevented. And this, in my judgment, appeals strongly to tax payers, to do something to provide facilities to have evening schools for this class. If free day schools are important, certainly these are in the same proportion valuable to a community. And I think our people will soon realize and conclude, that it is more economical to sustain schools of this character in order to educate the youth, not now attending any school, than to pay their means for the support of institutions for the suppression of vagrancy, revelling and other misbehaviors, the legitimate consequences of ignorance.

Discipline.—I do not think it necessary or proper, but in some instances (and those the exceptions) to inflict corporal punishment upon the scholars for disobedience of the rules of the school or the requirements of the teachers. If violations occur, as we know, an appeal to the conscience of the scholar by the teacher, would be of vastly more importance towards effecting a reformation than a rod. Personal chastisement produces in some pupils an aversion to that extent that their minds seem bent on mischief. I think it is to arouse their naturally combative spirit, and increase this faculty of cultivation; whereas if the teacher would appeal to their sense of right and wrong, they might effect a reformation. And then a

nature, whose feelings are easily wrought upon, with thies, would become discouraged if harsh treatment were to. In punishing scholars, teachers seldom discriminate the different dispositions, and thereby in my judgment, do I would therefore prohibit corporal punishment in our school, and adopt instead temporary suspension, or expulsion. This method is adopted in this town, and its practical workings have shown its superiority over corporal punishment, which should be abandoned as one of the forsaken plans of barbarism.

Public Schools.—The question of common schools is becoming more of general interest, because of their value to our country. Where a people govern themselves by their political institutions, it is of course highly essential that they possess a knowledge of their own language, and an application of it. If this be not the case, the thinking and caring for our government will devolve upon a few hands. Our safety is in the general spread of education among the people, and all means adequate to this condition of things should be used. This town, an integral part of the great nation in which we live, is called upon to sustain all true endeavors to elevate the people, and I hope that however imperfectly those who now have charge of our educational interests may perform their mission, that hereafter there will be no relaxing of energy and means by which the cause of free schools is proposed.

I close this report without expressing my respectful acknowledgments to the school teachers of this town, for their assistance and thanks to the school teachers of this town, for the time spent with me while in the office I now hold, and for the frequent and substantial tokens of their regard, manifested by the valuable services which I have been the recipient.

NATHAN T. VERRY,

Superintendent Public Schools.

Adopted by the School Committee for the use of the Public Schools of Cumberland.

series of Mathematics; Greene's Grammars; Sargent's Reading Books, and Edward's analytical series of Readers; Lossing's and Berard's History of the United States; Wells's Science of Common Things; Cutter's Physiology; Dunton & Scribner's Writing Books; Webster's & Worcester's Dictionaries.

For the High School, Woonsocket.

analytical Fifth Reader; Progressive Speller; Webster's American Dictionaries; Greenleaf's and Quackenbos's series of Mathematics; Quackenbos's Philosophy; Rolfe's Chem-

istry; Cutter's Physiology; Tenney's Geology; Smith's Astronomy; Wood's Botany; Warren's Physical Geography; Greene's Grammar; Quackenbos's Rhetoric; Champlin's Intellectual Philosophy; Berard's United States History; Wilson's Universal Harkness's Latin Grammar; Crosby's Greek Grammar; French; Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Book-keeping and Books.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT

ARNOLD STREET PRIMARY—Summer.

Miss C. E. Metcalf, Principal; Miss J. C. Verry, Assistant.

Whole No. of scholars.....109 Average attendance.....83 Number of visits.....

Winter—Miss C. E. Metcalf, Principal; Miss H. Arnold, Assistant.

Whole No. of scholars.....114 Average attendance.....96 Number of visits.....

HIGH STREET PRIMARY—Summer. Miss Julia C. Verry, Teacher.

Whole No. of scholars..... 85 Average attendance.....63 Number of visits.....

Winter.—Miss Addie Nourse, teacher.

Whole No. of scholars.....102 Average attendance.....67 Number of visits.....

CLINTON PRIMARY—Summer. Miss Emma G. Cook, Teacher.

Whole No. of scholars..... 84 Average attendance.....66 Number of visits.....

Winter.—Miss Emma G. Cook, Teacher.

Whole No. of scholars.....100 Average attendance.....77 Number of visits.....

SOCIAL PRIMARY—Summer.

Miss M. B. Brown, Principal; Miss M. Stone, Assistant.

Whole No. of scholars..... 88 Average attendance.....79 Number of visits.....

Winter—Miss M. B. Brown, Principal; Miss M. Stone, Assistant.

Whole No. of scholars..... 96 Average attendance.....81 Number of visits.....

INTERMEDIATE—Summer.

Miss L. W. Smith, Principal; Miss L. B. Aldrich, Assistant.

Whole No. of scholars..... 90 Average attendance.....76 Number of visits.....

Winter.—Miss L. W. Smith, Principal; Miss L. B. Aldrich, Assistant.

Whole No. of scholars.....111 Average attendance.....96 Number of visits.....

GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Summer.

H. A. Benson, Principal; Miss A. B. Peirce, Assistant.

Whole No. of scholars..... 90 Average attendance.....76 Number of visits.....

Winter.—H. A. Benson, Principal; Miss M. S. Phillips, Assistant.

Whole No. of scholars.....106 Average attendance.....98 Number of visits.....

HIGH SCHOOL—Summer.

A. Sherman, Jr., Principal; Miss A. Metcalf, Assistant.

Whole No. of scholars..... 85 Average attendance.....79 Number of visits.....

Winter.—A. Sherman, Jr., Principal; Miss M. L. Austin, Assistant.

Whole No. of scholars..... 92 Average attendance.....85 Number of visits.....

DISTRICT No. 5.—Summer. Miss P. E. Cook, Teacher.

Whole No. of scholars..... 73 Average attendance.....47 Number of visits.....

Winter.—Miss Helen M. Nourse, Teacher.

Whole No. of scholars..... 77 Average attendance.....41 Number of visits.....

DISTRICT No. 6.—Summer. Miss N. M. Burlingame, Teacher.

Whole No. of scholars..... 39 Average attendance.....32 Number of visits.....

Winter.—Miss N. M. Burlingame, Teacher.

Whole No. of scholars..... 40 Average attendance.....33 Number of visits.....

APPORTIONMENT

No. of District.	No. of Department.	Average for apportionment.	Division according to Districts. State, \$37.50 State, \$35.75	Division according to Departments. Town, \$86.91	Division according to average. State, \$.72 Town, \$ 3.36 Total, \$3.10	Amo
1	1	\$12.8	\$73 23	\$86 91	\$39 68	
2	2	90.0	73 23	173 82	279 00	
3	1	26.4	73 23	86 91	81 84	
4	1	11.5	73 23	86 91	35 65	
5	2	73.2	73 23	173 82	226 92	
6	1	54.0	73 23	86 91	167 40	
7	1	14.3	73 23	86 91	44 33	
8	1	8.5	73 23	86 91	26 35	
9	1	16.4	73 23	86 91	60 84	
10	1	10.0	73 23	86 91	31 00	
11	1	12.0	73 23	86 91	37 20	
12	1	6.2	73 23	86 91	16 12	
13	1	11.1	73 23	86 91	34 41	
14	2	87.2	73 23	173 82	270 32	
15	1	12.3	73 23	86 91	38 13	
16	2	91.7	73 23	173 82	284 27	
17	1	25.7	73 23	86 91	79 67	
18	1	10.3	73 23	86 91	31 93	
19	1	19.0	73 23	86 91	68 90	
20	1	27.3	73 23	86 91	84 63	
21	1	74.0	73 23	86 91	229 40	
22	1	46.7	73 23	86 91	144 77	
23	1	36.5	73 23	86 91	113 15	
24 & 35	6	320.7	146 46	521 46	994 17	
25	2	143.0	73 23	173 82	443 30	
26	1	30.9	73 23	86 91	95 79	
27	1	11.8	73 23	86 91	36 58	
28	1	30.6	73 23	86 91	94 86	
29	1	10.3	73 23	86 91	31 93	
30	1	49.4	73 23	86 91	153 14	
31	1	29.5	73 23	86 91	91 45	
32	4	215.5	73 23	247 64	668 05	
33	2	112.7	73 23	173 82	349 37	
34	1	32.4	73 23	86 91	100 44	
36	1	23.4	73 23	86 91	72 54	
36	49	1786.3	\$2636 28	\$4258 59	\$5537 53	\$12,

The school districts were assigned for visitation and supervision as follows:

Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 25, 26, 27, 34, Edwin A. Slatersville. Districts Nos. 6, 9, 11, 18, 19, 21, 22, 31, 32, George A. Kent, Lonsdale. Districts Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, Richard Woodworth, Greenville. Districts Nos. 10, 23, 24, and 29, 30, 33, 36, George W. Gile, Valley Falls.

The quarterly meetings of the board for examination of teachers and the transaction of business, were appointed to be held on

y in July, at Lime Rock—October, at Greenville—
onsdale—and April, at Valley Falls—at 10 o'clock,

ng of the board, held October 28, 1867, the following
lations were unanimously adopted :

*and Regulations for the Government of the Public
Schools in the town of Smithfield.*

SCHOLARS.

d under five years of age shall be admitted as a scholar
schools in this town, unless by special permission of the
committee having that district in charge.

olar who comes to school without proper attention hav-
to the cleanliness of his person and of his dress, or
are not properly repaired, shall be permitted to remain

s who fail to attend school regularly, except such schol-
to their teacher a written excuse from one or both of
or guardian, shall not be entitled to the privileges of

holar who tyrannizes over the younger and smaller
school, thus constantly annoying his teacher by com-
duct, shall be excluded from our schools.

olar, who persists in using profane and obscene lan-
in his or her possession any obscene literature, or cir-
among the other scholars, shall be excluded immedi-
schools.

g and chewing tobacco in the school-house, or upon the
s, are forbidden.

TEACHERS.

rs must in all cases be examined by the proper authori-
e a certificate from such authority, that they are quali-
t the schools in this town, before they commence to
aperture from this law, however slight, will be sufficient
minds of the committee for withholding a certificate.

her shall use or encourage the use of any other books
ommanded by the committee.

rs shall take care that their rooms and entries are kept
, and are, at all times, properly ventilated.

rs must give notice to the school committee of the time
will begin and close, so that the school may be visited
aires.

rs will be held responsible by the committee for the
icient enforcement of the above rules.

On the afternoon of Monday, October 28, 1867, the committee visited the premises, examined the testimony, and fixed the boundary line in dispute between District No. 33, Valley Falls, and District Nos. 24 and 35, Central Falls, as will appear on the book of the town clerk, kept for that purpose.

At a meeting of the committee held November 29, 1867, it was unanimously voted to adopt Hillard's Readers, new series, of Sargent's Standard Readers, and Cornell's Series of Geography in place of Warren's Series, in the several districts of the town.

Your committee felt warranted in making this exchange of books, as both the old series have been in use for five years, as sanctioned by the committee in 1863, and in many of the districts for years before they were sanctioned by the committee.

In this connection we would call the attention of trustees and teachers to the second special rule to teachers, published in this report.

It is evident to every reflecting mind that a series of revised geographies that have been in use for eight or ten years need to be exchanged. The pieces in the readers become old, stale and uninteresting to the children. Having read them over so many times they have become imperfectly memorized, which begets a careless and indifferent rendering.

The march of civilization and the geographical changes that are constantly going on, render it necessary to have a revised edition of the old, or a new geography of recent publication should be adopted in order that the children may keep pace with the progress of the age.

After careful and thorough investigation and examination of the testimony of others who have adopted and are conversant with the practical working of the same, we adopted, as before stated, Cornell's revised edition, and "systematic series of school geographies" as being the best adapted to our common schools. We need no further argument in favor of both of the foregoing series than that after six months' practical use in the school-room, we are satisfied in the result.

And as the publishers introduced them at so low a rate that it became a pecuniary advantage, in the aggregate, to the town, we have nothing to regret in our decision. In addition to the low price of introduction, the publishers of Cornell's geography present a new school and department in the town with Haasis and Lubrecht's Topographical and Railroad Map of the United States.

At the third quarterly meeting of the board held at Lonsdale, 13th, 1868, the Rev. E. A. Buck, having removed from the town, tendered his resignation as chairman, and also as a member of the board. Voted to accept the resignation of Rev. Mr. Buck.

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Buck, we return to him thanks for his uniform kindness, and the impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of his position as chairman of this board. May God attend him in his new field of labor."

meeting, the Rev. James E. Dockrey, of Globe Villedent to fill the vacancy.

meeting of the committee, held March 31, 1868, at the commissioner of public schools in Providence, the Rev. W. Gile, having removed from the town, tendered his resignation, as a member of the board of school directors of this town.

Except the resignation of Rev. Mr. Gile.

Mr. Nickerson, of Central Falls, was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Gile.

The following taxes have been approved by your committee during the past year:

13—Evans.—A tax of fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars for general purposes.

21—Albion.—A tax of six cents on each one hundred dollars for the purpose of liquidating the debt of said district, repairs,

22—Lime Rock.—A tax of one hundred and fifty dollars for repairs to the school-house.

23—District Nos. 24 and 35—Central Falls.—A tax on the ratepayers of said district, not to exceed thirty-five hundred dollars, for the purpose of paying interest on the district debts, and other contingencies, to be assessed and collected at the discretion of the board of directors.

25—Bernon.—A tax of seven hundred dollars for repairs to the school.

30—Friends.—A tax of four hundred and fifty dollars for repairs to the school-house.

33—Valley Falls.—A tax of four hundred dollars on the real property of said district for the continuance of the school for the next year.

District No. 31—Louisquisset.—An additional tax of fifty cents on each one thousand, to finish the new school-house in that district. The plans and location of this house were approved together with the original tax of twenty-five hundred dollars, at a meeting of the board held May 7, 1867.

It is due to the patrons of the school in this district, and to the committee who had the work in charge, for the energy with which they have prosecuted the work of the school-house. It is spacious, handsome, and supplied with desks of the most improved pattern, and is in every way adapted for a school-house. We hope our friends in other parts of the State will take time to visit this school, and be encouraged by the success of the friends of education in this district to go and do likewise. It is the special attention of the citizens of school districts 32 and 34, to the importance and need of more ample and liberal appropriations in their respective districts.

In the opinion of the committee, school districts Nos. should be discontinued. We have postponed action in this order that we might have opportunity to consult with the education in these districts. The average attendance is eight, and the children can be as conveniently accommodated in joining districts.

We would encourage consolidation in all parts of the town ever it is practicable, as through this means more thorough and efficient teachers are procured, and often graded schools established, new life and interest infused into the minds of both parents and children.

We would again suggest to the citizens of districts No. 25, Bernon, and No. 26, Hamlet, the propriety of consolidation and establishing a High school. At present, we have but one of this class, and that at Lonsdale, to which your attention was called in the report of 1865. This school, under the care of its able and efficient Principal, J. M. Ross, A. M., who has been connected with the school since its establishment in January, 1855, whom the district is so largely indebted for its success, has increased in efficiency and numbers—a larger number of pupils in attendance during the last year than any other since the commencement of the school.

We believe, from personal observation and examination, that during the past year the prosperity of the public schools of Smithville has been equal to, if not in advance of, any previous year.

The teachers generally have been faithful, and through their best labors have accomplished much in the arduous work of educating and elevating the minds of their pupils; while in a few instances they have made a total failure, in a work to which, evidence had never been called. In nearly all the instances of failure, owing principally to their lack of ability to govern and impart knowledge to others. To all such, as well as to the candidates who have been rejected, we would recommend normal instruction, either in our High schools, or, if need be, in a regular Normal school. We are sorry to be obliged to add, outside our own State.

Evening schools have been established and carried on during the winter months with good success at Lonsdale, Valley Falls and Smithville.

The school at Lonsdale, under the care of the Principal, J. M. Ross, A. M., High school, assisted by Miss Hattie Kilburn and Miss Lillian Hawk, numbered one hundred and twenty-three scholars and had an average attendance, eighty.

The school at Valley Falls, under the care of Mr. A. C. Cargill, assisted by Miss M. A. Cargill, numbered one hundred and twenty scholars and had an average attendance, sixty.

The school at Manville, under the care of Miss Clara Cargill, numbered forty-two scholars; average attendance, thirty-six.

These schools, while they had no special connection with y

established and supported mostly by the manufacturing the several villages, are worthy of mention in this regard a commendable spirit and willingness on the part of these mills to furnish the help in their employ with a view of obtaining an education which they could not otherwise

your committee have deviated from the customary practice in former years, and have endeavored to lay before the town an exact statement of the doings of the board, and the important acts, as they have been chronicled from

indeed, that without good school-houses, willing and able, competent teachers, and coöperation on the part of the friends, but little can be accomplished in our public schools. These subjects have been so often and ably brought before you that they should have become as familiar as household words. I fear, however, that the reports of the committee have been only by the few, and that the suggestions therein contained have been but little heeded. And while we would commend the citizens of the town for their increased and liberal appropriations the past two years, as recommended by the committee, and for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which all requests have at all times been received, and in many instances aided in the important work intrusted to our care, we cannot but respectfully urge upon them the importance of a more liberal appropriation, more united effort, and greater earnestness in the noble work in which we should all alike be interested, in which God has intrusted to our care may be not only morally and mentally trained to greater usefulness, but go forth in strength prepared to fill well the part they are called to act in this our great country and home, that they may be the instruments of God for the strength and upbuilding of our country, and not for its weakness and overthrow.

For what better cause can we spend our time and money? If not for these great purposes, for what has God given us these talents? Let us see to it that we use faithfully the talents and abilities which kind Providence has bestowed upon us, that those who are called to rise up in our places may call us blessed, and above all, that our country and home we may hear the voice of the Master Himself, "Well done."

For the Committee,

GEO. A. KENT, Clerk.

BUCK,
WORTH,
GILE,
DICKREY,
PERSON,
KENT,

} Committee.

, May 30, 1868.

Text Books adopted by the Committee.

Hillard's New Series of Readers, Sargent's Speller, Webster and Worcester's Dictionaries, Greene's Grammars, Greenleaf's Series of Mathematics, Cornell's New Series of Geographies, Quackenbush's History of the United States, Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Series of Writing Books.

Text Books for the Lonsdale High School.

Hillard's Sixth Reader, Sargent's Speller, Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Writing Books, Harris' Book Keeping, Robinson's High Arithmetic, Greenleaf's Elementary and Higher Algebras, Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry, Davies' Descriptive Geometry, Davies' Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Flint's Surveying, Youman's Chemistry, Gray's Botany, Rolfe and Gillet's Astronomy, Coffin's Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry, Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus, Peck's Mechanics, Quackenbos' Philosophy, Harkness' Latin Series, Viri Romæ, Cooper's Virgil, Anthony's Cæsar, Johnson's Cicero's Orations; Hadley's Greek Grammar, Harkness' First Greek Book, Owen's Xenophon's Anabasis, Boissac's Greek Prose Composition; Greene's English Grammar, Coming's Physiology, Quackenbos' Rhetoric, Williams' Constitution of the United States.

STATISTICS.

Amount own last year.	Amount apportioned to each district.	Amount drawn by district.	Amount due district.
.....	\$199 82.....	.....	.....
.....	526 05.....	.....	.....
.....	241 98.....	.....	.....
.....	195 79.....	.....	.....
.....	478 97.....	.....	.....
.....	327 54.....	.....	.....
.....	204 47.....	.....	.....
.....	186 49.....	.....	.....
.....	210 98.....	.....	.....
.....	191 14.....	.....	.....
.....	197 34.....	.....	.....
.....	176 26.....	.....	\$176 26...
.....	194 55.....	.....	.....
0 25.....	517 37.....	\$517 37.....	25.....
86.....	198 27.....	198 27.....	86.....
.....	531 32.....	.....	.....
.....	239 81.....	.....	.....
.....	192 07.....	.....	.....
.....	219 04.....	.....	.....
8 39.....	244 77.....	247 25.....	15 91.....
.....	389 54.....	.....	.....
.....	304 91.....	.....	.....
.....	273 29.....	.....	.....
.....	1,662 09.....	.....	.....
.....	690 35.....	.....	.....
.....	255 93.....	.....	.....
1 30.....	196 72.....	288 02.....	.....
.....	255 00.....	.....	.....
.....	192 07.....	192 00.....	07.....
.....	313 28.....	.....	.....
.....	251 59.....	.....	.....
.....	1,088 92.....	.....	.....
.....	596 42.....	.....	.....
.....	260 58.....	.....	.....
.....	232 68.....	.....	.....

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of District.	TEACHERS.	TRUSTEES.	School House Number.
Mansfield.....	1	Minorva J. Paine.....	Moses Esten.....	1
Slaterville	2	S. S. Scammell	Wm. H. Seagrave.....	1
		Nettie E. Paige.....	D. E. Burdick.....	
			Wm. F. Hall.....	
Branch.....	3	Rhoda A. Esten.....	G. W. Holt.....	1
		Rebecca Aldrich.....		
Union.....	4	Sarah A. Knowles.....	Davis Aldrich.....	1
Globe.....	5	Henry C. Sayles.....	James S. Read.....	1
		Sarah Marble.....		
		Maria H. Mowry		
Manville.....	6	Clara E. Bray.....	Benjamin F. Carter.....	1
		Nellie M. Buxton.....	William Bates.....	
		Imogene Weatherhead.....	R. Mowry.....	
Staples.....	7	John F. Burdick	Samuel O. Tabor	1
		Emma S. Mowry		
		Amanda Richardson.....		
Aldrich.....	8	Seraphina S. Wilkinson.....	Geo. J. Hendrick.....	1
		Abbie Hendrick.....		
Sayles Hill.....	9	Emma M. Paine.....	Edwin A. Mowry.....	1
Mowry	10	Josephine Winsor.....	Richard Mowry.....	1
		G. A. Smith.....		
Andrews.....	11	Alonzo Mowry	Nelson Taft.....	1
		Almira Luther.....		
Wionkheige	12	Emily H. Aldrich.....	Daniel G. Aldrich.....	1
Evans.....	13	Jerome Applebey.....	Jabe J. Applebey.....	1
		Emily H. Aldrich.....		
Greenville.....	14	C. D. Batchelder.....	A. E. Barnes.....	1
		H. Maria King.....		
		Candace Slocum.....		
Stillwater.....	15	Eliza A. Mowry.....	E. W. Brown.....	1
Georgiaville.....	16	Marcus Esten.....	H. G. Fenner.....	1
		Elinor E. Farnum.....	H. C. Arnold.....	
		F. L. Burden.....	R. H. Steere.....	
		J. E. Mowry.....		
Allenville.....	17	Julia A. Weld.....	Otis Thornton.....	1
Dexter.....	18	Anna J. Aldrich.....	Wm. S. Enches.....	1
		Julia E. Farnum.....		
Pullen's Corner.....	19	G. L. Church.....	Ethan E. Angel.....	1
		Lucie J. Draper.....		
Woonasquasset	20	S. P. Patterson.....	James Jacques.....	1
		Viola A. Hawkins.....	James W. Gross.....	
Albion	21	Rebecca C. Clark	Samuel Clark.....	1
		A. Oswell.....		
Lime Rock.....	22	Elinor E. Farnum.....	Elisha S. Aldrich.....	1
		Anna J. Aldrich.....		
Moshassuck.....	23	Alice J. Polsey.....	John P. Smith.....	1

No. of District.	TEACHERS.	TRUSTEES.	School House owner, D.—District, P.—Proprietor.	No. of Department.
24	James A. Bowen.....	E. A. Brown.....	D.....	7
35	Julia Le Favour.....	Lysander Flagg.....		
	Sarah A. Barrows.....	A. A. Mann.....		
	Mary L. Gorton.....			
	Lizzie M. Paine.....			
	Drusilla Paine.....			
	Jennie A. Newell.....			
25	E. C. Sprague.....	C. L. Watson.....	P.....	2
	L. L. Massey.....	Seth Arnold.....		
	Ellen Metcalf.....	Joseph Russell.....		
	S. F. Bryant.....			
	E. F. Ames.....			
26	Lydia H. Paine.....	John A. Bennett.....	F.....	1
27	Arca Walling.....	Otis B. Tift.....	D.....	1
	Ellen C. Tift.....			
28	C. M. Eddy.....	Hazel Carey.....	D.....	1
29	A. J. Ballou.....	Peter Ballou.....	D.....	1
30	Lizzie H. Meader.....	Thomas L. Jollie.....	D.....	1
31	Mercy W. Coe.....	Benjamin Comstock.....	D.....	1
		Joseph Olney.....		
		John Randall.....		
32	Joseph M. Ross.....	George Kilburn.....	P.....	4
	Eliza A. Ward.....	George A. Kent.....		
	Mary L. Kilburn.....	George Sparhawk.....		
	Henrietta Morse.....			
	Emma Scott.....			
	Lizzie F. Kilburn.....			
33	A. M. Chamberlain.....	Horace C. Lawton.....	D.....	2
	Mary E. Tillinghast.....			
	Catherine Ellis.....			
34	Nancy E. Morse.....	Arnold C. Kelley.....	D.....	1
36	Lillie C. Sparhawk.....	James A. Barnes.....	D.....	1

No. of District.	No. of half-days school has kept during the year.	No. of half-days attendance of all scholars during the year.	Average attendance for the whole year.	Average for 1 apportionment school month.
1.....	300.....	4,860.....	16.....	14.8
2.....	405.....	28,696.....	71.....	87.1
3.....	430.....	18,420.....	43.....	55.9
4.....	348.....	4,403.....	13.....	13.4
5.....	380.....	37,487.....	99.....	113.8
6.....	390.....	17,409.....	45.....	52.9
7.....	310.....	4,767.....	15.....	14.5
8.....	320.....	4,640.....	14.....	14.1
9.....	340.....	6,280.....	18.....	19.1
10.....	280.....	3,080.....	11.....	9.4
11.....	260.....	3,770.....	14.....	11.4
12.....	170.....	1,870.....	11.....	5.7
13.....	300.....	6,140.....	20.....	18.6
14.....	360.....	25,940.....	72.....	78.7
15.....	310.....	7,440.....	24.....	22.6
16.....	360.....	26,120.....	73.....	79.3
17.....	350.....	9,230.....	26.....	28.0
18.....	230.....	3,050.....	13.....	9.3
19.....	310.....	5,650.....	18.....	17.2
20.....	320.....	6,780.....	21.....	20.6
21.....	400.....	29,830.....	75.....	90.6
22.....	300.....	16,400.....	55.....	49.8
23.....	360.....	11,743.....	33.....	35.6
24 and 35.....	390.....	137,670.....	353.....	417.9
25.....	310.....	37,583.....	121.....	114.1
26.....	300.....	12,628.....	42.....	38.3
27.....	300.....	3,800.....	13.....	11.5
28.....	320.....	8,940.....	28.....	27.1
29.....	320.....	1,920.....	6.....	5.8
30.....	330.....	15,180.....	46.....	46.1
31.....	390.....	12,004.....	31.....	36.4
32.....	430.....	72,863.....	169.....	221.2
33.....	387.....	33,985.....	88.....	103.2
34.....	320.....	15,400.....	48.....	46.8
36.....	200.....	2,134.....	11.....	6.5

$11,530 \div 35 = 329.4$, average length in half-days of all the schools in town; $1,937.3$, average attendance of all the schools in the town; $1,937.3$, average for the apportionment.

RULE FOR CALCULATING THE AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR THE APPORTIONMENT MONEY. ADOPTED JANUARY, 1866.

"Find the average time for which all the schools in the town have kept; and the half-days of this average the general divisor.

"Add together all the half days' attendance of all the scholars of all the towns (whether there be one, two, three or four,) of a given district for the dividend of that district. Divide by the general divisor, and the quotient will be the equitable average for the given district, and so for any other."

BURRILLVILLE.

Committee entered upon their duties, having organized
of H. A. Foster as chairman, and H. L. Starkwether
the districts assigned for visitation; and now as the
to a close, and is in final completion of their duties,
as their report of the public schools of Burrillville,
requirements, &c., as in their opinion have been
during their visits for the past year.

their first year, and in a measure new, not only in
previous school system, but also to the past standing
schools, cannot in justice to all concerned make com-
parison this and past years in regard to actual advancement,
they must therefore only give briefly what improvement
has been manifested from time to time in their visits.

Each member had the whole supervision of his district,
it was advisable for the committee to visit all the schools, in
order that they might be made acquainted with the condition of all.
The business of importance coming before the board was that
of district No. 4, and forming two distinct districts, one
in district No. 4, and called the Glendale district, and the other
in Plainville and Oakland No. 17. Several meetings were
held, one of which was held in the Glendale district, its
purpose to present. Very little was accomplished other than
to call the voters, three members to confer with the committee
on which finally resulted in a division of the district.
Not being satisfied with the result, appealed to the com-
missioner of public schools, who, after a hearing of the case, decided in
favor of the committee. This not being satisfactory to the voters,
the case was taken to the court, in whose hands it now rests.

Mr. H. L. Starkwether resigned, and Rev. D. G. Rice,
was elected to fill the vacancy. July 22d, Rev. Mr.
Rice resigned, leaving but two members on the committee; and
in November, Rev. D. G. Rice resigned, having moved
to another town, thus leaving but one member on the committee
to perform its duties. To accomplish this and attend to the busi-
ness was impossible for the one member to do, situated as
he was, as he was frequently called from his business to see some
of the voters to school affairs, in some cases occupying two or
three days. On the resignation of Mr. Rice, application was made
for an addition to the committee. Nothing was
done until a direct application to the president of the
board asking him to appoint some person or persons to assist
and in February Mr. Shumway, of Laurel Ridge,
and Mr. Mohegan, were appointed to act as committee. A
committee was called to reorganize, but at the meeting Messrs. Foster

and Shumway only were present, Mr. Esten declining to see them. Consequently, the schools were not visited as often as they would have been had the board been full.

There seems to your committee a great lack of thoroughness in the selection of teachers. This must call the especial attention of your trustees as being confined to their especial province, and requiring on their part great insight and discrimination; and to suggest that in the hiring of teachers to consider first the mental acquirements, adaptability and fitness of the applicant for the position.

A person may possess all necessary information to pass the required examination and yet be wholly lacking the essentials of a good teacher. Such, for instance, as not being able to impart their knowledge to others, or as not possessing or not caring to have nor taking any interest in their scholars beyond simply hearing their set tasks and assigning new ones, and in this matter as an all important one, the actual facts of the case, "brains versus money," must present themselves to your trustees.

Everything commercial has its market value, and why not the profession of a teacher?

To the profession of a good teacher a good salary is requisite. In cases where the appropriation is limited the maintenance of a school under a thoroughly trained and earnest working teacher for three months is preferable to one for six months under a less interested teacher.

Then, again, the attention of parents is very necessary. There have been a few, and but very few, very commendable instances of such interest during the past year, and your committee are gratified to be able to mention the fact. A great deal can be accomplished by a good teacher, such as we have mentioned, but it can be immeasurably bettered if the parents would devote a small portion only of their time in assisting their children and exciting their ambition.

Not only is this of great assistance to both teacher and scholar, but to parents, especially to those parents who are desirous of putting their children to work that they may add to the daily earnings of the family; or it may be stated, in all truth, that with a little attention and help on the part of parents, the length of time necessary to complete and acquire a common school education may be lessened one-third by such assistance, and in support of this help on the part of the parents, a prompt attendance is most necessary. Allow a scholar to be absent from school for even half a day, and it so unsettles the child that a whole day is necessary to make up for it, and by repeating it, the scholar of a school under a good teacher who establishes a standard for each class, soon drops behind the others of the class, and thus it is rendered absolutely necessary for the teacher, in justice to those who are always prompt and up to the standard, to drop the delinquent into a lower class, and, as a consequence, the child is discouraged and loses whatever interest he might have possessed, and is dissatisfied with school, thereby causing others to be so, and in a

ting to the whole school a baneful influence. The part are dissatisfied and the teacher is blamed, when in is wholly innocent, and the charge must be laid at their

mittee earnestly hope that the trustees and parents will these few suggestions, and work upon them, as neither teacher or parents can alone accomplish the desired end school, but by the whole-souled work of all combined, a success can be obtained, and the schools of Burrillville be second to none in the State.

ses.—Several very acceptable changes have been made on of the houses.

- 1 is in good repair.
- 2 do.
- 3 needs some repair and should be remodeled.
- 4 let for private school.
- 5 should be enlarged for a graded school.
- 6 Great improvement has been made in this district. s been remodeled and painted, new windows and blinds, of \$300.
7. This house, also, needs enlarging as the attendance t.
- 8 is in tolerably good repair.
- 9 do.
- 10-11 have good and convenient houses.
- 12 is in good repair.
- 13 do.
- 14 is condemned as unfit for use, but the committee rmed that the district are now taking measures to repair, y house.
- o. 15 and 16 have very pleasant and good houses.

ing statement will show the amount of money at the e committee for the past year :

iation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,459 97
"	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
,	-	-	-	-	-	-	137 75
of last year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 00
							<hr/>
							\$3,601 72

amount, after deducting \$25 for reports, was divided, usual custom, among the nineteen schools or depart- town.

The tables appended to this report show the amount apportioned to each district, and also the amount drawn.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. A. FOSTER,
D. S. SHUMWAY

Text Books Recommended by the Committee.

Sargent's Readers, New Series, Sargent's Spellers, New Series, Webster's Dictionary, Worcester's Dictionary, Quackenbos' Grammars, Quackenbos' Illustrated School History, Quackenbos' Primary History of the United States, Quackenbos' Philosophy, Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition, Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric, Eaton's Series of Arithmetics, Greenleaf's Algebra, Cornell's Series of Geographies, Potter & Hammond's Book Keeping, Potter & Hammond's Progressive System of Penmanship.

TABLE NO 1.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number.	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn.	Length of School in months.	TEACHERS.
White School House.	1	\$159 79	\$159 79	5½	Betsey Brown.
Mount Pleasant.	2	180 49	180 49	5½	Marius Esten, H. S. Mowry, E. J. Potter.
Esten.	3	166 69	166 69	5½	Henry E. Cook.
Glendale.	4	187 39	No school.		
Mapleville.	5	302 39	302 39	9½	Carrie B. Mowry
Round Top.	6	162 09	162 09	5	Miss Brown, Edwin Esten.
Harrisville.	7	405 89	405 89	6	Ellen M. Steere, Emeline Steere, Mattie Jenerson.
Logee.	8	139 18	139 00	5½	Nellie Spring, Abbie W. White
Wallum Pond.	9	164 39	164 39	6½	Susan A. Page, Lucy A. Thayer.
Laurel Ridge.	10	281 69	281 69	9	Lydia Armstrong, Mary S. Steere, Emma Shaw.
Pascoag.	11	278 29	387 29	8½	Carrie F. Pearce, Ellen Branch, Carrie Greene.
Eagle Peak.	12	164 39	164 39	5½	Nancy A. Paine, Frances L. Bates.
Jackson.	13	155 19	156 00	8	Nellie Cooper, Susan A. Page.
Buck Hill.	14	145 99	145 99	5½	Julia Robbins, Nellie Cooper.
Harris.	15	143 69	143 69	6½	Adaline M. Bartle
Mohegan.	16	251 79	251 79	8	John Walling.
Plainville and Oakland.	17	187 39	No school.		

GLOCESTER.

The school committee present to the town the following annual report :

The law requires the committee in the report to the town to set forth their doings, the state and condition of the schools for their improvement ; and if, in fulfilling these requirements, they repeat recommendations that have been urged over and over, our apology must be that they have not yet been heeded, and therefore be kept before the public until they are.

We have visited the schools during the year as the law requires, and have performed the various other duties which devolved upon us. We are happy to say that the schools generally throughout the town have maintained their average standard, while in some there has been marked intellectual and moral improvement. We do not regret, therefore, from any thing that has occurred particularly during the present year, when we say that our schools are far from what they ought to be, nor do a majority of the pupils acquire in the amount of knowledge which every American citizen ought to have, to enable him to perform the duties and enjoy the privileges which belong to such citizenship.

This want of efficiency in our schools is owing to various causes, one of the chief of which is the lack of interest by parents in the studies and progress of their children. The State, the town, and district appoint officers to have the general charge of the schools, to procure teachers and the schools commence ; and the duties of the parents seem to think their duties end ; but when the duties have all been done, and these officers have performed all that is required, it still rests with the parents whether the children shall gain the benefit of the schools or not. Every parent should visit the schools frequently during each term to see that the scholars and teachers are together and to encourage them both in their labors. The parents should take an interest in the lessons, conversing with the children at home, explaining and illustrating them if necessary, and be sure that they are fully understood ; and above all things, they should instill into the children's minds that respect for the laws and love of good order that are so essential in a good school. The parents should sustain all the regulations that the teacher may establish, the government of the school, or if they think some of them unreasonable, let them go to the teacher and kindly talk the matter over with him in private ; and if still dissatisfied, appeal to the town, but never in any case encourage the children to disobey the laws of the school.

The parents ought also to see that their children are at school regularly and punctually every day, so that nothing may be neglected in their class but what they have the full benefit of, and no link missing in the chain of any of their studies ; and let them

and make the children understand that while the school is their sole business to attend it and avail themselves of its advantages, never letting any other business or fancied indisposition divert them from it.

The chief cause of the inefficiency of our schools is the lack of professional teachers. We have, unfortunately, no Normal school to fit teachers for their work, and we greatly fear that we do not make use of the other means that are at our disposal. In our examination of teachers we have often asked the question, "Did you take any Educational Journal, or had ever read any book on teaching; and in too many cases, we regret to say, the answer was negative. Certainly, this is one of the strongest presumptions against the fitness of the candidate to enter on this profession. The medical and legal professions have their libraries and libraries for mutual improvement, and each member takes care to provide himself with the most approved text-books and journals; but our teachers have nothing of the kind. They may have a good sound knowledge, but still be unable to apply their knowledge from ignorance of the theory and art of teaching. A lawyer or doctor, however ignorant of the books, would have but little success unless he had previously applied himself to learn the practice of his calling. Let our teachers, therefore, attempt to practice the high calling of a teacher with the idea that he will get along some how. They should read Educational Journals, study the best works on the theory and practice of teaching, and be ever ready to avail themselves of every opportunity to observe the practice of the best educators of the age, and avail themselves of all these sources hints that will be useful to them in their own practice, and in which they may gradually join into one harmonious system, and their labors shall approve them true and trusty work-

men. Our teachers work earnestly and faithfully in the discharge of their duty, yet some take the wrong direction. In some schools we found the teachers working very hard to keep order in the school. They exerted themselves to govern their pupils by means of constant talking to them of their misconduct; but the result was to have become familiarized to the teacher's admonitions, and the desired result was not attained. Some teachers allow their classes to be constantly interrupted, while conducting recitations, by scholars asking them questions, when if they were allowed a few moments at the close of each exercise for such requests, the teacher could not be distracted and the business of the school would be conducted much more profitably to both teacher and pupils.

Well-chosen words are sufficient in making general remarks to the scholars. In the majority of cases it is better to speak to the individual than address the school generally. When a scholar is in fault, the teacher should endeavor to ascertain whether it is

done through carelessness, an uneasy disposition, a love of play from sinister motives, to violate a just rule of the school; the matter should be ferreted out. If it is found that the pupil is trying to destroy the stability and firmness of the teacher, the more prompt and decisive the measures that are taken, the more salutary will be the influence on the school. It is the first violation of that kind that demands prompt action.

In some of our schools the text-book is followed too closely. The teacher can interest a class if he merely asks the questions from the book in a lifeless and mechanical manner, and as soon as that is done dismisses the class. Every subject should be illustrated by text or pupil, or both, upon the blackboard or otherwise, and matter foreign to the text-book interwoven into every recitation in a variety of ways. In a school of this kind where the teacher is earnestly alive in his profession, enthusiastic, prompt and wide awake, we find a corresponding spirit diffused among the pupils, and of necessity a well governed and valuable school.

The committee, while deprecating frequent changes in school books, considered a change in geographies necessary, owing to the advance in geographical knowledge, and the political changes that have taken place within a few years, both in Europe and America. Most of the geographies in the schools were "Warren's series" of the edition of 1859; but during the past winter several copies of the edition of 1875 have been procured. The use of the two in the same class produced so much confusion that we determined to introduce new books throughout the town, and after a careful examination of various works, and the revised editions of old ones, decided to order "Nelson's" Primary and Intermediate geographies for introduction. We have done so, securing very favorable terms from the publishers.

By an innocent mistake of the town treasurer a larger sum was divided and appropriated by the committee to the schools in the present year than by law allowed. The town annually, in April, votes, authorizes the treasurer to set apart such a sum of money to the school fund of this town as will be sufficient to draw from the fund this town's proportion of said fund; and the treasurer, in constructing an act of the General Assembly, passed March 17th, 1875, which provides that "no town shall receive any part of the appropriation unless it shall raise by tax for the support of public schools, a sum equal to the whole of its proportion," &c., returns in writing to the committee that he had set apart for the use of the public schools, under the vote of the town before referred to, the sum of \$1,029 06, being "a sum equal to the whole of its proportion," &c., as he supposed required by said act, and equal to the amount received from the State; when in fact he should only have returned \$600. This mistake was not discovered by the committee until the annual report of the town treasurer was published in April.

rectify the error, consequently we have been com-
each district, for the ensuing year, with its propor-
amount overdrawn through said mistake.

ARNOLD W. GOREY,
ZIBA O. SLOCUM,
ALBERT POTTER.

School Committee of the Town of Gloucester.

I., May, 1868.

table shows the amount of public money so appropri-
district for the school year ending May 1, 1868, the
and in each district, and the name of teachers employed:

District.	Number.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Teachers.
.....	1	\$167 85	\$165 00	M. Vinnie Mowry.
.....	2	136 83	135 00	Clara Eddy.
.....	5	593 05	499 00	{ Kate F. Peckham, Jason A. Keach, Lizzie Owen.
.....	6	120 90	120 90	{ Sydney L. Smith, Nellie R. Jenckes.
.....	7	141 06	140 00	{ Annie G. Cady, Ellen F. Sprague.
.....	8	134 90	140 00	{ Sarah E. Gay, Helen Cranska.
.....	9	125 65	125 65	{ Hanna M. Jencks, Nelson E. Church.
.....	10	161 93	161 92	{ Cynthia H. Hopkins, Marcia F. Page.
.....	11	125 65	125 65	{ M. Lonise Howkins, Allen G. Smith.
.....	12	173 12	147 00	{ Alzada M. Sprague, Stephen C. Irons.
.....	13	78 14	99 00	{ Phebe A. Burlingame Stephen Phillips.
istrict.....	14	53 04	53 04	Elizabeth E. Paine.
.....	15	134 04	132 00	Almira R. Saunders.
istrict....	16	27 92	27 92	{ N. A. Hopkins, Cynthia H. Hopkins.
istrict....	17	33 51	33 51	Ellen E. Graves.

FOSTER.

Committee of the town of Foster present the following to
town meeting assembled, May 25, A. D. 1868, for
report.

vided \$1,558 28, to the several school districts, which,
n that was left the previous year, made the available
several school districts \$2,033 14.

There has been orders drawn for \$1,618 94 to the school leaving a balance of \$454 90 remaining due the school district.

There were schools kept in eighteen districts, four months by better qualified teachers than of former years, enabling them to improve, if slow, in the right direction.

There has not been much contention this year.

A report has been made to the Hon. J. B. Chapin for the ensuing year.

All of which is humbly submitted to the freemen for their consideration.

MOWRY P. ARNOLD, *Chairman*

Foster, May 25, 1868.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

There has been received and paid out, and also remained in several districts, as stated in this and in the other report.

The tax is ordered for this year. It was ordered May 1st and the standing law obliges the town treasurer to set apart the sum required by law for the support of public schools in each year. This it will require one-half of the sum received from the State.

MOWRY P. ARNOLD, *Town Treasurer*

SCITUATE.

The school committee of the town of Scituate respectfully submit the following report for the year ending May 1st, 1868.

The committee was organized by appointing Rev. W. H. Hopkins, chairman, and Rev. G. E. Hopkins, clerk.

With a number of schools there has been decided improvement. Of these, we may specify Nos. 1, 6 and 18. Most of these have maintained their usual standing, only a few falling below the efficiency of the preceding year. We believe there has been a gain, on the whole, in the general work of the schools in town, yet we have but few good schools.

Parental influence must be more consistently given to the child before the best fruits shall appear. The habits of tardiness and frequent absence, which prevail in some communities, are sure to destroy the efforts of the best teachers, and can only be corrected by the steady coöperation of parents.

More reasonably can a child be deprived of his food for a day in the hope of making up the loss afterward, than he can be kept a day at school with a similar hope. Not only is the loss of a day a misfortune to the child, but it entails a hindrance upon the work of the whole school.

tee have received a stronger impression, as the result of the past year, in respect to the general failure on the part of trustees and parents to comprehend what a good school is. We find no lack; but intelligent convictions are rare. Those who deem it proper to find fault freely, can answer the question: "What is a good school?" Not good in the opinion of children of one family, nor good because it accords with the whim and caprice, but good as effecting the entire improvement of the district and the town.

It frequently happens that a district does not know when it has a good school, and the labors of the best of teachers are wasted and at liberty for other fields. In some localities it is so that if the school goes on quietly, no matter how humbly, unless it may be, though no child is spurred into life, the healthful breeze of enthusiasm is stirring there, if it only be so that if nobody is hurt as the educational train drags its slow way, satisfaction rests in the hearts of the complacent trustees and parents, as if quietness and smoothness were always the signs of success. Some teachers move about as if they were treading on the edge of a volcano,—an eruption to be expected almost any day. We have wished sometimes the explosion might occur, and it has, so thoroughly it broke up the false ideas of parents and trustees, and the stony that years of such management had produced. It is more than insensibility, we have repeated to ourselves, that we have in vain attempted to lift a school out of the deep ruts into which it was driving its death.

A good teacher makes a mistake now and then in management, but it is not for any high end that we can see, magnified and made more important by the whole work of that teacher is defeated. A quiet, steady, and effective teaching will not, we admit, raise up against the teacher any enemies, but the reputation thus gained is hardly an adequate compensation. The occasional blunders of a living, earnest, intelligent teacher are infinitely to be preferred to the aimless policy and deadness of some teachers "of whom all speak well."

It is dealt with so as to understand, even at the cost of discipline, that the discipline of the school and the teacher's authority are not to be broken down, why should a parent give him- self up to a teacher, whose efficiency is rapidly raising the school, is dismissed? If parents will insist upon joining in resistance to the rightful authority and proper management of the teacher, they may, in the great majority of cases, be successful, but it is a victory purchased at tremendous cost. Disorder, immorality, ignorance and crime follow, as the sure result of such a victory, and bring disaster at length to those very parents who thought they were struggling for their rights.

Trustees find at the disposal of the districts of the town, from the sum of three thousand dollars. The impression will

force itself upon us that a much smaller sum for any other could not be expended in the town without creating a deep as to the manner in which it was used and the advantage therefrom. But the pecuniary considerations in this matter trifling importance compared with the interests with which linked. It matters little, when a school fails to do its work, hundred dollars are expended and lost. The influence of affect character and build it up or destroy it. When an in teacher has left a district, we are too apt to suppose the is that teacher to be at an end but the school and district is from the blow struck at its prosperity, in the low ideals which been implanted in the mind of the pupil, in the spirit of against authority, in the check put upon many minds just as when they should have been quickened into new action. I believe that a single term of inefficiency, of failure in the room, will vitally hinder the most successful efforts of the years. Trustees plead to be allowed to choose a teacher of convenience of location of that teacher to the proposed field when at the same time the lack of ability in the teacher is When trustees are willing to employ an awkward, inefficient train a beautiful colt, simply because he lives next door perhaps, have more patience with the plea.

The committee have striven, during the year, to secure higher qualifications and in examinations this has been Parties apply for certificates with the lowest ideas of a teacher and with slight attainments. An idea seem prevalent that can teach school, fostered, doubtless, to no small extent, by with which certificates have been obtained. A simple desire is not a reason why one should be admitted to the work. A man is out of employment during the winter, why should he specially of teaching, any more than of wood-cutting, as passing the winter? Has he a love for teaching such as to that enthusiasm without which every teacher fails? They better not enter the profession, or if he be in it and dis warm, fresh love for his work and for his pupils, he should immediately.

Mechanical, methodical, spiritless teachers are abundant they follow the text-book, but are lost without it. It never them that a book is not the oldest nor the freshest thing in Of illustrations from nature, from common life, they are innocent, and the great world about them is forgotten in the room and the minds of the pupils are never quickened by to any of these things.

For this reason a positive distaste is inspired in some pupils in their studies. Teachers in despair have said to the committee "scholars do not like the study of geography and wish to say 'What shall I do?'" We remember, in our experience, that

; one had been previously trained to recite the text book, reality the study possessed for them were the words of the the other was taught by the freshest illustration and made say, in the world to which the text-book on geography open door; one class was a perpetual drag upon the ence, the other always left a bright spot in the memories

h the whole list of studies, it will be found that the e mind is ministered to only by the text-book, and who ly that the lessons be recited correctly, will have dull, es. No real teaching is done by such an incumbent. st be called out, the mind must be really educated, as it y sense whatever, by many who merely ask the questions the book.

great deficiency of thoroughness in teaching geography etic. Fundamental principles do not, in some cases, mastered and well defined even in the mind of the teacher. most earnestly insist that teachers give more attention to it may be more intelligently and properly done than in schools.

atisfaction has arisen because of a change of readers dur- The committee believe that a frequent change of text- tful to the welfare of the schools, besides imposing a parents. We have aimed to make only such changes t judgment would be decidedly advantageous to the town. in readers was simply a necessity. The old Sargent's erly used, are out of print, and so, of necessity, some ke their place. The committee preferred, as the sim- eapest method of substitution, to adopt the new edition of ies.

No. 2, prizes were offered for scholarship and deport- npeting for which, a number stood very high; the prizes off by Misses Gertrude and Abby Steere. Scholars in hool who were not absent during the winter term are Evy en Haswell, Gertrude Steere, George Harris, Walter omon Simmons.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. BOWEN,	} Committee.
GEORGE E. HOPKINS,	
CHARLES P. BERRY,	

STATISTICS.

LOCAL NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of District.	NAME OF TEACHER.	Length of terms in months.	Number of pupils registered.	Average attendance.	Due each District.	Amount Drawn.
Rocky Hill.....S.	1	Susan C. Potter....	2†	38	28	\$223 98	\$241 00
".....F.		Susan A. Martin....	3	38	24
".....W.		".....	3	42	28
North Scituate...S.	2	Ida L. Tibbitts and	3	57	48	167 50	155 00
".....F.		Mary N. Ballou....
".....W.		Belle Millar.....	3	68	55
Eagle.....S.	3	Maria Harris.....	3	71	57
Academy.....S.	3	Galatia Smith.....	3†	16	8	141 75	56 00
".....W.	4	Helen L. Ross....	4	17	18	108 47	147 00
Chopmist.....S.	5	Nehemiah A. Angell	4	22	15
".....W.	5	Jennie O. Kennedy.	3	16	11	191 86	168 00
Rockland.....S.	6	Lizzie Tourtellot..	4	18	15
".....W.	6	Emily Barden.....	3	28	20	168 53	144 00
Potter.....S.	7	Elinora Remington.	3	30	17
".....W.	7	Hattie A. Potter... 3	28	18	101 40	198 00	
Burnt Hill.....S.	8	".....	6	23	14
".....W.	8	Susan A. Potter... 4	19	18	168 06	168 00	
Hopeville.....W	9	Phebe Relph..... 4	14	12	.....	.....
Kent.....S.	10	Emily Winsor and	4	70	42	181 17	176 00
".....W.	10	Louisa Remington..
Barnes.....S.	11	Phebe Relph..... 4	24	18	148 65	148 00	
".....W.	11	Samuel Libbey.... 3	30	23	.....	.....
Saundersonville..S.	12	Julia A. Salisbury.. 5	25	10	181 10	172 00	
".....W.	12	Esther Fenner.... 3	16	12	.....	.....
South Scituate...S.	13	Abbie Hopkins.... 2	21	18†	154 62	140 50	
".....W.	13	Ella Fiske..... 3†	27	14	.....	.....
Richmond.....S.	14	Grace Cowing.... 2†	35	19	174 87	155 00	
Trintown.....S.	15	S. Patterson.... 3	50	31	.....	.....
".....W.	15	S. Patterson.... 4	40	22	150 72	118 00	
Westcott.....S.	16	Ella Fiske..... 2†	45	13	140 91	127 50	
".....W.	16	Elma Brown.... 4	23	15	.....	.....
Clayville.....S.	17	Helen Smith.... 4	25	15	145 12	128 00	
".....W.	17	"..... 8	20	14	.....	.....
Glenford.....S.	18	Geo. S. Tillinghaast.	2†	47	32	181 88	168 70
".....F.	18	"..... 4	42	31†	.....	.....
".....W.	18	Abbie F. Allen.... 2†	39	34	164 30	150 00	
Ponaganset.....S.	19	"..... 2†	40	36	.....	.....
".....F.	19	"..... 2†	42	37	.....	.....
".....W.	19	Abbie F. Lyon.... 3	64	49	186 18	210 00	
".....F.	19	"..... 3	60	46	.....	.....
".....W.	19	"..... 3	50	43	.....	.....

† Overdrawn.

CRANSTON.

Committee of the town of Cranston present to the Hon-
 Council the following as their annual report :
 Committee, consisting of Messrs. Francis W. Miner, James W.
 George Burgess, James E. Hudson, and Ezekiel G. Pierce,
 created by appointing J. W. Bullock, chairman, and George
 Ark.

deemed it advisable not to appoint a superintendent, but to
 divide the charge of the schools among the various members, and to
 employ W. Miner to examine the teachers, and to exercise a gen-
 eral supervision.

The whole amount appropriated for the support of public
 schools throughout the town was only about \$1,700 ; for the last year
 it was \$7,121 73. This shows the increase in the educa-
 tion of the town. During the past year, your committee
 endeavored to perform the duties allotted to them in as faithful
 a manner as could be done under this system of a division of the labor
 among the members. They have subjected all the teachers who
 presented themselves, to a thorough examination. They have
 endeavored to assist and encourage the teachers, by visiting the schools,
 and conversing with one another, and taking such general course as
 seemed best fitted to produce harmony, advance the progress of
 the schools, and the highest success of the teachers ; and, lastly, by
 exercising a general supervision over the schools as to them
 who were best fitted to accomplish the purposes for which the present
 system was founded.

BUILDINGS.—The school houses in the various districts of
 the town are all in good condition, and the trustees of the districts
 are commended for the care observed in their preservation.
 The school house at Elmwood seems to be the one best fitted for its
 purpose. There are five schools in this building, each being under
 the charge of one teacher. Your committee are satisfied that
 there are many advantages over any other. There is no division
 of labor, each teacher feels that the character of their school
 depends on himself or herself alone. Wherever practicable, this
 system should be pursued. As late as 1860, the school houses of the town
 were in general thing, in very poor condition ; since that time there
 have been newly built or entirely remodelled, ten school buildings.
 The addition to the school house at Spragueville, when
 completed, will remedy a serious inconvenience.

BOOKS.—No change has been made during the past year
 in the books used in the schools. Throughout the town at the
 present time there exists a nearly uniform standard, and your com-
 mittee see no necessity for any change.

TEACHERS.—The teachers employed throughout the country as a general thing, been thoroughly qualified for their duties. They have exhibited much skill and tact in imparting instruction, in training the pupils to habits of study, and in maintaining and preserving a kind, yet efficient system of discipline. We have been pleased in our various visits to the schools, with the air of pleasure which has so generally pervaded them. We are persuaded the success of the teacher depends very much upon the ability to make the school-room a pleasant place. How nearly universal is the disposition of children to this place. When we see the universal feeling, we are naturally led to seek for its cause. It cannot be that the act of learning is unpleasant; the human mind is constituted that it naturally seeks after knowledge, and will not be satisfied without it. Especially is this yearning after knowledge manifested in the youthful mind by the numerous questions asked by the pupils with regard to almost every conceivable subject. Study is not unpleasant. When the thing taught is so presented as to be easily comprehended and understood, nothing can give greater pleasure. What constitutes pleasure? Is it not the exercise of one of the faculties of the mind, to a wholesome degree? And why is it not but this very thing. Can it be unpleasant? It only ceases to be so when pleasure when it is continued for such a length of time as to become irksome. The minds of children should never be applied to tasks long enough to become wearied. The youthful mind has a natural sympathy with cold abstractions; hence the teacher should use illustrations drawn from nature, and every day things with which the child is familiar. Again, the teacher should cultivate a cheerful and amiable disposition, and avoid loudness in speaking. Let him be gentle, and above all shun scolding as they would the pleasure of them learn to govern themselves before they seek to govern others. To use kindness rather than harshness; to persuade by reason rather than to govern by force; and let the pupils see, by the actions of the teachers that they seek their best interest. We should have fewer cases of absence from school, and nothing of unpleasantness. There are no children all bad, however selfish, however vicious they may be; they have somewhere in their hearts something that will beat in unison with kindly feeling,—something which will seek to counteract everything wrong in themselves. The true end of the teacher should be to enlarge and expand the mind of the pupil, to seek by all proper means to awaken and excite the noble impulses of his nature, and to repress, so far as possible, those which are evil. If this were properly done, we should hear no more of the school-room being so irksome a place, and less children seen idle about the streets, when they might be pleased to employ themselves for useful and respectable citizens.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—The duty of the teacher is not only to educate the mind of the pupil. Their care should extend also to

have a healthy, strong mind, there must be a healthy, It has often been remarked that there is no greater good health, and none more grievously abused. There is an intimate relation between the mind and the body, so evident are they upon each other, that the former cannot be energetic, unless the latter be vigorous and healthful. No man can have a powerful intellect who has not a sound body. During the early time of life that the seeds of disease are sown, bringing many miserable hours in after life. Every man of observation will look about him and see how on every side he is afflicted with disease and suffering, will be compelled to acknowledge that there is something radically wrong in our system of physical culture. The fact is, that children are sent to school too young, are not encouraged to take sufficient exercise in the open air, are compelled to study too many hours, and too many things. We can do very much to eradicate these evils, by encouraging the pupils to exercise in the open air, and, if need be, joining in their sports. On a pleasant day no pupil should be permitted to remain in the school room during the time allotted for exercise. There exists no subject at the present time in school matters, of more urgent need of the attention of both teachers and parents than this of physical culture.

—As the character of the schools depend mainly upon the character of the teachers, the greatest care is necessary in their selection. This duty devolves almost solely upon the trustee. The great measure, holds their committee responsible for the general progress of the schools, but unless the trustees and teachers work harmoniously together, great progress cannot be made. It is the duty of the trustee, as the agent of the district, to see to the business of procuring and contracting with the teachers, and to have the power of having only to decide upon their qualifications. It is very important that the trustee should exercise the power of selection in the choice. It would in every case be well for the trustee to consult with some member of the committee before entering upon his duties. The committee have the best means for determining the fitness of the schools and the kind of teacher needed; hence it is of great interest of the schools that a mutual consultation should be maintained between trustee and committee. Parents generally have taken a great interest in the schools, and have labored faithfully and zealously for their prosperity and success. It is sensible that very much of the success of the schools in the past year, may justly be attributed to their labors.

—The parents seem to take more of a personal interest in the schools than they formerly did. Still there is a chance for improvement. If parents would visit the schools and become personally acquainted with the teachers, there would be much less complaint.

The difficulties in districts can generally be traced to those who do not visit the schools, and consequently know the least about them. Parents too often carry their personal quarrels into school matters, and the affairs of the district a means to gratify their personal feelings. This can never be done without serious injury to the school.

The amount of funds received by the committee were as follows:

An unexpended balance of the previous year,	-
Received from the State,	-
Received from the town,	-
Registry taxes received since the apportionment,	-

The following table will show the attendance of the scholars in each district, and the amount appropriated on the previous year's attendance to each district:

No. District	NAME.	Whole No.		Av. attendance		Apportionment.
		Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	
1	Pippin Orchard.....	21	37	12	25	\$188
2	Knightville.....	81	89	60	69	503
3	Spragueville.....	201	176	147	136	760
4	South Providence.....	590	603	503	477	2,650
5	Pawtuxet.....	61	69	53	47	382
6	Mashapaug.....	72	73	57	36	330
7	Franklin.....	37	41	32	32	348
8	Searle's Corner.....	58	57	43	40	319
9	Lippitt Hill.....	67	58	37	29	241
10	Elmwood.....	362	339	286	247	1,386
11	Smith's Palace.....	52	58	30	39	330
	Paid Examining and Visiting Committee.....					175
		1,602	1,600	1,260	1,167	\$7,618

3	Knightsville.....	Primary.....	Johnnie F. Bucklin.....	Principal.....	Joseph S. Richardson.
	Spragueville.....	Grammar.....	John W. Burleson.....	Principal.....	Amasa Sprague.
	Spragueville.....	Primary.....	Leonora F. Kimball.....	Principal.....	Amasa Sprague.
	Spragueville.....	Primary.....	Eliza Kedarward.....	Assistant.....	Amasa Sprague.
4	South Providence.....	Square Street Primary.....	M. A. S. Nichols.....	Principal.....	William D. Pierce.
	South Providence.....	Square Street Primary.....	A. F. Cranston.....	Assistant.....	Elisha J. Allen.
	South Providence.....	Public Street Primary.....	Sarah W. Browning.....	Principal.....	Bernard Martin.
	South Providence.....	Public Street Primary.....	Calista A. Swan.....	Assistant.....	
	South Providence.....	Eddy Street Primary.....	Delia E. Harvey.....	Principal.....	
	South Providence.....	Eddy Street Primary.....	Mary W. Allen.....	Assistant.....	
	South Providence.....	Square Street Intermediate.....	Cornelia B. Pratt.....	Principal.....	
	South Providence.....	Square Street Intermediate.....	Carrie O. Bowers.....	Assistant.....	
	South Providence.....	Public Street Intermediate.....	Eleanor Dunn.....	Principal.....	
	South Providence.....	Public Street Intermediate.....	Marietta Pearce.....	Assistant.....	
	South Providence.....	Grammar.....	Charlotte Bundell.....	Principal.....	
	South Providence.....	Grammar.....	Mary Salmon.....	Assistant.....	
5	Pawtuxet.....	Ungraded.....	Charles W. Low.....	Principal.....	P. P. Cranston.
6	Mashapaug.....	Ungraded.....	Julia McDonald.....	Principal.....	Arthur Williams.
7	Franklin.....	Ungraded.....	Melissa E. Burnett.....	Principal.....	James L. Gardiner.
8	Searles' Corner.....	Ungraded.....	Fannie E. Wood.....	Principal.....	Frances S. Turner.
9	Lippitt Hill.....	Ungraded.....	Albert L. Anthony.....	Principal.....	Israel F. Brayton.
10	Elmwood.....	Boys' Primary.....	Aliza P. Cunliff.....	Principal.....	Thomas Hope.
	Elmwood.....	Girls' Primary.....	Mary E. Arnold.....	Principal.....	F. N. Seabury.
	Elmwood.....	West Intermediate.....	Addie E. Padelford.....	Principal.....	Lyman Arnold.
	Elmwood.....	West Intermediate.....	Lidia B. Slocum.....	Principal.....	
	Elmwood.....	Advanced Primary.....	Eliza J. Hamby.....	Principal.....	
	Elmwood.....	Intermediate.....	Mary B. Branch.....	Principal.....	
	Elmwood.....	Grammar.....	Benjamin V. Gallup.....	Principal.....	
11	Smith's Palace.....	Ungraded.....	N. Louisa Barney.....	Principal.....	James Andrews.

It is gratifying to notice that a fair proportion of the nan been previously reported as teachers in this town, a fact contrary to themselves, and in harmony with the wishes of the co that when teachers are found to be meritorious, their service be continued in the same districts as long as possible.

Respectfully submitted, per order of Committee.

J. W. BULLOCK, Cha

Cranston, June 1, 1868.

JOHNSTON.

The school committee of the town of Johnston respectfully that they met on the 15th day of July, 1867, and organ school committee by electing William S. Kent, Chairn Robert Wilson, Clerk.

The schools in the town have been in successful operation past year, meeting the requirements of the law, and have been by the committee from time to time, as required. And it from the observation made at such times that there is much improvements not only by the teacher, in the government schools, but by the trustees and parents in visiting the schools and giving them the encouragement which they ought to receive.

The school-houses in some of the districts are in need of repair and your committee would strongly urge the necessity of repairing your school-houses in order, that your children may be comfortable. If your children are not comfortable and pleasantly situated in school hours, how can you expect your teachers to keep the order required of them. We find that our school-houses have never been built without any view to ventilation—in one instance a school-room about eighteen feet square, in which there has been a school of from thirty to forty scholars kept for more than thirty months with no other means of ventilation than by opening the door and window, letting the cold air in upon the school, which in no way should be done.

The windows should be so arranged that the top may be opened or closed, as the teacher may deem necessary to the ventilation of the school-room. We feel, from our observation as a committee, in visiting the schools, that the trustees, if they will attend to the matter, will be attended to with but a small expense, they will see a great improvement in the appearance of the school in regard to ventilation, which should be preserved at all hazards; for without proper money is not properly expended.

nt of funds received for the support of the schools the
as follows, viz. :

l by the State, July 15,	-	-	-	\$562	50
“ “ December 31,	-	-	-	676	17
“ town, June,	-	-	-	1,500	00
istry taxes and auctioneer,	-	-	-	193	79
				<u>\$2,932</u>	<u>46</u>

m was divided in two equal parts of \$1,466 23 each—
n parts was divided equally among fifteen schools, and the
proportion to the average attendance of the scholars in
schools. And that said funds have been drawn out by
trustees for the continuance of the schools for more than
each on an average.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM S. KENT, }
DANIEL W. IRONS, } Committee.
ROBERT WILSON, }

June 1st, 1868.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

orable the City Council:

EN: The school committee herewith submit the reports
rintendent and treasurer for the year just completed.

unity would be perfectly just in claiming from the com-
their superintendent, that they should show a decided
t in our schools during this year. At the time of the last
rt to you, the work of grading our schools, a work
mmittee had for a long time maintained to be essential
as but just fairly entered upon.

stated, the committee had long considered this work
ecessary, they also felt that its accomplishment was sur-
many difficulties, and attended with much labor, and
ilities of injustice to many of the scholars. But at the
the present year, these difficulties had been met and

surmounted, and the experiment of a year of graded instruction fairly before us. We hope that we can speak hopefully of the future, not that we are yet satisfied with our schools. We trust that we and our successors may so conduct its affairs that our system may compare favorably with that of neighboring cities, and have, for a much longer time than we, made use of this plan.

The scholars are now so classified that a teacher can, with less labor and much more advantageously, teach a larger number of scholars than under the former want of system, while the scholars are in smaller classes, the members of which are of nearly equal ability. Under the influence of a much more healthy emulation, the system being also so arranged that ample time is allowed for the acquisition of knowledge. All these advantages the committee have considered as belonging to the graded system of instruction, and the question therefore: have the schools during this past year gained more than in previous years?

We think that the fact, as shown in the superintendent's report, that seventy-seven per cent. of all the scholars examined were advanced from lower to higher classes is one proof of advancement. The examinations were written and carefully conducted, in fact so thorough and conscientiously made by our indefatigable superintendent that not a single decision had to be reversed, and their fairness was so apparent that those most affected by them were compelled to acknowledge justice and impartiality.

The results of this system are thus far most apparent in the higher grades, as the higher schools have not as yet been composed of scholars who, through their entire course, have been subjected to the rigid tests imposed by the present mode of examination. We therefore confidently expect at the close of the present session to be able to use a higher standard and to show more thorough and accurate scholars than those who have previously passed through our schools.

Another direction in which progress has been made, is in the matter of regularity of attendance and of punctuality. Truancy has been abolished, and tardiness, which a year ago was so prevalent and productive of serious injury both to the tardy and to the scholars with which they belonged, has been, through the efforts of the superintendent and teachers, greatly diminished. Regularity of attendance without which no scholar can be profited and no school can be improved has been very much promoted, showing an average gain in attendance at the schools of more than three per cent. We presume that in these respects claim precedence of any town or city in the State.

Early in the year it was decided that all scholars who were properly learned should have the privilege of leaving school at four, P. M., while delinquents should be compelled to stay until the work of the day was accomplished. This has been a judicious change, and the hour named is almost established as a time for the close of the afternoon session.

ults of these improvements, we feel confident that our
mination in July will show a most decided gain in every

This gain, too, has been made without disturbance and
ut observation. One more fact, which in my judgment,
that of others, is of great importance, is that every school
now a mixed school, composed of boys and girls. If
doubted the wisdom of this arrangement, the experience
wo years must now wholly remove the doubt. It has
ive of the best results and of no inconvenience or impro-
l's own arrangement in families has proved man's best
for our schools.

gratifying fact, shown more in detail in the treasurer's
ntioned here to call more particular attention to the sub-
e result of the careful management exercised by the em-
an officer, whose place it is to exercise daily watch over
stem, the ordinary expenses of the schools, exclusive of
aries and including nearly one hundred dollars, the cost
ne annual report (which was this year for the first time
e school appropriation,) were less than the previous year
f eleven hundred fifty-two dollars seventy-eight cents
) and the school buildings and property are in better
n former years.

I but express the opinion of every member of the com-
knowing our obligations to our present superintendent,
se agency all this good has been accomplished, and whose
devotedness to his work has fully convinced us of the
essity there was of such an office and of such a man.

anges of teachers have taken place within the year, the
f which will be found in the report of the superintendent.
erm closed sadly, with the sudden removal by death of
l. Marsh, who for ten years has enjoyed the entire con-
e community and the sincere love of his scholars. He
truthful and conscientious, and leaves behind him a sweet
e in the minds of those who for so many years have known
difficulty of supplying his place was not small. We trust
election of the present teacher, Mr. W. T. Reid, we have
ful. If the school has suffered no loss during the illness
e death of Mr. Marsh, it is due to the faithfulness of Mr.
e assistant teachers of the school, who for many weeks
aties not properly devolving upon them and quite beyond
h when added to their ordinary labors.

ystematic and accurate mode of selecting teachers has been
y which all applicants for schools are subjected to a com-
mination. Of course we cannot determine by the results
amination merely the value of a candidate; but we have
pect from every applicant a certain amount of culture, as
t least, of his purpose to fit himself for his work. Literary

qualifications are not the only requisites in an instructor ;, but without an education equal to that furnished to all by our without cost, should presume to suppose himself qualified others. It may even prove a kindness to some to divert their teaching to some employment for which they have more fit love. If our standard has been placed higher than some would necessary, which, however, I would not admit, it is that our supply of teachers for the higher schools may come from those who have already entered, or may, in the future, enter as teachers in the lower grades, and thus the incentive of promotion may ever be present to urge and encourage them in their labors. In order to secure our own graduates places in our school system, the committee have, and in some cases successfully, upon those intending to take the propriety of fitting themselves for the work, by preparatory courses in normal schools, or by some other course which shall be equally beneficial, if any such is to be found. We hope for the best results in this, and are confident that when from our lowest to our highest schools, our teachers shall be devoted to their profession, and thoroughly furnished for their good work, we shall then be justified in the eyes of all. None, probably, will more fully sustain us in our opinion, than our present excellent corps of teachers ; some of whom, who want of just such early training, have had their knowledge and fitness to acquire by long and painful experience.

In closing, I would most earnestly call your attention to the pressing and imperative want of more ample accommodations for our street schools. With insufficient inconveniences for more than a hundred and fifty scholars, nearly three hundred have been crowded during the past year. The rooms are low, small, and badly lighted. In order, during the winter, to keep the temperature of the degrees at one end of the Grammar school room, scholars at another part, were compelled to submit to a temperature of only a hundred and ten degrees, from which during recess, they were obliged to go to the yard, or obliged to stay in the room, whose windows were necessarily kept open to discharge the foul air. There are few places where there is hardly space for four ; while a Primary school, which should be in the same building, is occupying a hall temporarily fitted for a school-room.

This matter has been so long and so often brought to your notice that I hesitate to speak of it, only that I should prove faithful to my obligation, if I did not urge upon your honorable body the consideration of the petition that we may be allowed to erect upon the site of the present building, one sufficiently large to accommodate eight hundred scholars. We have immediate need of seven rooms, and I fear that even the rooms from which we cannot excuse ourselves may yet be the cause of our delay. The committee are prompted for no desire for extravagance and have no wish to be extravagant. We consider ourselves in our office, by you, to study the interest, and make known

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

To the School Committee of Newport :

GENTLEMEN :—The expiration of another school year has given me, in accordance with your regulations, a statement of condition of our schools, and of the work of the year.

I am happy to express my own firm conviction, that there has been one of quiet, healthy progress. Everything of a stationary nature, calculated to excite that distrust always in the mind of the people, in attempts at hurricane reform, has been sedulously avoided. There is confidence in the efficacy of earnest, unostentatious, unceasing effort in eradicating faults. Your own estimate of progress, will be most properly based upon your observations as to the schools themselves, always open to your inspection. You will find that you will find improvement in order in most of the schools; more prompt and unquestioning obedience; a more healthy relation between teacher and scholar; a higher standard of results resulting from the examinations, and the understanding of the scholar is to leave the room until the lessons of the day have been mastered; in short, an elevated morale.

Of the executive duties of my office, the charge of a large property; superintending repairs, heating and cleaning of the regular office hours; listening to complaints, petty and otherwise; making investigations and decisions; attending to cases of discipline; conducting all examinations for admission and promotion of pupils; conducting the examinations of teachers; making purchases; examining bills in detail; keeping accounts and reports; statistics; preparing reports; conducting official correspondence; calling and attending all meetings of the board, and controlling the geographical distribution of pupils to our accommodations, is a part. I have endeavored not to neglect the higher duties of my office, but have taken pains to inform myself with reference to the school system of other places, have held teachers' meetings, have studied the nature of existing evils with a view to their suppression, and have made about two thousand visits in the schools during the year.

Before entering upon any discussion of separate topics, I will invite your attention to the following

STATISTICS.

Number of High Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Grammar Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase for the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Intermediate schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Primary schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

year, - - - - -	1	
graded schools, - - - - -		1
of Schools, - - - - -		23
year, - - - - -	2	
teachers in the High school, - - - - -		1
male teachers in the High school, - - - - -		2
female teachers in the Grammar schools, - - - - -		2
male teachers in the Grammar schools, - - - - -		3
year, - - - - -	1	
male teachers in the Intermediate schools, - - - - -		7
male teachers in the Primary Schools, - - - - -		11
year, - - - - -	1	
male teachers in the ungraded schools, - - - - -		1
scholars enrolled in the High school, spring term, - - - - -		52
term, - - - - -	15	
scholar teacher, - - - - -		17.8
scholars enrolled in the Grammar schools, spring term, - - - - -		262
term, - - - - -	27	
scholar teacher, - - - - -		50.4
scholars enrolled in the Intermediate schools, spring term, - - - - -		329
term, - - - - -	29	
scholar teacher, - - - - -		47
scholars enrolled in the Primary schools, spring term, - - - - -		651
term, - - - - -	124	
scholar teacher, - - - - -		59.2
scholars enrolled in the Parish school, spring term, - - - - -		31
of scholars enrolled, spring term, exclusive of evening schools, - - - - -		1,284

follows :

IN WARD I.

school, Willow Street—number of seats, - - - - -	100
scholars enrolled, spring term, - - - - -	68
school, Willow street—number of seats, - - - - -	100
scholars enrolled, spring term, - - - - -	116

IN WARD II.

school, Edward street—number of seats, - - - - -	62
scholars enrolled, spring term, - - - - -	50
school, Cranston street—number of seats, - - - - -	56
scholars enrolled spring term, - - - - -	40
school, Farewell street—number of seats, - - - - -	48
scholars enrolled spring term, - - - - -	49
school, Edward street—number of seats, - - - - -	62
scholars enrolled spring term, - - - - -	44
school, Farewell street—number of seats, - - - - -	150
scholars enrolled, spring term, - - - - -	144
school, Cranston street—number of seats, - - - - -	56
scholars enrolled, spring term, - - - - -	59

IN WARD III.

school, Clarke street—number of seats, - - - - -	108
scholars enrolled, spring term, - - - - -	52
school, Clarke street—number of seats, - - - - -	116
scholars enrolled, spring term, - - - - -	98
school, Mill street—number of seats, - - - - -	68
scholars enrolled, spring term, - - - - -	64
schools, Mill street—number of seats, - - - - -	112

Number of scholars, enrolled, spring term,	-	-	-	-	-
Primary schools, Mill street—number of seats,	-	-	-	-	-
Number of scholars enrolled, spring term,	-	-	-	-	-
Primary school, Church street—number of seats,	-	-	-	-	-
Number of scholars enrolled, spring term,	-	-	-	-	-

In Ward IV there are no school-houses.

IN WARD V.

Intermediate school, Thames street—number of seats,	-	-	-	-	-
Number of scholars enrolled, spring term,	-	-	-	-	-
Primary schools, Thames street—number of seats,	-	-	-	-	-
Number of scholars enrolled, spring term,	-	-	-	-	-
Ungraded school, South Spring street, number of seats,	-	-	-	-	-
Number of scholars enrolled, spring term,	-	-	-	-	-

PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Summer term, 1866,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summer term, 1867,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase for the term,	-	-	-	-	-	.0
Fall term, 1866,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall term, 1867,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase for the term,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winter term, 1867,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winter term, 1868,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase for the term,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spring term, 1867,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spring term, 1868,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase for the term,	-	-	-	-	-	.0
Average attendance for the year 1866-7,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average attendance for the year 1867-8,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase for the year,	-	-	-	-	-	.0

PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Summer term, 1866,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summer term, 1867,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease for the term,	-	-	-	-	-	.0
Fall term, 1866,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall term, 1867,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase for the term,	-	-	-	-	-	.0
Winter term, 1867,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winter term, 1868,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase for the term,	-	-	-	-	-	.0
Spring term, 1867,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spring term, 1868,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase for the term,	-	-	-	-	-	.0
Average attendance for the year 1866-7,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average attendance for the year 1867-8,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase for the year,	-	-	-	-	-	.0

PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE OF THE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

Summer term, 1866,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summer term, 1867,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase for the term,	-	-	-	-	-	.0

EXTRACTS FROM SCHOOL REPORTS.

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		.892
		.919
term,		.027
1867,		.862
1868,		.919
term,		.067
1867,		.904
1868,		.923
term,		.019
ance for the year 1866-7,		.882
ance for the year 1867-8,		.914
year,		.082

PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

1866,		.86
1867,		.89
term,		.03
		.865
		.916
year,		.051
1867,		.819
1868,		.88
term,		.061
1867,		.885
1868,		.899
term,		.014
ance for the year 1866-7,		.857
ance for the year 1867-8,		.896
year,		.089
ance of all the schools, 1866-7,		.88475
ance of all the schools, 1867-8,		.917
the schools for the year,		.08125

ies paid in the High school,	\$2,725 00
ies paid in the Grammar schools,	3,550 00
ies paid in the Intermediate schools,	3,025 00
ies paid in the Primary schools,	3,625 00
ies paid in the Ungraded school,	425 00
ies paid in the Evening school,	240 00
teachers' salaries,	13,690 00
or each scholar, exclusive of Evening school,	10 40
or each scholar in the Evening school,	2 40

ouses.—The changes in school-buildings during the from the erection of the Cranston street house, at an luding land and furniture, of not far from five thou- andred dollars, and the removal of a Primary school oravian church to Masonic building, have been very

are has been taken to guard against wilful injury to erty, and the bills for repairs have consequently been

very small. A slight change in the Mill street building will enable me to extend the system of mixed schools to the two Intermidiate rooms, thus making it complete throughout the city.

Our buildings now, with the exception of those on Cranston and Willow streets, are adapted to department or single room schools. Whenever it is deemed expedient to embrace all the scholars in a plan, the efficiency of those affected by the changes will be promoted.

My last report showed that the accommodations for the Second Ward school, advanced Grammar school, and Intermediate school were ample, while those of the Primary schools and Grammar schools of lower grade, were very insufficient. This pressure was somewhat relieved by the erection of a building on Cranston street, containing two rooms, with seats for one hundred and twelve scholars. The number of Intermediate school scholars in the Second Ward having been reduced from three to two, the Primary school might be formed in the room thus vacated. A building on Cranston street was intended to accommodate a Primary and an Intermediate school. At the time of its completion, however, in September, one hundred and fifty scholars were accommodated to seats in two Sub-Grammar rooms, unfit for more than one hundred and twelve. An increase of accommodation of the lower grade being thus imperatively demanded, and there being no immediate necessity for increasing the number of new Intermediate schools, a Sub-Grammar school was formed in the new room vacated. There are serious objections to this as a permanent arrangement, independent of the fact that the room will soon be needed for an Intermediate school. Of the forty scholars who entered the school, many were necessarily taken from the Cranston street district, to relieve the pressure upon the school of that grade in that Ward. The number of scholars enrolled in the Cranston street Primary school, during the past term, was greater than the number of seats, and it has been difficult to accommodate all who have applied for admission to the schools, in several districts.

This is sufficiently attested by the fact that the whole number of seats provided for Primary schools in the city, is five hundred and sixty, while the number enrolled in these schools, during the last eleven weeks, exclusive of those who have been transferred, owing to the changes which I have been forced to make in the districts, has been six hundred and fifty-one. This pressure is evenly divided, and in those sections where it has been necessary, a temporary change of limits has been a necessity, and a very important one in some respects, as parents very reasonably object to frequent transfers of this kind are disadvantageous to the scholars.

I have already brought to your notice, the importance of

city as a whole, in considering the subject of school accommodations, even at the time relief be needed for a single year; and also of regarding probable future wants. Any change that is made should have reference to the ultimate of the plan which we should adopt, were the city destitute of school buildings to-day. The plan which I offered for your consideration a year ago, with regard to which I have seen no change in my views, implied a gradual condensation of the school with the exception perhaps of one or two of low grade, and a limited number of good sized buildings. Many years will probably elapse before such a plan can be fully developed; and it is evident that a large central school-house would inevitably result from such an arrangement. Whenever present wants are met with an intelligent consideration of future exigencies, so that we can foresee them, there is little danger of making the experiments which mere experiment are likely to prove.

We are well aware that the Mill street building is unfit for so many scholars as it now contains. The Grammar school rooms particularly are so crowded as seriously to interfere not only with the working order of the schools, but with the physical welfare of the scholars. But aside from these considerations there is an imperative demand for more room in the same locality. The Moravian Church having been unexpectedly retained for the use of the present year, no change of location for the present Primary school became necessary until that time. A portion of a part of Masonic building was then secured at a rent of \$1000 per annum. The interest of between three thousand dollars is thus being paid for the accommodation of the Primary school, in addition to an increase of incidental expenses which always accompanies a multiplication of school-

It would be the wisest policy for the city, to incorporate this building on those on Mill street as soon as possible. The importance of forming an additional Grammar school in the same locality, and the place of that temporarily located on Cranston street, has already been indicated. Thus it will be seen that at least two buildings are wanted to-day than the present extreme sub-division of the building gives us, and if the pressure upon the Primary school continues as great as it has been for the past few weeks, a new school of this grade will soon be needed. Again, there may be spare room in some part of the city, so that any sudden or temporary increase of numbers, in a particular district, will not give rise to so much inconvenience as at present. It is an argument to show that such room will be most available in some part of the city, as transfers may thus be made from any locality without materially increasing the distance.

I have thus endeavored to present to you the considerations which lead me to believe that this whole problem of school accommodations will be most advantageously, most economically, most permanently solved by the erection of a substantial building containing at least eight rooms, on the present site of the street building, and the lot on the east, recently purchased by the city for school purposes.

Regularity of attendance and punctuality.—Our schools have suffered materially from the fact that many parents allow their children to be frequently absent.

These persons would not willingly do their children any injury, but they really believe that an occasional absence for half a day is no perceptible loss to the child or to the school; and that a special permission may even be at times advantageously granted as a reward for general regularity. Much harm is thus unintentionally done. Every absence is in itself an absolute loss to the child; it diverts his mind from his work, renders succeeding lessons more difficult, induces discouragement and consequent distaste for study. Moreover the entire school is the loser. More or less of the teacher's time must be taken from the class, to repeat explanation to the benefit of the absentees. This evil is in part a necessary one; not a day passes on which some are not detained by sickness or other urgent necessity. A large proportion of absences, however, arise from no necessity whatever.

I have endeavored to reach the matter by personal effort with the scholars and parents. It will be seen by reference to the statistical tables, that a very gratifying advance in the percentage of attendance has been made. I am fully persuaded, however, that we need not stop here, but that with proper coöperation on the part of the parents, results still more satisfactory may be reached. The annual examinations have brought out the importance of this matter in a very striking way; for in making inquiries of the different teachers, with reference to those members of their schools who were unsuccessful at the examination, the reply has been almost what has seemed to me remarkable uniformity, "It is just as I expected, as they have been very irregular in their attendance."

The efforts to reduce the evil of tardiness, alluded to in my report, have been continued through the year.

At the end of one term, the names of nearly five hundred scholars were reported to me as having no mark of tardiness against them. In one school there were but seven cases of tardiness during the last term, and in two or three others, there have been but a few cases for five or more successive weeks. I have generally found sufficient to request the parents' co-operation in remedying habits

In a few cases, however, where habits of punctuality are regarded as of little value by parents, it has been necessary to adopt some plan, which should lead the pupil in self-defence to the slight exertion required in being always punctual, and to submit to the annoyance of the penalties imposed for carelessness. It is very seldom that tardiness is excusable in going to play on the way to school, and thus entering the school a few minutes after the assembling of the scholars deserves no milder name than truancy; and, if unchecked, it leads to that form of truancy which extends over an entire term, and is with the feeling that anything short of decided measures at this beginning of great evil, would be wilful blindness towards the interests of our youth, that I give so much prominence to it.

Examinations.—The system of written examinations for promotion, the advantages of which were detailed at length in my former report, was carried out strictly at the close of the last school year. The examinations in the Primary schools, being necessarily oral, I adopted the standard the same for all, using the same list of questions in each school, and examining each scholar by himself on the entire list. It was not my object to select the most difficult questions, coming within the limits of each class, but rather to make the examination such that any one, who had been faithful in his studies during the year, could not fail to acquit himself with credit, and to permit that a very considerable allowance should be made for the confusion of ideas, which diffidence and the fear of failure are apt to create.

One hundred and one candidates were presented for promotion from the Primary to the Intermediate Schools, of whom ninety-one were successful. Of these, nineteen reached an average of between seventy and eighty per cent.; thirty-six between eighty and ninety per cent.; while thirty-six averaged above ninety per cent. Of the number three, Clara Swinburne, Lucy Rice, and Lizzie Rice, received a perfect mark in every study. One hundred and seven candidates were presented for promotion from the Intermediate to the Sub-Grammar Schools, of whom ninety-four were successful, twenty failing to reach the required standard.

Of those who reached the standard, forty had an average in all studies, below eighty per cent.; thirty-six ranged between eighty and ninety per cent.; while sixteen reached an average of above ninety per cent., no one receiving a perfect mark in every study. Sixty candidates were presented for promotion from the Intermediate to the first class in the Sub-Grammar Schools, of whom thirty-five passed the examination successfully, fourteen being re-examined. Of those who reached the standard, twenty-three attained

an average in all the studies, below eighty per cent.; it averaged between eighty and ninety per cent.; while three, C. Sherman, Sophia Rice, and Harriet A. Saunders, averaged respectively, ninety, ninety-two, and ninety-six per cent. candidates were presented for promotion from the Sub-Grade Schools to the Clarke Street Grammar School, of whom fifty passed the examination successfully, five being rejected. Of those who reached the standard, twenty-six attained a general average of less than eighty per cent.; twenty-three ranged between eighty and ninety per cent.; while the remaining six reached the percentage placed against their names: George Denniston, ninety; Bailey, ninety-one; Robert W. Hammett, ninety-two; Edward Spencer, ninety-three; Alice Thompson, ninety-four; and Palmer, ninety-five.

Thirty-one candidates were presented for promotion from the second to the first class in the Clarke Street Grammar School, of whom twenty-one passed the examination successfully, ten being rejected.

Of those who reached the standard, eighteen attained a general average below eighty per cent. The remaining three ranged between eighty and ninety per cent.; Alfred Langley having the highest average, viz.: eighty-four per cent. Thirty-two candidates were presented for admission to the High School, of whom sixteen passed the examination successfully, the same number being rejected. Of those who reached the standard, two reached a general average above eighty per cent., Miss Mary E. Wood reaching the highest, viz.: eighty-eight per cent.

With reference to the two classes last mentioned, it should be said, that at the beginning of the year they were nearly or wholly behind what is assigned as the work of three terms behind the required limits; so that the work of nearly two years was crowded into one. This arising from mistakes in the assignment of scholars, more or less incidental to a first attempt at grading, the fact that no satisfactory results were reached at the examination reflects in no way upon the teachers or the pupils. Twenty-one candidates were presented for promotion from the third to the second class in the High School, of whom eleven passed the examination successfully; seven were allowed to enter the class on probation, and three were rejected. In this class, Miss Sarah Weaver, of Benjamin C., reached the highest average, viz.: ninety per cent. Twenty candidates were presented for promotion from the second to the first class in the High School, of whom nine passed the examination with credit, six were allowed to enter the class upon probation, and five were rejected. In this class, Miss Alice Carr reached the highest average, viz.: eighty-nine per cent.

ducting these examinations and in examining and marking papers of each scholar, I spared no effort to have my decisions just and consistent with the best interests of the school. The results of the examinations as first declared, were fully sustained, no change being made in a single case. This of justice and impartiality has been of solid value in giving a healthy tone to our school system. Written examinations are now used, and form the only test by which we can fairly judge of the merits of individual scholars, or compare the efficiency of different schools of the same grade.

In these respects vastly superior to the old system of publications or exhibitions, still I am disposed to believe that a more fully conducted system of public examinations, extending to all the grades, and entirely independent of the written exercises, might prove a valuable auxiliary in our school work.

As my own observation has extended, the harm that has arisen from such examinations, as they have ordinarily been conducted, has arisen from the fact that Committees have allowed themselves to judge of the success of teachers almost entirely from what they have seen on such occasions, rather than from the impressions made by occasional visits during the term. Indeed, I have often seen reports of the School Committee of different grades containing statements concerning the condition of each grade which were evidently elaborated from notes taken at a publication, at which recitations even of large classes did not exceed ten or twenty minutes in length, and the questions were answered only by the teachers.

How great an injustice has often been done both to schools and teachers. I have suggested the remedy for this evil in my reports. The advantages of such a system, on the other hand, are many. Children, unfortunately, need some motive more pressing than their future good to spur them to constant exertion. Every teacher knows by experience the value of anything that can be used as an incentive in awakening interest and life in the child. The impulse also reacts favorably upon the teacher.

A gentleman from another State, said to me a few weeks since while visiting one of our Primary schools: "If the mother of the smallest girl at the head of the class, could have seen her at noon, how proud she would have been of her."

In fact, as strange as it is noticeable, that very few parents are interested in their children in school. Not unfrequently in adjusting discipline, when it has been necessary to bring the parent and teacher together, I have not only found them entire strangers to each other, but in some cases parents have allowed constant representations of their children to prejudice them to such a

degree, that they have expressed to me the greatest surprise in finding that after all the teacher seemed to be quite a reasonable and sensible meaning person. If every parent would form and carry out a habit of visiting every school in which he has a child, at least once a year, most gratifying results would ensue from the more intimate understanding and sympathy between parents and teachers. Some have said that a fear lest such visits might be an intrusion, has prevented them from making them, while many are constantly intending to visit the schools; but very frequently there is nothing more than the intention, when the children graduate and particular occasion for such visits is removed.

Many parents would undoubtedly visit schools on days when they are specially invited, who would otherwise never do so, although, at such times, wonted habitudes are somewhat disturbed, yet it is better than that they should remain in total ignorance of the system under which their children are being trained. In uniting with these public exercises, the written examinations which penetrate beneath all disguises, and indicate the real degree of thoroughness and excellence attained in each room, no improvement will be done to quiet, conscientious teachers, who do their duty well, and yet have no faculty or taste for superficial display.

Written examinations have the past year been employed by the teachers, twice during each term, with great profit to the scholars. Scholars are thus accustomed to such exercises, and the teachers enabled to judge of the deficiencies of individual scholars with an accuracy not otherwise attainable. The rank of pupils has become very properly made dependent, in part, upon the results of these examinations. In this way the power of retaining knowledge is especially tested, while marks given in daily recitations represent merely the degree of faithfulness in preparing the lessons for the day. It is of far greater consequence to inquire, what has been lodged in the mind, than what has passed through it. A spendthrift may be infinitely poorer than his neighbor, and yet receive a larger sum of money daily.

Reading.—In no respect has there been so general a failure in our schools as in teaching reading. This is by no means peculiar to Newport, but I judge from the statements of the Commissioner, Dr. Chapin, that the schools of the entire State are open to the same serious criticism, that they produce few good readers. Deeming this a deficiency, a most serious one, I early formed a resolution to exert no effort in correcting it. I pressed the matter constantly upon the attention of the teachers, and was gratified and encouraged by the increased interest, and consequent marked improvement, noticeable in some of the schools.

ing that the interest was not as general as I could wish, whole matter before the teachers at a meeting called for purpose.

t of the meeting was in the highest degree creditable to s, and they unanimously agreed to resolve themselves ng class for their own improvement, the ulterior ain, urse, to improve the instruction given to their scholars nch.

ance of this resolution, we have met frequently, the ave been well attended, a highly commendable readi- st by taking part in the exercises has been manifested, st casual observer, in visiting the schools, cannot fail to ults already manifesting themselves very generally.

is not easily taught. In teaching, no branch is there ore skill and patience and enthusiasm. The progress slow, and the drill as thorough, as in teaching arithme- mar. There are defects in the methods, usually adopted reading which account for failure. It must be con- ce in mind that, while mechanical reading necessarily hat may be called intelligent reading, yet both are so essential that it is unsafe to acknowledge any differ- r importance. These distinct branches of the subject nct methods of teaching. Under the first may be attention given to pronunciation and articulation; and also the necessity for constantly reading new pieces, words of gradually increasing length and difficulty are that the power of reading steadily at sight may be ac- at instead of stopping here, the teacher should feel that only commenced. He is still to teach the child to read sion, to make the circumstances, and consequently the the author his own; that if the passage be unemo- manner may not be impassioned; if it be bold, his may not be tame or didactic; if it be joyous, his ex- ay be lively and happy; if it be subdued or pathetic, tions of his voice may suggest what is gentle and ten- e noble and exalted, his tone may indicate loftiness, eroism; if it be ludicrous or sarcastic, ridicule, irony, attempt may characterize his whole delivery. Such a ot only himself enter into full sympathy with all the every sentiment of our nature, which has found ex- rough all the ages of the world, but can conduct his o the ancient senate-house, and almost change them e into Roman patriots, whose indignation knows no the coolness of the traitor, who sits unmoved under words of the consul; or lead them to the foot of Mont

The reading lesson may be made very profitable to school children by a means of constantly increasing their general information. The minds of those to whom is denied the privilege of a regular course in any but common school studies, may, by discursive reading upon the reading lesson, be furnished with no inconsiderable amount of valuable information on the philosophy of common things.

But I have already given to this subject more space than it deserves, though not more than its importance warrants. If the method already commenced by our teachers is carried diligently out, our schools will not only make rapid improvement in a course in which it is very much needed, but we shall avoid the reproach of language which was used a few years since, with the truth undoubtedly, by a gentleman after visiting a large number of schools in this State, to the effect that he was scarcely able to select a dozen scholars out of more than two thousand, whom he could read a passage, "from the elegant extracts contained in the lesson, in a manner so as to be easily and accurately understood." "Some did read well," he says, "and none were disgraced"; but he listened to scholars coming from the highest algebra to the reading class, who in thrice reading a passage to him, could not make him comprehend the words of the passage, much less the sense, until he took the book and ran his eyes over the passage. "And these youth had no defect in their speech," he adds, "nor were they in any degree abashed by my presence."

Text-Books.—I have recommended the greatest caution in relation to changing text-books; and this has been so far the policy of the State Board, that the error of making frequent and hasty changes, which is easily regretted than remedied, has been entirely avoided. The most advised and careless action in this matter, involving expense without adequate return, has in many places called forth very just complaints. While deprecating excessive dependence upon text-books as one of the greatest evils that we have now to contend with in the New England school-room, I must yet acknowledge to be a necessity in their place. Most of the books now in use give general satisfaction. There were very serious objections to the grammar which I found in use, and the subject of a new grammar was agitated more than a year ago. I examined a number of grammars, but found none that I could feel whole-heartedly recommending to you, until, a few weeks ago, I received notice of the book then just published, which you have decided to substitute for that now in use. I feel very sanguine that this change will prove a wise one.

There is no doubt that in some respects, text-books have been very much improved of late years. Those in the higher branches

made more inductive; an impetus has been given to the use of more practical methods in teaching; and yet, I can think that this improvement has been attended with the serious mistake of making the books so large as to greatly diminish their usefulness. It is a notorious fact that many a school-book has been introduced through the plausible arguments of some parent, who has represented to school committees that his book, containing everything else that has ever before been published, has some entirely new features, which have been discovered to be absolutely essential in giving a child a good education. That such is his interest in the children of the place, that he is willing to exchange his books for the old ones, free of expense, and that the children may enjoy the advantages thus offered. And so text-books, especially geographies and grammars, have grown and grown, until the addition of entirely new features, until the satchels have become as large as the children. Text-books, should be prepared by teachers of long and successful experience. They are intended for the use of children, and not for professional logicians, or for those advanced in the philosophy of any study, they should contain only those parts of the subject which come within the comprehension of a child, and the language, given, should be couched in such language as will, at the expense of a suitable explanation by a teacher, convey intelligible ideas to the child's mind.

Latin grammarians tell us that "English Grammar is the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly."

It will be accepted by all as a worthy aim in study; yet how small a portion of the mass of matter contained in the great grammars which parents are compelled to purchase and place in the hands of their children is not only of no use whatever in accomplishing the work proposed, but serves merely to mystify the mind and weaken the effect of that which really is valuable! Many of the hours spent by children in poring over such books develop nothing except a disgust for the study! Our children, at eleven years old, have been aided in learning to speak by being told that "In a fragmentary style, ellipses, even words, are frequent"; and "In combining two or more words with a participle or the root of a verb, to be sure that all such as can properly be used with it."

We have now adopted a text-book, which is called "An Introduction to the study of English Grammar," and which contains about half as much matter as that formerly in use. A reform has been initiated, which will, I trust, extend to other studies. Under our present system the study of geography forms part of the regular course for seven years. There are scholars to-day

in our primary schools who have studied geography less year, who not only know more than one-sixth as much about the subject as those who have studied it six times as long, but whose knowledge I would rather have than that of many scholars in higher schools.

There is a serious evil here which should be analyzed and corrected. Time is wasted, which is very much needed in other directions. Scholars become confused and discouraged and indulge in lagging through the pages of an immense text-book. Even if such a book is thoroughly mastered in a course of seven years, every thing learned will be retained, a sufficiently prepossession, even then we are violating the principle that the years of school-life should be so spent as best to discipline the mind, affording at the same time such information as will be most valuable. For the study of geography is one, in which there is comparatively little discipline except of the memory, and the information gathered, beyond a certain limit, has not of itself sufficient value to warrant the expenditure of so much time. A scholar who can locate Jaroslay or Dohobiez, and can give the course of the Slout and Pripet rivers, would be sorely puzzled to describe the siege of Boston or Burgoyne's invasion, or explain the process by which the air reaches the lungs and oxygenates the blood.

I would continue the study of geography upon much the same plan, which is adopted at present in our lower schools, teaching the subject in topics, beginning with general outlines, and gradually introducing all really essential information, using the exercise of drawing maps from memory very freely, and reviewing so constantly that the classes shall be responsible at any time for all that has been previously learned. If this plan were adopted, I would place the large text-book in the hands of the teacher only, and would discontinue the study at least one year sooner than at present, except by way of review in connection with the study of history or reading.

The study of mental arithmetic, which has been dropped in leaving the intermediate schools, should be continued through the greater part of the grammar school course.

Discipline.—The cases of discipline referred to me for comment have been numerous, and it has been my constant aim to make the course consistent with the child's highest welfare, rather than mete out such penalties as a hard cold idea of justice might dictate. Truancy has been dealt with very seriously, and has appeared to a remarkable extent.

I have a constantly deepening sense of the responsibility

attempting to govern children, aside from that of teach-

Here the best powers of the mind, exercised in gaining insight into human nature, must come into the closest with the impulses of a kind heart. As a pleasant voice, of itself a guarantee that its possessor will become a realist, is yet absolutely essential to such distinction, so discipline by no means makes it certain that the school in which it is found is in any high degree successful, but is yet an indispensable accompaniment of such success. Every teacher being unable to secure good order in his school, the proper means to be employed should be earnestly and conscientiously sought. At the present, when the question of corporal punishment attracts so much attention, it is fitting that all interested in education should look at the matter carefully and candidly, that our opinions may be settled and intelligent. School government should be strictly that of love. A teacher's discipline should be naturally employed by a kind and discreet parent. The law of love is by no means coincident with that of intimidation.

Immediate and unhesitating obedience is as essential to education in the school as in the home. This lesson, if not learned in youth, will probably never be learned; and how can a child be grown into a man or woman, with an unconquered will!

It can be said of the importance to a teacher of perfect control, of heroic patience, of a constant appeal to the noblest motive which will yield any response to even the gentlest touch. Discipline resting upon such a foundation has not only been growing more and more prevalent; and the brutal employed in acts of cruelty, which almost cause a shudder, of all your school days, has melted away before the softening influences of this principle. But a class of theorists, not satisfied with the healthy reform which has been and is still progressing, are clamoring for legislative enactments which shall deprive thousands of teachers. Such persons are doubtless sincere, and act from purely philanthropic motives, but they are without experience. I believe, those who have had no practical experience in the classroom. It is a very significant fact that no successful school can be found ready to adopt the view that the right to punish for safety be taken away.

An experienced chemist tells me that the mixture of certain substances, each in itself harmless, will produce a poison, it is my belief to believe him, even though such a result seem to me, with my limited knowledge, in the highest degree unnatural.

Do not state the necessity for corporal punishment as thoroughly as I do, and rejoice as heartily as any that there are schools

in this city in which for more than a year it has not been necessary to use the rod, and I trust that the number of such steadily increase. An opinion, however, upon this subject, worth anything, must be formed, not to suit some pet theory or personal preference, but with a full appreciation of the bare facts. Fifty or sixty scholars, assemble from homes as varied as their faces, with characters as varied as their homes. All, however, may be included in two general classes; those who are governed at home upon right principles, and those who have either known any law at all, or only that of violence. With the former class, the necessity for any discipline severer than that of words, is exceedingly rare. The teacher is sustained by the support of the parent, perfect harmony of purpose is recognized and the home and school assist each other. Among the latter some possessed of noble instincts long blunted by coldness and severity, respond at once to tones of unaccustomed tenderness and become what harshness could never make them. But, unfortunately, this cannot be said of all. A few yet remain, the part of whose nature lies under such deep layers of thoughtlessness, wilfulness and obstinacy, to use no harsher terms, that no discipline can reach it. We may deplore the fact, but it exists and must be met. A few such, if not conquered, can and will seriously interfere with the efficiency of the school. We are reduced to the alternative of forced obedience or expulsion. Would you call that a kind or loving parent, who banishes his wilful child from the very home influences in which lies the only hope of his salvation? Judge the teacher by the same standard, and you will scout with indignation the opinion so publicly expressed of late years, that men of whom we have a right to expect better things, that legislation upon this subject is opposed by teachers because they love to use the ferule as a token of authority, and are unwilling to sacrifice the pleasure which it gives them thus to inflict pain. While such mean and unfounded insinuations are perhaps not worth refuting, yet we may be cautious how we sympathize with a movement whose supporters find it necessary thus to malign one of the most self-sacrificing, conscientious, and philanthropic classes in every community.

Evening Schools.—Being unable to continue the evening school in the Moravian Church building, after the expiration of the summer term, a single room was secured on Thames street for the accommodation of pupils of both sexes. I have bestowed a great deal of personal attention upon the school, being present some part of every evening during the greater portion of the year. While the confusion incident upon hearing several classes in

could not be avoided, a very healthy discipline has been maintained. The school has been under the same tuition as during previous years. Through the efforts of the teachers, a very successful Christmas festival was arranged. I have noticed with marked increase in the number of adult scholars. Quite a number have manifested an ambition in the highest degree command and have made rapid progress. One hundred names were enrolled. The average attendance has been about 80. In some way the attention of the community were more fully called to the existence of this institution, it is probable that a much larger number might be induced to avail themselves of the advantages it extends, and thus its usefulness be enhanced.

—I feel it my duty and privilege to bear testimony to the ability of our teachers. In my dealings with them, I have never met with a hearty and generous confidence and coöperation. There is scarcely one in the entire body, who does not manifest a self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of pupils, and a commendable ambition to reach standards far in advance of anything that has been attempted in the past. In this very fact we find cheering promise for the future.

There have been more than the usual number of changes during the year, to which I will allude, as a report of this kind should contain something of a historical value.

The organization of a new Primary school on Cranston street, and the consolidation of two schools of the same grade occurring at the end of the former term, necessitated the appointment of three teachers. An examination was held in August. Six candidates presented themselves. The examination was conducted by the Superintendent, in writing, in the presence of the sub-committee composed of a number of teachers, who conversed with each candidate to ascertain their general bearing, and to gather such information as could not otherwise be elicited.

Examinations were calculated to test not only accuracy of scholarship, but also ability for imparting instruction, for explaining principles in a way as to bring them within the comprehension of the pupils. This examination resulted in the recommendation by the sub-committee, and the election by the general committee of Miss Elizabeth Adolph, Miss Mary A. E. Adams, and Miss Amelia Callahan. At the end of the fall term, the resignation of Miss Mary S. Bond, second assistant in the High School, having been tendered and accepted with regret by the Committee, an examination, conducted before, was held early in November. Five applicants presented themselves. The result was the promotion of Miss Anna G.

Chase, whose position in the Clarke Street Grammar School afterwards filled by the promotion of Miss Mary Randolph.

The existing regulations relative to the election of teachers to provide for all the exigencies likely to arise, and being otherwise objectionable, it was deemed very desirable to fix some definite plan; and accordingly, at a meeting of the Committee held in November, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:—

“*Resolved*, That all appointments of new teachers, and all motions of teachers from a lower to a higher grade, shall be by the General Committee, from a list of candidates, who after a thorough written examination, have been recommended by the Committee on examination of teachers, as possessing the requisite qualifications.”

In accordance with this resolution, two examinations have been held since its adoption, one in December, and one in February. The first resulted in the promotion of Miss Abby B. Almy to the position of Principal of the Cranston Street Grammar School, a position which Miss E. C. Boss had filled very acceptably for two terms; the promotion of Miss Mary Randolph to the position of Assistant in the Clarke Street Grammar School; and the election of Miss Ella F. Peabody. The second, in the election of Edna C. Tilley as Assistant in the Willow Street Primary School, Miss Sarah E. Fales having been appointed Principal of the school. Leave of absence was granted Miss Sarah P. Mumford, Principal of the Edward Street Grammar School, for the Fall and Winter Terms; and her resignation having been afterwards accepted with regret by the Committee, Miss Hannah L. Wood was promoted to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. Miss Mary Randolph having resigned her position as Assistant in the Clarke Street Grammar School, Miss Sarah H. Townsend was appointed her successor. Mr. William T. Reid, a graduate of Harvard University of the present year, has been elected Principal of the School, and has just entered upon the discharge of his duties.

The remark is often made, and with a great deal of truth, that the person who reaches the highest average at an examination does not always make the most successful teacher. And yet, analyzed, this statement will be found to contain no argument against competitive examinations.

The truth of a principle is sometimes best vindicated by pointing out the absurdity of its alternative. The fact that no one for a moment entertains the idea that our schools can properly be placed in the hands of uncultivated teachers, or those more

may be than some of the children they are to teach, is direct and refined and well-educated teachers are demanded, if any regard is to be paid to very sacred interests. There must be something to guide us in making a wise selection. Fair attainments at least, being essential, no better method of satisfying our requirements with reference to this, and at the same time insuring justice in awarding positions, can be devised than a competitive examination. The first great object then of such a test is to show who the applicants have sufficient literary attainments to entitle them to positions as teachers. Other considerations must now be taken into account in making a choice from those who have passed a satisfactory examination.

These successful experience in teaching is one of the most valuable. Again, other things being equal or nearly so, preference should be given to those who have been teaching among us long. It is a fair prospect of promotion may ever be present as a stimulus to a faithful and efficient teacher. The indirect result of such examinations is very beneficial to our system.

Those who look forward to teaching feel that success in obtaining promotion rests entirely with themselves; that influence of all outside considerations are subjected to merit.

Effort thus encouraged in those who are really ambitious makes them vastly more valuable as instructors of our children than they could otherwise be. Promotion also depending upon previous success, some will be led to pursue their studies by themselves, thus aiding a constant growth in the intelligence of our teachers as a body.

Education does anything, it strengthens the judgment, sharpens the perceptive faculties, gives acuteness to the moral sense, refines tastes and sentiments, in a word develops the characteristics essential to a good teacher in any grade of schools. If there is nothing on earth more precious than the mind and character of a child, we cannot over-estimate the importance of the work and office. The popular blindness to the value of preparation for the profession is almost incomprehensible. Those who understand the principles which underlie our scientific, industrial and mechanical prosperity, fail to apply these principles to the matter of vital importance, not in itself alone but in its relation to our national and social condition. If our common schools are worth sustaining on account of their elevating influence, it is a privilege whose privilege it is to enjoy their training, it is a duty to do so in every possible way to promote their efficiency.

In the genius of a Bernini, a Wren or a Paxton were not nothing be wanting to perfect the architectural beauty and convenience of our school edifices, though

money be lavished upon our school system, yet without skill, talents, energy, enthusiasm at the desk, all is a wicked waste, and the result is a school system unimproved.

The object of a Normal School is simply this: To give young men and women who desire to become teachers a thorough practical knowledge of their duties; to do for them what the shop do for the young mechanic; what West Point does for the young soldier; what professional schools do for the young physician, physician or attorney; to teach them how most surely to reach the minds, the characters and the hearts of those intrusted to their care; to enable them to enter upon their work with thorough understanding of what they expect to teach, with a store of well considered expedients upon which to draw in teaching; to substitute in discipline, substituting intelligent system and interesting variety for mechanical and deadening routine. Analogy, common sense and experience all teach us that a person trained for his work, wherever it be, is more valuable than a novice. We have excellent teachers who never attended a Normal School. They have become such, however, through the training which a long experience has given them. The profession is thus too often learned at the expense of our children's progress and welfare. If the State of Rhode Island was to adopt the plan of giving free medical education to her citizens, would she educate her physicians upon this plan? Would she dare to select even her choicest young men and say to them: Begin your work at once; do not waste the precious part of your lives and large sums of money in unnecessary preparation; experiment with your patients; if you find serious injury results from a certain course, resort to some other; if you are observing and efficient, if you have genius in your profession, you will in the course of a lifetime learn more of what is taught in medical schools? Time and money seem but paltry things when weighed against human life or mental improvement.

Teachers cannot be urged too strongly to impart interest and variety to their methods of instruction. Let the teacher occasionally close the text-book, and give a class to understand that he will converse with them familiarly upon the subject of the lesson, using no medium save their common channels of intelligence. I know from observation and experience that scholars will ask questions of themselves and answer with alacrity surprising to the teacher. Questions requiring mental operations identical with those which they had been attended with so much sluggardness owing to the mysterious mental restraint, imposed by the feeling that there can be nothing in common between the knowledge which comes from daily experience, and that gathered from books.

advocating the wisdom of illustrating each principle. I would by no means fail to lead the mind of the child particular to the general, from the illustration to the principle, from the concrete to the abstract. Otherwise we should retard mental development and hardiness to mere accumulation. Pupils should learn to concentrate their thoughts and to dwell on objects other than the most suggestive and propitious, and to use the economy of the few years spent in school, to aim at the most exclusively in the earliest instruction.

The teacher will not tolerate for a moment any other idea of submission to his authority, he will also, if a true teacher, not narrow his power and influence by meeting his pupils as a stern task-master: but will throw himself into sympathy with their whole being, the more thoroughly and the more surely to promote the pursuit of such objects, as are in his own mind connected with their highest mental and moral development.

I close this report without allusion to the recent dispensation of Providence, which has cast a deep gloom over this whole country. Mr. I. W. R. Marsh, after ten years of faithful service as Principal of the High School has been suddenly called to his rest. Although intimately associated with Mr. Marsh but little over a year, I did not fail to recognize in him, remarkable character, conscientious fidelity to duty, and a beautiful combination of manly firmness and courage with almost womanly gentleness and kindness of heart; qualities which endeared him to his pupils and friends, to a degree scarcely realized until they were called to mourn his loss.

Those who knew him intimately, "There are men whose importance and influence we do not fully feel till they are gone. Then we learn, by the great void they leave in the hearts of our people and our affections, what a place they filled. One such has recently passed from us, as we say, but he has really come nearer to us than he was in visible presence. How quiet he was, and yet how firm; how courageous, and yet how gentle; how truthful, and yet how merciful; how modest, and yet manly; childlike and yet dignified; and many a one beyond the circle whose eyes may be turned to him, will long remember with admiring regret."

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERIC W. TILTON,

Superintendent of Public Schools.

May 22, 1868.

STATISTICS FOR THE TERM ENDING MAY

GRADE OF SCHOOL.	LOCATION..	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	No. Enrolled.	Males.	Females.	Over 16 years of age.	Percentage of attendance.	
High.....	Clarke St....	William T. Reid.....	52	19	33	48	92	
		Martha M. Hale.....						
		Anna G. Chase.....						
Grammar...	Clarke St....	Thomas H. Clarke....	98	51	47	6	94	
		Mary Randolph.....						
	Mill St.....	Henry W. Clarke.....	64	29	35	6	93	
Intermediate	Edward St...	Hannah L. Wilbour...	50	26	24	4	92	
	Cranston St.	Abby B. Almy.....	40	20	20	1	88	
	Thames St...	Hannah Gorton.....	42	19	23	...	91	
		Helen M. Hunt.....	38	22	16	1	91	
	Mill St.....	Rebecca T. Bosworth..	51	38	13	...	95	
	Primary....	Thames St...	Abby C. Boss.....	50	20	30	3	97
			Ann E. Greene.....	46	24	22	1	90
		Edward St...	Lillie Fales.....	44	16	28	...	91
		Willow St...	Margarette G. Almy...	58	24	34	...	91
Church St...		Thames St...	Josephine S. Peabody,	75	39	36	...	89
			Mary S. Martin.....	68	43	25	...	90
		Mill St.....	Ella F. Peabody.....	61	37	24	...	93
	Cranston St.	Church St...	Carrie Tisdale.....	63	44	19	...	90
			Mary A. E. Adams....	59	44	15	...	85
Ungraded...	Cranston St.	Lizzie Sherman.....	59	26	33	...	90	
		Farewell St.	Amelia Callahan.....	48	26	22	...	90
	Willow St...	Church St...	Lizzie R. Sterne.....	44	23	21	...	89
			Sarah H. Townsend...	62	30	22	...	89
			Sarah E. Fales.....	130	67	63	...	91
S. Spring St.	Willow St...	Edna C. Tilley.....						
		Susan M. Boss.....	31	18	13	1	93	
For instruction in the Evening Schools.....								

TIVERTON.

*Committee of the Town of Tiverton, respectfully present
Annual Report:*

annual election of town officers, Peleg Almy, Charles A. and Joshua T. Durfee were elected a Committee for the ensuing year. The Committee organized by choosing Peleg Almy, and C. A. Hambly, clerk.

No. 1. (Four Corners.) The summer term was taught by Maria B. Durfee, with a fair degree of success. Average attendance 23. The winter term was taught by Peleg Almy, a member of your Committee. Average attendance 26.

No. 2. (Brown.) The summer term was taught by Maria B. Durfee. The school improved under her care, and her moral influence was good. The winter term was under the care of George A. Howland during the year. It failed to give satisfaction to either employers or your Committee. We think that a true teacher should make teaching his business, and all other business secondary. Length of term three months. Average attendance 25.

No. 3. (Bridgeport.) We are glad to report that this district has availed itself of the services of Miss Ann E. Brown for the year. We think that this school has never made better progress than the present year. Miss B. is a thorough teacher: as a disciplinarian she ranks first. The trustee will do well to engage this teacher for a year, as frequent changes tend to retard the usefulness of our schools. Average attendance 27; whole number registered in summer, 40; in winter, whole number registered, 40; average attendance, 27.

No. 4. (Osborn.) The summer term was taught by Miss Buffington, to the general satisfaction of the district. Miss Buffington is a lady of good principles, and will make a good teacher. Length of term, four months; whole number registered, 30; average attendance, 15. The winter term was taught by Miss Emma G. Durfee, with very good success. The school was marked for excellence, and thoroughness in recitations. Miss H. is destined to be one of the best of teachers. Whole number registered, 32; average attendance, 19.

District No. 5. (Gardner.) The summer term was taught by E. B. Winslow. This teacher was faithful to her charge, and order prevailed; consequently success attended her labors. Length of term, three months; whole number registered, 22; average attendance, 11. The winter term was taught by Miss Myra F. Cudworth. The order was poor, and the general appearance of the school slack. Length of term, two and a half months; whole number registered, 38; average attendance, 24.

District No. 6. (Fish.) The summer term was taught by Helen M. Borden, with fair success. Length of term, four months; whole number registered, 24; average attendance, 8. The winter term was taught by Miss Mary J. Cudworth, to the general satisfaction of all parties. She has the elements of a good teacher. Length of term two months; whole number registered, 29; average attendance, 22.

District No. 7. (Eagleville.) The summer term was taught by Susan Crapo. Miss Crapo is a teacher of considerable experience and her success in this school was good. Length of term, three months; average attendance, 21. The winter term was taught by Isaac N. Wood, who succeeded quite well, but we think lacked a little in vigor of administration. Length of term, two months; average attendance, 24.

District No. 8. (Washington.) The summer term was taught by Miss Emma G. Hambly. This was Miss Hambly's first term, and we think her method of teaching worthy of praise. The order maintained in this school was excellent, and the good attendance, and the attention to studies apparent. After a long term of over six months the school was closed, and the house has been moved to a more desirable location. There has been no winter school, but a spring term has been commenced by the same teacher. Length of term, six and a quarter months; average attendance, 24.

District No. 9. (Manchester.) Summer term, Mrs. Maria J. Leary's labors were satisfactory to your Committee, but not to her employers, and consequently little progress was made. Length of term, three and a half months; average attendance, 23. Winter term, Miss Emma E. Brownell. This term was successful in the teaching but not in the governing. Some two or three of the large boys were troublesome. Average attendance, 25.

District No. 10. (Crandell.) The summer term was taught by Miss Amanda F. King with good success. Length of term,

months; average attendance, 23. The winter term was Julien Shaw, who failed in both teaching and governing. term, three and three-quarters months; average attend-

No. 11. (King.) This school was taught by Miss Angie a graduate of the Fall River High School, but she was essful as we could have wished. Length of term three erage attendance, 28. The winter term was successfully Miss Lizzie W. Gifford. Length of term three and one- nths; average attendance, 30.

No. 12. (Neck.) Miss Peace C. Gray, teacher for the school is certainly one of the first class. We think no rovement has been made on the part of the scholars, than ol. Average attendance for the year, 9.

mittee are of the opinion that your schools have accom- the past year, than in some *one* of the former years. It rd work to obtain good teachers enough to supply the needs hools. It is not to be expected that a good teacher will take a small school in the summer, at a small compensa- perhaps, four months, and then quietly wait until the next take the same school. And yet this seems to be the ex- many of those who employ our teachers. We do not port our schools as failures on the whole. We have had s that are the best of the kind of our *country* schools, but y of them as we sometimes have.

and trustees need to feel more interest in our schools. Very g schools has been done by either during the past year.

which is respectfully submitted.

JOSHUA T. DURFEE,

In behalf of the Committee.

April 1, 1868.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

RICHMOND.

of the Town of Richmond:

ool Committee of the Town of Richmond, respectfully following report, for the year ending May 1st, 1868.

At the annual Town Meeting, held June, 1867, the following named persons were elected School Committee :

Nelson K. Church, J. C. Eldred, and Gilbert Tillinghast.

The Committee met in June and organized by electing Tillinghast, chairman, and J. C. Eldred, clerk.

N. K. Church was appointed Committee on examining teachers, for the year.

Gilbert Tillinghast was appointed visiting committee for the year.

The Committee have held quarterly meetings, as the law requires, and meetings have been held, at intervals, whenever the interests of the schools demanded it.

They have also taken care in the supervision of the schools, in the examination of teachers, to act with reference to the best interest of the schools, and in most of the schools have been successful in having teachers that were competent for the duties assigned to them.

They have also divided District No. 3, and formed a new district which is No. 15. No. 15 have built a very neat and comfortable school house, in which to have their schools, at the cost of about one hundred dollars. Said house is neatly finished with proper arrangements and furniture, which speaks highly in favor of the inhabitants of the district.

MONEY RECEIVED AND EXPENDED.

Received from the State in July,	-	-	-	-	-
Received from the State in December,	-	-	-	-	-
Received from the Town,	-	-	-	-	-
Received from the Registry Tax,	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on School Fund, \$480, for six months,	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated for the support of Public Schools,	-	-	-	-	-
Joint districts and incidentals,	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	-	-	-

School Houses.—A good school house is indispensable to a good school. When a school house is out of repair, and inconvenient in size, and seated with seats not suitable for an adult to stand in the short space of fifteen minutes, without getting uncomfortable, we can expect that children will learn their lessons or observe good order. There is but very little advancement made in schools in such houses. If we want our children to learn, we must give them all the conveniences necessary, in fitting up our school houses, at least a style so as to make them comfortable and convenient to the scholars as well as the teacher.

reason because parents went to school in some incon-
sistent or room, fitted for a school room, in some old shat-
ter, that we should continue that course of things at the
present, when a few dollars from every tax-paying citizen will
procure a suitable house for a good school; and when you have
that you can have a good teacher, a good school, and good
results will do honor to their parents, their teachers, and their
country we hope will honor God.

It will be well for every parent to look into these facts, when
closely connected with the interest of your children and
their children's children.

District called Hillsdale very much need a new house, and
the coming season will find the inhabitants of said dis-
trict in the work of building a new house.

District No. 2 needs a new house; but as they have commenced
the work we hope they will go through and make the inside com-
fortable by taking out the old seats and putting in new ones dif-
ferently arranged.

District No. 1 will, have re-seated their house, which makes it more con-
venient than it was under the old arrangement.

District No. 3, very much need a new house, in a new
location. They are, however, talking of building the present sea-
son, will only add that we only hope they will unite on the
new house, also a location for the same, where it will
accommodate those who are to go to school.

District No. 4, have moved their house to a more central lo-
cation, a good site, and are filling up the lot and fencing with
fence on three sides, and intend painting their house the
coming season, at the cost of \$182.39.

There has been no material changes in the other houses since
the last year.

The following tables will show the whole number of scholars
in school in the town for the year ending May 1, 1868; also
the attendance for the year, with the amount received and
paid by each district, the names of teachers and their wages per
month, and the names of the trustees in the several districts.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of District, the Name and Post Office Address of each Teacher, and the Trustees for the year ending May 1st, 1868.

No.	Teachers Summer Term.	Post Office Address.	Teachers, Winter Term.	Post Office Address.	Trustees.
1	Mary E. Potter	Charlestown, R. I.	Mary E. Potter	Charlestown, R. I.	Charles B. Larkin.
2	Carrie G. Pierce	Carolina Mills, R. I.	{ Isaac S. Prosser	Carolina Mills, R. I.	Bradford Kenyon.
3	Hannah C. Carr	Jamestown, R. I.	{ Sarah E. Kenyon	Potter's Hill, R. I.	Simeon P. Clark.
4			Perote Lewis	Sero. All. lo., N. Y.	{ P. G. Northup.
5					{ B. W. Brayman.
6			A. F. Kenyon	Usquepaug, R. I.	{ S. A. Aplin.
7	Annie P. Slade	Bristol, R. I.	{ E. W. Phillips	Usquepaug, R. I.	R. C. Phillips.
8	Dorcas A. Clark	Wyoming, R. I.	{ H. B. Kenyon	Bristol, R. I.	David P. Kenyon.
9	Mary E. Joslin	Exeter, R. I.	{ Emily A. Wilcox	Wyoming, R. I.	W. F. Barton.
10			Wm. C. Gardner	Sterling, Conn.	A. B. Phillips.
11			Otis J. Ballou	Rockville, R. I.	J. W. Lewis.
12	A. F. Kenyon	Usquepaug, R. I.	T. L. Chipman	Wyoming, R. I.	Mosher Webster.
13	Abbie A. Gorton	Eschoeng Hill, R. I.	C. T. Cottrell	Eschoeng Hill, R. I.	George S. Gould.
14	Sarah A. Hoxie	Hopkinton, R. I.	Abbie A. Gorton	Hopkinton City, R. I.	Stedmon Kenyon
15			Sarah A. Hoxie	Hopkinton, R. I.	Amasa Pratt.
			Mary S. Wheeler	Hopkinton, R. I.	Wm. A. Potter.
					{ Wm. Slocum.
					{ Wm. Y. Slocum.
					{ T. R. Collins.

Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Average.	Wages per month.	Months of School.	No. of District.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Average.	No. Families sent.	Wages per month.	Months of School.	Money Received.	Money Due.
11	6	11	\$20 00	8	1	Pine Grove.....	12	4	14	8	\$24 00	8	\$99 50	\$56 46
26	24	37	85 00	4	2	Carolina.....	48	36	63	41	62 00	4	120 50	
16	22	25	28 00	4	8	Shannock.....	21	20	85	24	88 12½	4	107 50	
					4	Zsquepaug.....	8	6	6	5	81 00	4	96 50	
					5	Centre.....	6	6	8	7	27 00	4	100 50	20 50
					6	Squirrelville.....	6	6	5	6	25 00	2½	98 50	70 91
					7	Alton.....	28	85	49	83	68 50	4	111 50	
11	19	17	30 00	5	7	Teff's Hill.....	18	12	14	14	24 00	4	98 50	1 06
9	14	18	15 00	2	8	Bell.....	11	11	17	11	20 00	4	99 50	
10	15	17	20 25	4	9	Washington.....	7	5	6	7	20 00	4	98 50	18 50
					0	Boss.....	7	4	6	6	28 00	4	98 50	15 64
					11	Hilledale.....	29	14	29	11	80 00	4	97 50	158 17
6	12	10	25 00	4½	12	Arcadia.....	18	18	24	21	82 00	4	94 50	21 02
17	15	20	14 00	4	13	Plainville.....	18	18	24	21	82 00	4	111 50	
21	21	33	26 00	4	14	Kenyon's.....	9	16	19	18	28 00	4	102 50	80 50

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS

No. 1, Pine Grove.—Both summer and winter term was by Miss Mary E. Potter, of Charlestown, who made fair ament in the school, and gave general satisfaction.

No. 2, Carolina.—The summer term was taught by Mirie G. Pierce, of Carolina Mills, who, notwithstanding the inconveniencies connected with the school, labored hard and succeeded well in advancing the school, beyond what might have been reasonably expected. The winter term was taught by M. Prosser, of Richmond, assisted by Miss Sarah E. Keny Charlestown, who seemed to work faithfully, but the house altogether too small to accommodate, and two classes rec the same time made so much confusion that but little advance could be expected. It would be well for the district to arrange as to have two rooms; then, with good teachers, the school would advance.

No. 3, Shannock.—The summer term was taught by Miss Sarah C. Carr, of Jamestown, R. I., who made good advances in the school, and gave good satisfaction. The winter term was taught by Miss Phebe A. Stillman, of Westerly, who labored faithfully to advance the school, and gave general satisfaction to the employers.

No. 4, Usquepaug.—The winter term was taught by Mr. Lewis, of New York, under the supervision of the committee of South Kingstown.

No. 5, Center.—No summer term. The winter term was taught by Miss A. F. Kenyon, of Hillsdale, Richmond, R. I., who worked faithfully, and prospered exceedingly, to the satisfaction of the parents and children.

No. 6, Squirrelville.—No summer term. The winter term was taught two and one-fourth months by Mr. Ezekiel W. P. who, we think, would have kept a very good school, could he have had the co-operation of his employers. But, as is too often the case, parents wanted to govern, and the school was closed on the advice of the committee. We hope in future such difficulties will not occur, but when a teacher is hired to teach school, let the committee govern, if he is competent; if not, dismiss him and hire again.

No. 7, Alton.—The summer term was taught by Miss An

Bristol, R. I., with a good degree of success, and to the satisfaction of her employers. The winter term was taught by Henry B. Kenyon, of Richmond, assisted by Miss Emily [?], of Bristol, R. I., whose reputation as teachers is too good to need comment. The school made good improve-

Hill.—The summer term was taught by Miss Dorcas [?], of Richmond, whose ability to govern and to teach was [?]. The result,—very good advancement, for the time. The winter term was taught by Mr. Wm. C. Gardner, of Richmond, and very successfully, to the satisfaction of his employers.

Bell.—The summer term was taught by Miss Mary E. Exeter, R. I., who taught very successfully and satisfactorily the term. The winter term was taught by Mr. Otis [?], of Sterling, Conn., who did not so much outdo Miss [?], point of government, as some anticipated. The order [?] during study hours than at recess and noon time. The [?] advanced very well, and we believe that he gave very good [?] to the employers.

Washington.—No summer school. The winter term was taught by Mr. T. L. Chipman, of Hopkinton, who did not succeed in it being his first term. The want of experience in teaching did very much to retard the progress of the school. Were Mr. Chipman intends teaching, it would be well for him to attend the Normal School for at least a term or two. It is true Mr. Chipman had some very serious hindrances to get along with, a house very much out of repair and badly seated; the want of wood to keep the school room comfortable. It would be much better if the district would thoroughly repair the house, and then furnish wood sufficient to keep it warm.

Boss.—No summer school. The winter term was successfully taught by Mr. Caleb T. Cottrell, of Richmond, whose efforts to govern and improve the school were crowned with

Hillsdale.—The only term of school in this district was held the summer and fall of 1867, by Miss A. F. Kenyon, of [?], who put forth persevering and untiring efforts to improve the school, with an unusual degree of success. Miss Kenyon, teaching the same school this summer term, we are glad to see before another term that the district will provide a new

No. 13, Arcadia.—A very excellent school was taught district, both summer and winter terms by Miss Abbie A. of West Greenwich. She put forth persevering efforts to the school, to the general satisfaction of her employers.

No. 14, Plainville.—The summer and winter terms were taught by Miss Sarah A. Hoxie, of Hopkinton, a well known and faithful teacher. Her earnest and untiring labors were attended with success.

No. 15, Kenyons.—The winter term was taught (it being the first term in the district,) by Miss Mary S. Wheeler, of Hopkinton. She did exceedingly well for a new teacher, with a new house and a new district. We believe she gave very good satisfaction.

Having given a brief sketch of the condition of the schools, we would say that we feel satisfied that the schools in this town are kept fully up with schools in other towns. And we feel gratified in saying that we are confident that no year has passed more in the praise of both teacher and scholar than the present. Most of the schools have made good advancement, and so far as is done exceedingly well. We are anxious that employers should learn that the best schools in town are those which are, and have been taught by female teachers. You think that a female cannot govern; but you are mistaken. They govern better and much easier, and, in fact, they are better adapted to the work of our schools, in every respect, than the opposite sex. If you have a different opinion, let them go into the schools where female teachers have been employed, and see for themselves. Where they will be satisfied. Good teachers are needed in all our schools. It is not always the cheapest teacher, who is hired for the lowest sum. A few dollars difference in the wages of teachers does not decide the case with reference to who shall keep our schools. It is obvious to all, that four months of good school in any town is worth more than eight months of school where order is not served, and where good morals are not known; or, at least, is not urged as they should always be by every teacher. A good teacher, well qualified and prepared to instruct deserves the same well as the sympathies, of the employers. And when a school has this, there is but very little difficulty. Good order is a requisite to a good school, but the regular attendance of the children. Where children are allowed to be out of school one day the time, there will be but little advancement. Not only those who stay out lose what they might learn, but those who are regular in their attendance are hindered in their progress. Let parents

look at these facts and learn that if children learn their lessons must look them over every day that school keeps, and recite every lesson every time that their class is to recite, and then there will not be so much complaint against teachers.

Reading is a cheerful and pleasant exercise in the school room, and should be encouraged and practiced in every school.

It is to be desired that we should learn that a new appropriation has been made by the State which increases the appropriation of each town. More has been needed to educate our children than we have had, as other States have had but four months school in a year where we have had eight. We feel that we cannot do anything better for our children than to educate them well. It is our only hope of maintaining a free government in our country. And may the Lord God attend our Country, our States, and our Schools, and with success the great effort, that Freedom may prevail.

This report is respectfully submitted by your committee.

GILBERT TILLINGHAST, Chairman.

W. D. DRED, Clerk.

May 1st, 1868.

EXETER.

Report of the School Committee for the Town of Exeter, for the year ending June, 1868.

No. 1. (Woody Hill.) During the year, this school kept the winter term, which was taught by Mr. Clark Gardiner, a teacher of considerable experience. We think he tried to discharge his duties faithfully and conscientiously. We have heard no complaint against him.

No. 2. (Free.) The summer term was taught by Miss [redacted], a young teacher of this town. She labored successfully for the advancement of the school and gave general satisfaction.

The winter term was taught by Mr. W. F. Wilcox, who has been teaching in this district for three consecutive winters. His school, when visited, seemed very quiet and orderly, and his classes showed thoroughness in drill. His continued employment in this district and by different trustees is the best possible evidence of his success.

No. 4. (Bates.) The summer term was taught by Mat-

tie Tillinghast, of West Greenwich. She labored diligently, her efforts met with a good degree of success, and she succeeded in securing the good will of her pupils and parents generally.

The winter term was taught by H. G. Lillibridge, of the same town. With ample qualifications, enlarged by business experience, he applied himself to his labor with sincerity of purpose and diligence. Through his liberality the house has been greatly repaired and furnished with a good set of blinds.

District, No. 5. (Lewis.) This school was taught by J. Lewis. The schools of the town, for the past year, have not all been successful; a few have failed; this has been one of the chief causes. Could we, without injustice to any one, speak of the schools individually, we should be pleased to do so, that those, who, by untiring perseverance and close application made considerable progress, might be encouraged to greater effort by being publicly noticed. But such have within themselves a monitor more lasting than men's praise. The chief cause of failure is the want of government. The work of the school room demands the whole attention and energy of the teacher. If the teacher fails at this point he will fail in every other. The government should be kind, parental and firm. Holding the reins of government in his own hands, his passions, the teacher can control those placed in his charge. By self-realizing the dignity of his calling, he can command respect and good order of those in his charge.

District, No. 6. (Pine Hill.) This district was left to the committee. Although we have before spoken of the school as a suitable house, there has been no effort on the part of the committee to provide such a house as is needed to accommodate the school. Money paid to teachers in such a house is half wasted away. It is impossible for children to keep warm on the school benches; consequently the school is always huddled around the stove, which always creates a confusion among the scholars. The school is a fair average in the town, and with a good house would be one of the first schools in the town. E. P. Phillips, teacher.

District, No. 7. (Hall.) The summer term was taught by Hannah B. Moore, whose reputation as a teacher is well known throughout the town, she having taught several terms in other districts. The winter term was taught by Edwin H. Phillips, of the district, who earnestly desiring success to attend to his duties, labored faithfully to secure the best results, and his efforts were measurably rewarded. The penmanship and arithmetic were kept up, and a good register in this district, and No. 4, is not excelled.

No. 8. (Exeter Hill.) The summer term was taught by Mrs. [unclear], a young teacher of good attainments, and her discharge was effective. The winter term was taught by Willet [unclear], the school was quiet and orderly, and on the part of the scholars. Mr. Arnold is a young teacher of good attainments, conscientious in the discharge of his duty, and a marked improvement was evident.

No. 9.—The summer term was taught by Miss Dawley, who has been known in this town, and has met with good success. The winter term was taught by Mr. Lillibridge, of Richmond, who was well and gave general satisfaction.

No. 11. (Tripp's Corner.) This school commenced under the instruction of Mr. Boss, of Wyoming. His theory of what a school should be was good, but being young he did not know how to put theory to practice. After a trial of a few weeks he was succeeded by Mr. Lillibridge, from Dawley district, who conducted the school successfully through, and united at least a portion of the district.

No. 12. (Yorker.) This school was taught by Elizabeth [unclear] of this town. The school is small, and the greatest care should be exercised in procuring teachers that all are agreed upon. The trustees may have a right to hire such teachers as they please, it is always better to accommodate the whole if possible.

No. 13.—This school was under the instruction of a teacher from South Kingstown, of good attainments, who was well and attended in her school.

SPELLING.

Nothing which is taught in our public schools is so badly taught as spelling.

Every subject deserves more attention or requires more care, and yet none is so blunderingly taught.

Scholars are allowed to spell twice or three times at a word, to experiment on it until they make it out, or the teacher, in a hurry, delays, spells it for them.

Scholars themselves are very imperfect and careless in their pronunciation and accuracy, distinctness and confidence, the essential elements of spelling, are unknown to our spelling classes.

Before the class attempts to spell, it should *thoroughly* lesson; each pupil should pronounce the word after the teacher before commencing to spell it, and pronounce it *distinctly*. Both teacher and pupil may both know that the word is perfectly understood; no pupil should be allowed to spell more than one or the same word; and no hesitancy, guessing, or telling should be tolerated in the class. It is a good plan, especially among young pupils, to allow them to make their own corrections. The teacher should appear not to notice the misspelled words till the lesson is over, and then correct all words which the class has misspelled. Teachers should vary their spelling exercises as far as possible to make them more interesting and more stimulating to the mind.

We are in favor of having the more advanced pupils spell words as a regular exercise and spell orally as a special exercise. But whatever plans or methods are adopted or discarded by the teacher, he *must* so arrange his exercises as to prevent all cheating and all borrowing from other members of the class.

When a pupil's school days are over and he goes forth to perform his practical duties of life, he must write and spell his words without guessing or assistance; he must put down something, either right or wrong; and if his training in the school has not prepared him for this, it has been imperfect.

And, as a pupil, when he comes to sustain actual practical duties in life, writes his words correctly or incorrectly, he is not only the soundness or unsoundness of his own culture, but also the skill or incompetency of his former tutors.

MEMORY.

When parents and teachers take into account the necessity of educating every power of the mind, we shall have better results from our system of education, which will develop the mind harmoniously.

Children are sent to school and they go through with the process of education which perhaps brings them to the top of their class and secures for them rewards and honors. During this period of school life only a portion of the brain has been exercised and partial genius developed, but every power and faculty of the human mind should receive careful attention. Perhaps there is no faculty of the human mind which plays a more important and necessary part all through the duties of life than memory, and probably no other faculty is more sadly neglected or more wastefully used.

It is very important to study with the intention of *remembering*. The pupils in our public schools study *to recite*.

ment, in stimulating his child to study, urges as the most incentive, the honor or credit he will gain by reciting the mortification and shame of a poor recitation, and the feeling the same spirit, learns *only* that he may pass credit through the recitation. The child should be taught the value of remembering his lessons through life; should be that the only object of study and drill is, not to recite and stand at the head of his class, but to fit him for the duties of life. A boy has a lesson to recite to-morrow; he learns his lesson for that purpose. He will easily recite it till after the recitation has passed; and then he will not as readily; whereas, if he had learned it with the idea of just remembering it as long as he lived, it would be very difficult perhaps he studies it on Saturday to recite on Monday; he has difficulty in retaining it for that length of time. An actor is called upon suddenly to learn a new drama for the next night. He has forgotten it, and played it successfully, but had to re-learn it when he played it, because the impression faded from his mind soon as the specified occasion for which he performed the play elapsed. If you attend a lecture or a sermon with the intention to recall it on your return home, you will listen with more interest and gain many more ideas than if you go merely to pass the hour. It is a bad practice to study for five, ten, or fifteen minutes without applying that knowledge. The greatest benefit would result from education in a school, if the pupils were obliged to study in the morning and experiment in the afternoon with the knowledge gained. They would learn more thorough, and understand what they learned. Let the teacher frequent—not at stated times, as weekly or semi-weekly, but whenever there are left three or four minutes after the regular lesson has been heard, let the teacher occupy the remaining time in reviewing his class on subjects before passed over. Thus, each child would feel the importance of so learning every principle that he would be ready to explain it at any time. Let parents interest themselves more in the studies pursued by their children, and question them every day at their homes, on the subjects studied by the school. Let no parent selfishly think his duty done to his child when he can shuffle him off on to the hands of the school. Let parents satisfy themselves that their children are really learning the principles which are studied, and finally, let parents impress upon their children, together with all whose business it is to train children, the idea *that they are learning these lessons*

acknowledging the courtesies we have ever received from the past, and with the best wishes for the rising generation, and with a

grateful appreciation of the generous confidence reposed in our fellow townsmen, we respectfully submit this report.

E. P. PHILLIPS,
THOS. A. HALL,
NATHAN B. LEWIS, } Comm

HOPKINTON.

Annual Report of the School Committee of the town of Hopkinton the year ending May 1st, 1868.

“ However it may have been in other times and in other places here and now, but few of our educated men are privileged.”

“ From the loopholes of retreat,
To look upon the world, to hear the sound
Of the Great Babel, and not feel its stir.”

Teachers.—Teaching results in failure less often from want of literary attainments than from want of ability to discipline judiciously, and to impart instruction in an agreeable and acceptable manner. In considering school government, we find that teachers who make few positive rules generally succeed the best in regards discipline, which fact is readily accounted for, when we consider the great variety of dispositions and temperaments to be dealt with. The teacher may, with a moderate share of ingenuity and capability to read human nature, so discipline as seldom to act as a direct opposing force to the mind of the pupil, yet govern with a firmness and decision which can never be over-taken. The teacher who is successful in governing his pupils must be one who can govern himself, always cultivating a friendly feeling with his pupils, making the school room pleasant, and a *recreation*. There is an evident want in many schools, especially in most schools, of variety; the pupils have a daily routine, which must become tiresome and disgusting to the most patient teacher, then, should strive to give variety, in every way possible. The act of committing a lesson to memory for recitation culture the memory only, and but little benefit to the pupil is the result, whereas, he should be taught to think for himself. When the pupil becomes thoroughly interested in his studies, when he comes to think and act for himself, the question of scholarship is determined, the duties of the teacher are pleasant, and comparatively easy. The teacher, then, who would become successful should never think of confining himself to the text-book, but should direct the pupil on general principles in regard to the par-

ler discussion, that he may ascertain whether the pupil mastered the lesson, or simply made a good recitation. Why, for instance, the teacher can give a miscellaneous to the class each day to be answered at the next class exercises but little care on the part of the teacher to propose a question each day of the term, and at the close of the term will find his class in possession of a stock of general knowledge, by no means valueless, besides the general interest thus developed. In fact, teachers should make it their principle to call out thought, lead your pupils to *think*. Human beings need air and exercise. Give your scholars, while in the school, pure air by proper ventilation. At recess encourage outdoor sport, and especially that which gives a variety of exercise. No scholar will study long and well who does not take exercise. If the physical training is neglected, and the body is diseased and dwarfed, the mental must suffer accordingly.

and Parents—The trustees of a school district are those persons who are of much service, or great injury, to a school; hence care should be exercised in the selection of those officers. A committee would recommend that those persons only should be appointed to that office, who have some real interest in school affairs, and those who show unmistakable signs of *life*. The duties of trustees are very important in regard to the school interest of the district. The law requires the trustees to visit their schools at the close of each term, but, judging from existing facts in the case of those who have acted as trustees for the past year, we can but too often find them must be woefully ignorant of the law, or culpably negligent in their duty. We would say, then, to the electors in the several school districts of the town, elect the best men you have to act as trustees who are both qualified for the office, and willing to act with a full measure of the school interest. A common duty devolves upon the school-committee-man, the trustee, the teacher, and the parent, namely symmetrical development of our youth, morally, mentally, and physically. Let us ask ourselves what we need. Do we need more competent teachers? If so, make it a point to propose more competent teachers. Our most competent teachers are leaving us, seeking employment which furnishes better remuneration. When we come alive to this subject, and interest ourselves in the improvement of education as we should, then we shall be able to retain our best teachers by a proper compensation. There are many instances which conflict sharply with a correct system of public education. Patrons complain of the inefficiency of teachers, and on the other hand teachers complain of a want of co-operation on the

part of parents and guardians. School officers have little influence in the selection of teachers. Should there be such a scarcity of one of the many articles of daily consumption, as there is of moral, competent school-teachers, something would be done at once. This indifference, this want of co-operation, keeps the efficient teacher in the school-room, and banishes the inefficient. That our public schools are not advancing with as rapid strides as they should, is apparent to many. The educational interests are far behind other interests, which are really of far less importance. A lively interest in the subject of education will remedy many of these complaints. Much of the work of elevating the character of our public schools must be done outside of the school-room. A sure sign of the condition of education in any community, is the value or estimation in which the profession of teaching is held. When we enter a community where the teacher is valued at a low rate, and his services are poorly paid, there low views of education prevail. On the other hand, where elevated ideas of the nature and ends of thorough education are entertained, the teacher's worth is appreciated and the importance of securing to the noblest talent is practically acknowledged, by providing the necessary means for the accomplishment of the object in view.

Measured by this only true standard, our progress has not been what it should. The safety of a community, state, or country depends upon the education of the individual members composing that community, state, or country. This subject of popular education demands serious consideration. With poor teachers, a school is but a name; good teaching can be had only from men of ability and thorough culture. Poor schools can be had cheaply, but good schools must be costly, and if the character of our schools is to be kept up to the standard of excellence, required by an advancing civilization, affording thorough instruction to the masses, it is absolutely necessary that the compensation of teachers should be raised in proportion to the increase of wealth in the community. While we are confident that the schools of the town, during the past year, have done a noble work, that their efficiency has equaled that of any previous year, we would say, the demand for *more women* as teachers is imperative, the standard of scholarship for teachers must be higher. If we wish gradually to rid the country of all those elements dangerous to free institutions; if we wish for true loyalty and christian loveliness to inspire the hearts of our young; in short, if we wish those who follow us to live in peace and prosperity, we must spare no pains to educate the young.

District No. 1 (Doct. Kenyon's.) The summer term was taught by Miss Betsy A. Palmer. It was her first attempt at teaching.

abundantly qualified for the important position. The school in this district was taught by Mr. B. P. Langworthy, and Langworthy is one of the School Committee, and superintends the schools in the southern portion of the town; consequently it was made the duty of the superintendent in the other towns to visit this school during said term. As Mr. Langworthy is well known throughout the town to be a skilful and experienced teacher, further comment would be useless.

No. 2. (Potter's Hill.) Mr. H. S. Barber has performed the duties of this school for the past year, with a good degree of success. Considering the constant changes which are taking place among the scholars there, as in every other factory village.

No. 3. (Witter's.) The fall term was under the guidance of Sarah A. Hoxie, whose labors were decidedly successful. For the winter term, Mr. C. P. Wheeler was the instructor. Owing to the closing of his school, it was visited but once by the superintendent; therefore we are unable to judge of its merits.

No. 4. (Ashaway.) Miss S. E. Chester was employed for the year in this school, with her usual success. Her school was small and most of her scholars were small, but good lessons were given in the order of the day."

No. 5. (Woodville.) During the summer term, Miss Sarah A. Hoxie labored most faithfully for the advancement of the scholars. Perhaps there is not a school in town having a larger proportion of small scholars than this. Mr. Charles H. Langworthy was the instructor for the winter term, who fully sustained his credit as a teacher, and succeeded in giving good satisfaction to the scholars and patrons.

No. 6. (City.) Miss Kate Chapman taught the summer term. Some of the employers thought her too harsh with her government of her school; otherwise than that, every thing went off pleasantly, and a good degree of advancement was accomplished. The winter term was admirably conducted by Mr. Charles H. Langworthy, than whom but few are better qualified for the duties of a teacher of the young and rising generation.

No. 7. (Gate.) The school in this district, during both the summer and winter terms, was taught by Miss Lizzie J. Hoxie. She is a faithful teacher, and one who ever strives for the best interests of the school where she is engaged.

District No. 9. (Locustville.) Mr. L. C. Greene, one of the School Committee, taught this school in the highest grade during the past year. Mr. Greene is an accomplished and successful teacher, and the school under his supervision has made commendable advancement. The primary department was taught by Miss Clara A. Olney. Miss Olney communicates easily and mildly, and teaches successfully.

District No. 10. (Barberville.) The school during the past year in this district was taught by Miss H. Maria Palmer. This was her first term as a teacher. She labored faithfully and efficiently. The winter term was under the supervision of Mr. Peleg Lewis. Mr. Lewis was his first term also. Mr. Lewis labored faithfully and efficiently. He has manifested a little more enthusiasm than the other teachers. The patrons of the school generally were well satisfied.

District No. 11. (Rockville.) The summer school in this district was under the care of Mr. Herbert L. Stillman, who was his first term as a teacher, and labored faithfully. The winter school was under the care of Mr. Jason W. Gorton. Mr. Gorton labored hard for the benefit of the school. But an excitable temperament, with a want of simplicity of rules, soon involved him in difficulty. A person who cannot govern himself is ill prepared to govern others. Simple rules only should be adopted in the government of a school, and those should be applicable to general principles rather than to particular actions.

District No. 12. (Grassy Pond.) Mrs. Hannah M. Burdett taught this school a short term in the fall. The winter term was taught by Mr. Miner P. James. This was his first trial. He has had some success and experience.

The town has received for the support of public schools the following year:

From Registry Tax,	-	-	-	-	-	-
From the State,	-	-	-	-	-	-
From the Town,	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following table shows the statistics; all of which were respectfully submitted in behalf of the school committee.

N. L. RICHMOND,	}	Co
B. P. LANGWORTHY, 2d,		
L. C. GREENE.		

Return of the Public Schools in Hopkinton, for the year ending May 1, 1868.

SCHOLARS.					Wages.	Length weeks.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	SCHOLARS.					Wages.	Length weeks.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	Public Money.
No. of District.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average.				Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average.					
1	16	17	33	16	\$12 00	12	Betsy A. Palmer.	26	14	40	28	\$40 00	16	B. P. Langworthy, 2d.	\$142 30	
2	7	7	14	13	12 00	16	Henry S. Barber.	25	19	44	35	40 00	16	Henry S. Barber.	156 68	
4	26	32	58	41	30 00	9	Sarah A. Hoxie.	8	6	14	18	20 00	16	C. P. Wheeler.	108 98	
5	17	20	37	28	20 00	16	Sarah E. Chester.	81	22	58	58	87 00	16	Sarah E. Chester.	197 04	
6	12	18	30	21	19 00	16	Puebe A. Stillman.	25	17	42	42	82 50	16	Charles H. Langworthy.	151 82	
7	18	15	33	23	12 00	16	Kate Chapman	29	20	49	85	46 00	17	Avery A. Stanton.	151 82	
9	46	46	92	74	45 00	20	Lizzie J. Hoxie.	28	18	87	24	22 00	14	Lizzie J. Hoxie.	136 16	
10	19	13	32	17	16 00	20	L. C. Greene.	58	37	95	65	45 00	16	L. C. Greene.	239 88	
11	28	36	64	40	20 00	16	Clara A. Olney.	22	10	32	18	16 00	16	Clara A. Olney.	128 02	
12	6	10	16	10	8 00	7	H. Maria Palmer.	40	30	79	50	35 00	16	Peleg Lewis.	178 00	
							Herbert L. Stillman.	5	4	9	6	21 00	16	Jason W. Gorton.	101 84	
							Hannah M. Burdick.							Miner P. James.	28 50	
														(Joint with Richmond.)	19 09	
														Printing Report.		

\$1,739 08

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

*To the School Committee of the Town of South Kingstown
signed begs leave to report :*

I received my appointment as visiting committee late 1867. The summer schools had already been in session them from the first week in May. For nearly or quite of that time, the schools were without the supervision of a visiting committee, and this will always be the case, until the term of which the school committee are elected, is made to correspond with the legal school year which is from May to March. I have hoped that hereafter they will be elected in April.

The visiting committee has in all cases been courteous and his suggestions readily welcomed; he has visited the schools at least twice each term, (except a short term of school No. 14, Mr. Irving Watson, teacher, held after the visit of the year had been completed,) some three and some four times.

The town has received a full equivalent in amount of instruction for the money expended on the schools.

It would be easy, but ungrateful and unreasonable, to find a fault-finding spirit towards those who have performed so much and so useful labor, and that so poorly compensated. Many of the defects in our schools could be remedied, by securing teachers who can be secured only by the offer of higher wages.

Good order has been very generally maintained, in some measure greatly to the credit of the teacher's tact and energy, and almost solely to the credit of the scholars.

The teachers generally have conscientiously endeavored to perform their duty, and to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of the scholars.

A large proportion of the teachers are young and of little experience; and though apparently meaning to do the best they could, were not as efficient as is desirable.

Some of our best teaching talent has gone into more lucrative employment, or is exercising itself in other towns where a higher pay shows higher appreciation.

A considerable number have received certificates, who on examination fell short of the standard of attainment which they have been creditable to the town, for the simple reason that others presented themselves for the wages offered.

There have been instances, but very rare, whose moral laxity and recklessness of duty on the part of teachers threatened the breaking up of the school, and caused regret that a certificate had been given.

ly there has been a commendable cleanliness in the school a few cases the reverse has been lamentably true. In cases there has been a very offensive negligence in the cases of the school houses.

ly the teachers have aimed at being thorough, and some needed in their aim; but instances are noted in which less was clearly too laborious to suit the tastes of the and so the school and scholars suffered.

w *good* readers are found in the schools. The teachers ved the scholars to learn to read too exclusively to their eation, not sufficiently to that of the hearers; the former he most important, but the latter highly desirable.

g and penmanship have received usual attention. These no case yield to less important studies, and the teachers urged to be thorough in these branches.

as been learned in arithmetic; but clear and thorough ns have been too rarely exacted from the scholars.

grammar is too much neglected, and our youth are not e speak and write their mother tongue as correctly as d. But few of our teachers are able to awaken an in- is study.

hy is often made unprofitably laborious; more attention given to an accurate conception of the outline and filling and and water surface of our globe.

have complained that many small but needful repairs at their own expense, if made at all. On the other have been some complaints, that trustees have not taken s for holding annual district meetings, and that four or ave passed without them.

e irregularities and burdens for which the law provides a here ought to be regular annual meetings of the dis- n them means should be provided to enable the trustees ever their office requires for promoting the success of

al tables are subjoined.

Respectfully submitted,

J. HAGADORN WELLS,

Visiting Committee

R. I., May 30, 1868.

STATISTICAL TABLE—SUMMER TERM.

No. of District.	LOCAL NAME.	TRUSTEES.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No. Registered.	Average attendance.	Visits of Trustees.	Wages per Month.	Repairs.	No. of Months.
1	South Ferry.....	Peleg G. Collins.....	M. Ellen Cottrell.....	14	15	29	24	1	\$20 00	\$7 00	4
2	Tower Hill.....	J. E. Adams.....	Arabella Rodman.....	20	19	39	30	1	24 00		8
3	Kingston.....	Samuel C. Adams.....									
4	Union.....	Lorenzo A. Knowles.....	Mary J. Brown.....	9	16	25	17	1	15 00		8
5	Rocky Brook.....	Daniel T. Rodman.....	Sarah J. Chappell.....	29	28	57	42	2	88 00 ¹		8
6	Wakefeld.....	Daniel Sherman.....									
7	Lower Point Judith.....	Wm. A. Champlin.....	Sarah M. Lillibridge.....	22	18	40	32	1	26 00		4
8	Upper Point Judith.....	Geo. G. Pearce.....	Hattie L. Champlin.....	10	7	17	14	1	15 00		3 ¹
9	Sugar Loaf.....	Daniel Whaley.....	Hannah E. Champlin.....	10	18	23	12	2	15 00		4
10	Maconce.....	Wm. H. Perry.....	Sarah S. Eldred.....	14	18	32	26	2	18 00		8
11	Stony Point.....	Jos. Champlin, Jr.....	Mary H. Chappell.....	8	0	14	12	1	15 00	12 79	8
12	Perryville.....	Peter W. Clarke.....	Sarah A. Clarke.....	8	10	18	13	8	15 00		8
13	Greenhill.....	Jno. K. Champlin.....	Mary Lizzie Kenyon.....	4	10	14	11	8	18 00		4
14	Tuckertown.....	Charles Tucker.....	Mary T. Maine.....	12	12	24	10	1	25 00		8
15	Pertina.....	James S. Champlin.....	M. E. Gardiner.....	7	7	14	11	11	16 00		8
16	Yawcoo.....	Wm. Watson.....	Sarah E. Reynolds.....	10	11	21	15	2	11 00		4
17	Unquepaug.....	Aplin.—Braman.....	Percie A. Lewis.....	7	14	21	12	1	25 00		5
18	Greenbrook.....	Gard. S. Barber.....	Martha H. Roman.....	8	12	20	16 ¹	2	22 00		3 ¹
19	Piet.....	John A. Caswell.....	Emma S. Sheldon.....	6	12	18	15		25 00		3

No. of District	LOCAL NAME.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	RISIDENCE.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No. registered	Average attendance	Visits of Trustees.	Wages per month.	No. of Months.
1	South Ferry.....	Irving Watson.....	Wakefield.....	16	18	84	19	8	\$22 50	8
2	Tower Hill.....	Horatio N. Knowles, Jr.....	South Kingstown.....	16	17	38	23	1	35 00	4
3	Kingston.....	Azel Noyes.....	"	88	25	68	44	5		4
4	Union.....	Sarah S. Eldred.....	"	14	18	82	21	3	28 00	4
5	Rocky Brook.....	Sarah J. Chappell.....	Wakefield.....	34	31	65	46	2	40 00	4
6	Wakefield, Gram.....	Mary J. Proeser.....	"	68	31	99	82		16 00	4
	" Prim.....	Esther E. Champlin.....	"						32 00	2 1/2
7	Lower Point Judith, Fall.....	Sarah M. Lillibridge.....	Wyoming.....	28	14	87	28		27 00	2 1/2
8	Upper Point Judith.....	Hattie L. Champlin.....	South Kingstown.....	9	5	14	10		16 00	8
9	Sugar Loaf.....	Hannah E. Champlin.....	Wakefield.....	18	7	20	10	2	30 00	4
10	Matoonoc.....	Henry T. Braman.....	Kingston.....	18	11	29	22	3	30 00	4
11	Stony Point.....	Mary H. Chappell.....	Carolina Mills.....	10	4	14	13	2	16 00	8
12	Perryville.....	Sarah A. Clarke.....	Point Judith.....	16	7	23	16	34	16 00	4
13	Greenhill.....	J. E. R. Crandall.....	Perryville.....	7	10	17	15		22 50	4
14	Tuckertown.....	Irving Wat on.....	Wakefield.....	14	6	20	17		38 00	1 1/2
15	Perkins.....	Nelson A. Brown.....	North Stonington, Conn.....	8	5	18	8	2	21 00	4
16	Yawcoo.....	Sarah E. Reynolds.....	Kreter.....	10	6	16	9	1	22 00	8
17	Uquepaug.....	Percie Lewis.....	Soco, Alle'y Co., N. Y.....	16	9	25	15	5	31 00	4
18	Dugway.....	Lydia F. Wilcox.....	Griswold, Conn.....	16	12	28	23	4	25 00	8
19	Pier.....	C. A. Watson.....	Kingston.....	13	15	28	15	2	35 00	4
20	Pesce Dale, Gram.....	Rodney B. Capen.....	Stoughton, Mass.....	88	62	150	122	8	60 00	4
	" Prim.....	Abbie A. Hull.....	South Kingstown.....						30 00	8
21	Moorsfield.....	Martins A. Rodman.....	"	13	10	28	18	2	27 00	8

NORTH KINGSTOWN.

The report of the School Committee of North Kingstown for the year of 1867-8.

The Committee appointed at the annual town meeting 1867, were duly organized by the appointment of A. B. C. as chairman, and James Reynolds, secretary, and A. B. C. as superintendent of public schools. At the first meeting of the committee, Robert Rodman, Esq., resigned his position in the office, and Asa B. Waite, Esq., was elected to the vacancy. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. James Reynolds resigned the office of superintendent, and A. B. Waite, elected his successor.

In District No. 11, (Dansville,) a new and commodious school-house has been erected, centrally located, a short distance from the old one abandoned. The new house is worthy of imitation as a model school-room, combining in its arrangement great convenience and facility to teacher, as well as health, comfort and pleasure to scholars; and while we cheerfully commend the liberality and good taste of the building committee of that district in erecting so good a house, we at the same time would suggest to the committees of other districts as need new houses an imitation of their worth.

Before leaving this department of our report, we would suggest that, in the following districts the school-houses are not fully answer the requirements of decency, propriety and convenience.

No. 1, (North Quidnesett,) commodious and nearly new. Nos. 3 and 4, (Wickford,) Washington Academy was many years ago appropriated to public schools, and with such alterations and repairs as have been made, is very suitable. No. 5, (Bellville,) good house, but unfortunately not owned by the district. No. 6, (Lafayette,) built in 1866, large, well appointed and plentifully furnished. No. 12, (Stony Lanes,) built but few years ago, is small. No. 14, (Allenton,) nearly new and well cared for. No. 15, (Slocumville,) good repair and though small is sufficient for the number of scholars attending. No. 16, (Hamiltonville,) good house, nearly new and well kept, but on account of the increase of population of the district is hardly roomy enough for the scholars are all in attendance. No. 8, (Swamptown,) school-house destroyed by fire some eight years ago, since which time a new house has been provided, and the district thereby denied the school privileges, and your Committee are informed that even a private school is kept in the district. Much has been said in condemnation of such inexcusable neglect and the negligence of parents towards innocent and suffering children, and in after years must necessarily be included in the list.

large, who can neither read or write. Of the other mentioned, we will not now say more than to recommend districts such improvements, as the old, contracted, condition of their school-houses, and the unattractive appearance surroundings will suggest to them on examination of plans, and comparison with other districts already named. The committee have thought proper to adopt a new geography for the schools, in place of two or three heretofore in use, and have unanimously recommended and adopted Cornell's, as in our opinion superior to any with which they are acquainted. A change of text books has been made the past year. An appropriation last year by the town to the public schools, has enabled the several districts to keep their schools open longer than heretofore, and has left a balance after closing the winter terms in a majority of the districts, to appropriate for the next terms. We have been kept in all the districts, except No. 8, (Swampscott) and we are glad to say that an increased attention and interest on the part of parents, is manifest in the education of their children. We will we trust prompt them to still greater efforts in the future, with the Committee and their own district trustees for the benefit of our public schools.

Accounts for Public Schools for the school year ending May

.....	\$166 43
.....	274 84
and 4.....	455 59
.....	255 72
.....	185 97
.....	269 11
No school house—no school—no appropriation.....	296 68
.....	244 59
.....	241 74
.....	222 92
.....	160 44
.....	288 04
.....	226 78
.....	290 17
.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,656 02

from the following sources, viz. :

.....	\$1,146 46
.....	2,000 00
Taxes.....	324 80
.....	164 76
.....	<hr/>
.....	\$3,636 02

Of the above appropriation, there remains still an unexpended balance in nine districts, which will doubtless be expended in opening summer schools in the several districts.

Respectfully submitted to the electors of North Kingstown, June, 1868..

In behalf of the Committee,

A. B. WAITE, *Secretary.*

A. B. CHADSEY, *Chairman.*

The report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of North Kingstown, to the Commissioner of Public Schools, and as no copy was retained here, is duplicated.*

A. B. CHADSEY.

CHARLESTOWN.

VISITING COMMITTEES' REPORT.

The Town's Committee, at their first meeting, having assigned to the undersigned the duty of visiting the schools, he at once proceeded upon the discharge of that duty.

The schools have, most of them, been visited twice during the term, prevented, in one or two instances, by circumstances beyond control.

The standing of the schools, as compared with former years, in several districts, has on the whole been fully up to the average.

In some districts, the progress has been quite marked, especially where the parents themselves have taken the most interest.

It is to be regretted, that, in one district, complaint was made to the Committee, who, after investigation, felt obliged to annul the certificate. Such things are always unpleasant, and often injurious to the harmony and prosperity of the district; also rendering the duties of the Committee extremely delicate.

Notwithstanding the general success of the schools, there are still many things which demand a reform, and to some of these, the undersigned would respectfully invite attention.

It is a lamentable fact, that there is not a first-class school in Charlestown. Some are better than others, but the majority are no better than hovels, compared with what they should be. There are also many which make some pretensions to cleanliness and comfort, and

*This report was lost in the great fire of December 31, 1868.

ed, that very little can be taught to advantage. A school should be made attractive, not only inside, but all its surroundings should be pleasant; so that children will esteem it a *pleasure* to go to school, and not an irksome duty, which they are to perform, because their parents say they *must*. There is no danger of placing the school too high in this respect, for whatever makes the school-room comfortable and pleasant, has its corresponding elevating effect upon the mind. The present state of our school-rooms must, from the narrowness, the dirtiness, the coldness, the noise, the bad ventilation, the case, dull their finer sensibilities, and make the young children as stupid as are the circumstances by which they are surrounded, and unfit them for that true and noble development, which should be our aim always to inspire.

For children, in a parlor neatly and tastefully arranged, with a comfortable and happy atmosphere, and the very place will not only exert a beneficial influence upon the more wayward and vicious, but will inspire them with higher aims and purposes. It may be said, that it is too often said, "the school-houses are good enough; good enough for us when we were young, and they are good enough for our children." This is the stand-still spirit of old fogyism. Improvement is onward, and we might as well think of the "wheels of time," as retarding its progress in the least, by antiquated notions. Would you use the same tools about now that you were obliged to use when you were boys? Would you be content to live amid the discomforts of life you had to

live in? We should strive to make our children better than we are, by throwing upon them all the good influences and advantages of which we are surrounded, and which our own experience has taught us, is needful for their mental and moral elevation.

We should not be too guarded as to who we place in charge of our schools. We should not suffer, to say nothing of time and money wasted, when we place them in the care of incompetent teachers.

We should not as often have reason to complain of a teacher's knowledge, as their want of ability to govern and instruct, and the influence they exert. Few teachers are exemplary in their manner of governing. We should not tolerate for a moment a teacher who is habitually profane, who visits grog-shops or other places, to join in their vulgarity and obscenity, or who chooses to associate with those who do such things. The young and old should be quick to learn what is bad, but slow to practice what is good. The teacher (or her) deportment, whether in school or out, should be a model of propriety and imitation, and one whose example both the teacher and parent should be proud to have the children follow. Want of interest by the children is often a fruitful source of evil.

If they manifest a fault-finding disposition, the children catch it, carry it to the school-room, impart it to other teacher suddenly finds that the school drags heavily, although not ascertain the cause and is entirely unconscious of any dis

If you hear anything against the teacher, never let them know it, if you desire the prosperity of the schools; but go (to her) at once, in a kind and generous spirit, and in ninety-nine out of a hundred, the difficulty will be satisfactorily explained and the teacher materially aided in his arduous work.

We say, then, to parents, get good teachers and stand by them your co-operation and sympathy, and manifest your presence at the school-room.

The present increased appropriation of money by the State will in a great measure obviate the excuse of necessity of *cheap* teachers, and it is hoped that particular pains will be secured none but the most competent and faithful.

A school taught four months by such a teacher, will be of more value than six or eight months by one who is inexperienced and incompetent. Proper books should be furnished.

We have seen in one or two instances three scholars reading the same book, and in nearly every school we find two looking over the other. This is decidedly wrong. Every scholar should have his own book, and no plea of economy or pecuniary inability should prevent them from being furnished.

Under the old law, the districts had power to levy and collect taxes, to meet the incidental expenses of the school, and make provision for teacher's wages which the public money lacked. This deficiency in the law is now repealed, and the appropriation is so as to insure sufficient free money to continue the schools required by law, without the necessity of assessing rate billers' wages. But the law requires that the money received by the State shall be considered as "teachers' money," and can be used for no other purpose. It follows, that the incidental expenses of the school must be paid either by a direct tax on the property of the districts, by voluntary contributions, or by an appropriation from the town.

Assessing district taxes, however necessary, is generally with not a little unpleasant feeling among the tax payers, and times district quarrels are engendered which often assume a serious form and are hard to cure.

To obviate all these difficulties, your Committee would recommend that the town treasurer be authorized to pay on the order of the trustees of the several districts, a sum not to exceed a certain amount for each district, which sum shall be the actual amount of

uses of the schools, and to be used for that purpose only. appropriation, while it would make the school absolutely free, remove all trouble from the district, arising from district

committee would here tender to both parents and teachers, trustees of the several districts, his thanks for their uniform assistance in the discharge of his duties, bespeaking for the same courtesy which he has received at your hands.

M. S. GREENE, Visiting Committee.

Mills, R. 1., June 1st, 1868.

KENT COUNTY.

WARWICK.

The School Committee for the Town of Warwick, for the year May 1, 1868.

Members of the Town of Warwick:

School Committee of said town, in accordance with the laws of the State, make the following report for the year ending May 1, 1868.

Amount of school money for the use of the town, and the sources from which each sum was derived, is as follows:

Appropriation	\$1,779 56
“	562 50
“	2,500 00
“	376 30
	<hr/>
	\$5,218 26
Amount in town treasury due districts, May 1, 1867	180 45
Amount of contingent account	15 14
Amount overdrawn by District No. 3	4 89
	<hr/>
	\$5,418 84

The following sums have been paid for the support of the public schools in the town the past year

Amount paid to the several districts for school purposes	\$5,111 45
Amount paid to Superintendent for visiting schools and examining teachers	150 00
Amount paid for stationery, postage and incidental expenses of Clerk	15 00
Amount paid for printing report of School Committee	25 00
Amount paid from the treasury due the several districts	112 25
“ “ “ contingent account	5 14
	<hr/>
	\$5,418 84

Statement of School District Returns for the year ending May 1st, 1868.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	No. of Dist.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total No. Registered.	Average Attendance	Time kept in months.	Amount expended Summer Term.	Amount expended Fall Term.	Amount expended Winter Term.	Total Amount expended.	Balance due District.
Pawtucket.....	1	82	47	79	54	10 3-4	\$75 00	\$114 50	\$159 58	\$349 08	.....
Spring Green.....	2	82	21	58	27	6 1-2	.....	.....	265 50	265 50	\$84 82
Plains.....	3	9	20	49	31	7	.....	76 50	175 77	252 27	.....
Old Warwick.....	4	50	32	82	44	9	.....	150 00	187 52	287 52	.....
Apponaug.....	5	85	45	80	48	6 1-2	.....	120 00	175 00	295 00	28 11
Natick.....	6	116	111	227	142	8	287 00	141 78	.....	378 78	.....
Phenix.....	7	174	172	346	225	9 1-2	259 00	240 50	107 69	607 09	.....
Centreville.....	8	107	92	199	117	8 3-4	198 00	82 97	75 54	856 61	.....
Southern.....	9	86	20	56	42	9	84 00	91 97	111 00	286 97	.....
Coweset.....	10	27	14	41	22	9	.....	80 00	168 92	248 92	36 98
Potowomut.....	11	10	28	38	20	9	84 00	84 00	88 78	251 78	.....
Crompton.....	12	114	180	244	153	9 1-2	166 00	194 04	123 78	488 82	.....
Foncho.....	13	88	76	164	112	8 3-4	132 00	108 00	61 65	301 65	18 86
Riverpoint.....	14	188	138	266	186	10	270 91	284 00	17 80	622 21	.....
Central.....	15	29	21	50	26	8 1-4	.....	116 50	108 00	224 50	18 85
Contingent account.....		1012	957	1969	1244	192 3-4	\$1,505 91	\$1,884 71	\$1,770 88	\$5,111 45	\$112 26
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190 00	5 14
										\$5,301 45	\$117 39

*\$4.89 overdrawn.

Showing the Names and Residences of Teachers, the length of Term, and the Monthly Wages paid, for the year ending May

TEACHERS NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	SUM. TERM.		FALL TERM.		WIN. TERM.	
		Mos.	Wages.	Mos.	Wages.	Mos.	Wages.
Abbott	Providence	8	\$25 00	2 3-4	\$80 00	5	\$80 00
Rhodes						8	12 00
Moore	Exeter					6 1-2	85 00
Hurd	Keene, N. H.			2 1-2	28 00		
Willinghast	W. Greenwich					4 1-2	86 00
W. Green	Abington, Conn.			5	80 00	4	35 00
W. Green	W. Greenwich			8	50 00	3 1-2	50 00
Warwick	Warwick	8	55 00	8	55 00		
Barrington	Barrington					2	86 00
Warwick	Warwick	8	24 00	8	24 00	8	24 00
Troy, Penn.	Troy, Penn.	8 1-2	50 00				
Coventry	Coventry			8 1-4	50 00	2 3-4	50 00
Coventry	"	8 1-2	24 00	8 1-4	24 00	2 3-4	24 00
Fiskeville	Fiskeville	8 1-2	24 00	8 1-4	24 00	2 3-4	24 00
Coventry	Coventry	8	50 00				
Killingly, Conn.	Killingly, Conn.			8	46 00	2 3-4	48 00
Warwick	Warwick	8	16 00	8	16 00	2 3-4	18 00
Providence	Providence	8	28 00	8	28 00	8	32 00
Warwick	Warwick			4	20 00		
North Kingstown	North Kingstown					5	80 00
Warwick	Warwick	8	28 00	8	28 00	8	28 00
Centreville	Centreville	8 1-2	44 00	8 1-2	48 00	2 1-2	48 00
Providence	Providence	8 1-2	20 00	8 1-2	20 00	2 1-2	20 00
Barrington	Barrington	8	44 00	8	36 00		
Warwick	Warwick					2 1-2	40 00
Warwick	"	8 1-4	54 00	8	54 00	6 3-4	54 00
Warwick	"	8 1-4	28 00				
Coventry	Coventry			8	24 00		
Warwick	"					8 3-4	28 00
Warwick	Warwick			4	24 00		
Warren	Warren					4 1-2	24 00

total cost of schooling an average of 1,244 scholars, of the district, an average of 8 65-100 months, as shown by the tables, has been \$5,301.45, the cost per average scholar \$4.26. This does not include money raised by rate bill, by property or money given for the support of schools, each of which has been done, as we understand, in some districts, but the tables do not clearly show the amounts. The percentage of attendance is 63, being one less than last year. The second section of an act in amendment of Chapter 59 of the Revised Statutes "of appropriation for Public Schools," passed at the last January Session, is as follows:

“So much of existing laws as empowers school districts to impose rate upon scholars, or their parents or guardians, is hereby repealed: *Provided*, repeal shall not affect any contract entered into before this act takes effect, or of any rate bills under such contract, or of any heretofore legally imposed.

The same act allows a larger amount of money from than before for school purposes, but if any district has enough from the State and town to carry on the school length of time, a tax may be voted on the ratable property of the district for school purposes as heretofore. The Committee held the four regular meetings required by law, and had the following votes of districts to raise tax on property: District No. 3, (Plains,) tax of \$75.00 to repair school house; District No. 7, (Phenix,) tax of \$400.00 to repair school-house and District No. 6, (Natick,) tax of three cents on each one hundred dollars, voted January 7th, 1867, also tax of same rate voted January 7th, 1868, to support school. Potter & Hammond's text books have been adopted for use in the schools of the town. The vote of the committee. At the meeting of the regular meeting in January, 1868, it was voted, that each member of the committee visit the school in his district during the winter term, and report of his visit at the next regular meeting of the committee. This vote was very generally complied with, and at the meeting of the committee reports were made accordingly, which gave the whole committee a better understanding of the condition of the schools in the town, and their wants, and led to suggestions as to the qualifications of the various teachers, and suggestions were made to the Superintendent for the improvement of the schools.

The more particular state and condition of the schools, and plans for their improvement, are set forth by the Superintendent in his report to the committee, herewith printed.

IRA O. SEAMAN

Report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools of the town of Wick, to the School Committee, May, 1868.

Gentlemen: As another school year closes we pause to review our labors, to note the measure of success, and to attend our efforts in connection with the public schools of the town, and to suggest such plans for their improvement as the experience of the past year has indicated as necessary.

At your quarterly meeting in January, you were requested to visit the schools in your respective districts, and make

their condition and prospects as your observations warranted in accordance with this request, reports were given at a meeting in April, of the schools in twelve of the fifteen districts. These reports, based on actual visitation of the committee members, embraced the statistics, order and general character of the schools with the methods of teaching, habits, &c., of the teachers. Although those reports were based on a single visit, it is pretty well conveyed to the committee a fair knowledge of the condition of the town, and have obviated to some extent, at least, a want of account of them at this time.

A number of the schools have made manifest improvement both the summer and winter terms, and a large proportion of the teachers have been diligent and successful in their efforts to improve their pupils, there have been some obstacles that have retarded their prosperity. Some of these have been referred to in previous reports, and from the nature of the case will be concurring. The frequent change of teachers, often for very short periods, the necessity of employing in many cases the inexperienced, the want of co-operation on the part of parents, irregular attendance—in some schools less than fifty per cent. of the number—these are the oft-repeated complaints of school reports, and the fruitful source of those many failures that burden the system.

There are nine teachers, ten gentlemen and twenty-six ladies, have been employed the past year, though several of them for only a part of the time. We have twenty-two school-rooms in use. In the reports of the different schools I have deemed it desirable to give beside the names of the teachers, those of the trustees, the number of scholars for the winter term, and the average attendance, and also the number of visitors during the year.

No. 1. (Pawtuxet.) Anna E. Cobb, Hattie A. Rhodes, Alfred Fisher, trustee. Registered number, winter term, 44. No. of visitors, 75. Judge Carder, the resident trustee represented the school in this district as in a prosperous condition.

We cordially agree with him. Miss Cobb gave her attention to the wants of the school, and succeeded as such generally do. A primary department was formed for the winter term, and the lambs of the flock found a good shepherdess in the person of Miss Rhodes. Miss Rhodes is qualified to take up a more difficult school than this, and we doubt not she will do so soon.

No. 2. (Spring Green.) Hannah B. Moore, teacher. J. B. Moore, trustee. Number registered, winter term, 53. Average,

27. Visitors, 93. One long, patience-trying term of twenty weeks. For certain local reasons the trustee thought it best to have no school in the early part of the year. The length of the term possibly brought down the average, which was small—about 75 per cent. This was *the* fault of the school, and about the only one. The order and industry, and mutual attachment of teacher and pupils, were pleasant to witness. The efforts in composition and declamation were commendable.

District No. 3. (Plains.) Florence L. Hurd, James B. T. Hurd, teachers. J. B. Waite, trustee. Number registered, 42. Average, 28. Visitors, 47. The spring term was more successful, though the winter school passed off quietly. Hurd is very energetic in her school, and her discipline is kind and firm. The report of the resident committee for the winter term was regarded as favorable.

District No. 4. (Old Warwick.) Ellen Dennis, teacher. Harris, Wm. Tiffany, trustees. Number registered, winter term, 64. Average, 31. Visitors, 51. The summer term was pleasant and profitable, the winter less so. The first part of the term of school was so large as to discourage the teacher, and a little indiscretion disturbed the harmony of the term. Miss Dennis is an experienced teacher, well qualified, and under ordinary circumstances will succeed. We cordially recommend her as a teacher.

District No. 5. (Apponaug.) John A. Bates, teacher. S. Clarke, trustee. Registered number, 60. Average, 34. Visitors, 32. This is a hard school to report, not because it possesses many points, but because it possesses so many. We may say the summer term passed off favorably. Then came a private school, taught also by Mr. Bates; which was well attended. The winter term soon developed some bad symptoms. The boys were naughty and some of the girls were saucy, and the teacher took the side of King Solomon, (see Prov. xxiii, 13, 14,) and there was scolding and threatening by parents on account of it, and foolish talking about the matter generally. As a necessary consequence of such a state of things we put the school down as a failure and divide the blame about equally between teacher, scholars and parents.

District No. 6. (Natick.) C. G. Bates, M. Louise Bishop, E. Westcott, teachers. J. C. Westcott, trustee. Regular number, winter term, 141. Average, 103. Visitors, 60. The Grad

ent, taught by Mr. Bates the first part of the year, and by
 up the last part, was very ably conducted. The instruc-
 thorough and the discipline all that was needful and con-
 there was much improvement in the studies. The
 was large, but very well managed by Miss Westcott, who
 the school at the beginning of the year with no experi-
 report of the resident committee was not very favorable.

No. 7. (Phenix.) James O. Bullock, Alfred B. Arnold,
 Briggs, Clara E. Arnold, teachers. Rev. B. P. Byram, trust-
 number registered, winter term, 184. Average, 117. Visit-
 We were very sorry to note the absence of quite a num-
 large and more advanced pupils of the grammar depart-
 presence would have elevated the scholarship, and
 better appearance generally to the school. We believe both
 were amply qualified to instruct all the scholars that
 the district, and we deem it a misfortune to the school
 parents should encourage their children to leave the public
 long as the studies they wish them to pursue are taught
 the intermediate and the primary are worthy of the encomi-
 received last year. There are no better schools in town.

No. 8. (Centreville.) Alfred B. Arnold, Daniel P. Spen-
 Allen, teachers. B. Lapham, H. Hamilton, D. R.
 trustees. Registered number, 114. Average, 79. Visitors,
 report of the resident committee for the winter term was
 orable. The preceding terms were equally successful.
 gentlemen were experienced teachers, and gave their time
 to the work. Miss Allen had charge of the primary
 the year, and succeeded nicely. The closing examination
 winter term revealed thorough drill and careful study. There
 class in Grammar, the best in town. There was a sen-
 vement in "lip service" during the winter term.

No. 9. (Southern.) Maria E. Rhodes, teacher. G. F.
 trustee. Registered number, winter term, 26. Average,
 ors, 74. A large average attendance—eighty per cent.
 umber—and the majority live at a distance from
 house. This is a bright, active school, and has been
 and successfully trained the past year. The teacher
 ctly the disposition of each pupil, and the pupils know
 their teacher. We hope the relation will not soon be

No. 10. (Coweset.) Caroline E. Spencer, Joy McIl-

wrath, teachers. Joshua R. Magoon, trustee. Registered winter term, 40. Average, 24. Visitors, 78. The sum passed off quietly and successfully. Miss Spencer labored earnestly to secure the welfare of her pupils. The winter term in the large boys, and made the school of more interest than in the large girls. A cloud of some of No. 5 spirit manifested, which threatened the prosperity of the school, but the cloud passed over the school closed harmoniously. The teacher was one of the warm-blooded kind, but very conscientious and faithful in her duties. The older scholars will long remember the winter term with its teacher with gratitude.

District No. 11. (Potowomut.) Louise J. Congdon, teacher. W. Madison, trustee. Registered number, winter term, 20. Average, 18. Visitors, 55. This school bears off the palm. Only one scholar whispered during the winter term, and no cases occurred during the whole year. We hardly believe the teacher has brought a tear to the eye of one of her scholars by the use of the rod during the year. The lessons were well committed, and were recited promptly, and the general appearance of the school has been highly satisfactory during the year. Louise Congdon has taught here three full years. The resident committee reported favorably.

District No. 12. (Crompton.) Dwight R. Adams, L. J. Moore, teachers. James Sanders, W. J. Wells, W. H. Arnold, trustees. Number registered, winter term, 142. Average, 104. Visitors, 174. The school has continued under the same management and met with about the same success as last year. The attention has been thorough, order excellent any improvement. Mrs. Moore retired from the primary department at the close of the year, and took with her the love and respect of pupils and parents. We would suggest that measures be taken to set out shade trees in the school-house yard, which would greatly improve its appearance, as well as promote the comfort of the school during the warm weather.

District, No. 13. (Pontiac.) M. Louise Bishop, Geo. W. King, teachers. S. N. Bourne, trustee. Registered number, winter term, 105. Average, 82. Visitors, 27. The large number of absences killed the school. The teachers, one in the summer, the other in the winter, were in a situation not unusual of the woman in the nursery tales, who lived in a shoe, when with forty chickens. What can one teacher do with children packed as closely as sheep in a railway car, ranging

up to Greenleaf's National Arithmetic? Should the
 inue as large through the summer, we would suggest a
 out of doors, or the shade of some big tree as an im-
 on last term's arrangements.

No. 14. (Riverpoint.) Harvey L. Spencer, Susan B.
 Addie A. Anthony, Josephine Johnson, teachers. Cyrus
 , trustee. Registered number, winter term, 208. Aver-
 Visitors, 41. The average attendance for the winter
 out thirty above that of No. 7, which stands second on
 The grammar department is an excellent school, and
 nendable progress during the year. The teacher is very
 manners in the school-room, and while he preserves
 line, there is no apparent effort on his part, or of con-
 he part of his pupils.
 nary was deprived of its efficient leader early in the year.
 cott, who had presided over it for more than a dozen
 e years, was taken sick about eight months ago, and has
 ed to her house ever since. She had no superior in our
 hools, and her absence is felt by her pupils. Miss An-
 Miss Johnson succeeded very nicely.

No. 15. (Central.) Lydia O. Pearce, Emilie M. Hoar,
 B. Tibbitts, trustee. Registered number first term, 36;
 ; visitors, 45. The school was interrupted by the sick-
 ss Pearce, but made very fair progress through the year.
 r term was taught by Miss Hoar, who commenced the
 n but little previous experience. She met with some
 Miss Pearce had won a good reputation as a teacher the
 ear.

subjects have been suggested as claiming a brief notice
 ort, most of them of practical importance. The atten-
 chers and parents are respectfully referred to them.

Government.—Much has been said about the teacher's au-
 the school-room, and many false notions exploded in re-
 e matter, but even now his position does not seem to
 y understood. It is not easy to define the limits of his
 That he has some is evident. That some teachers fail
 a sufficient amount where others go beyond the bounds
 eniable. Where are the limits? Are there any other
 n life analogous, with which we may compare and deter-
 diary cases how far the teacher may go in the matter of

Perhaps as a general rule we may say that the teach-
 ity in the school-room is the authority of the parent in

the family. The parent is regarded as the rightful head of the family, and family discipline is under his control. If the child disobeys his father, the father is under obligation to correct him. Higher motives to obedience will not accomplish the result if the lower ones may properly be resorted to. If gentle persuasion fails, the severer ones may follow. The righteous rule, and the example which parents and teachers are generally guided in this matter, is to set before the child the highest motives to obedience, to commence with the mildest form of correction that promises to accomplish the object, and gradually to descend until the end-point be reached. The teacher of a public school stands in the relation of parent to the pupils committed to his charge in the school-room. The parent, for the time being, resigns his authority over them. He has no right to enter the school and exercise authority there—not even over his own child, without the consent of his teacher. Now if the teacher for the time sustains the relation to his school, and we know of no relation more authoritative, the question what is the limit of the teacher's power over his scholars, as regards its discipline, will find an answer in the same law as to the question, what is the limit of the father's power over his child, as respects its discipline? If the parents of the scholars carefully examine this subject, they will see that the authority accorded the teacher is only sufficient to make him respect his scholars, and prepare him to guide and instruct his scholars successfully.

Corporal Punishment.—The foregoing remarks prepare the way for a few suggestions in regard to the use of the rod in our schools. How far is it allowable? We answer by falling into the assumed position, that the teacher stands in the place of parent, invested for the time being with the authority and power of a parent. Where it would be judicious for the parent to use the rod, and to the extent that it would be judicious for him to use it, those times and to that extent it is lawful for the teacher to use it. When corporal punishment is banished from the family, then it will be time to banish it from our public schools, for we are generally agreed by those who have made observations, that the pupils that need the birch at school, have needed it previously at home. We are happy to say that the cases of this kind have been but few the past year, and a good teacher, thoroughly furnished with his work, apt to teach, interested in his pupil's welfare, will not have recourse to the rod to maintain the just discipline of his scholars. Our best schools, under good teachers for several successive years, have had hardly an instance of such punishment, or any other kind, during the year.

on.—Several cases of expulsion have occurred the past year which have caused some dissatisfaction, though in nearly every case there were reasons for the pupils' expulsion. This is the last year the teacher after all other means have been tried, patiently and perseveringly to reform the offender. The Committee (see regulations in the school-room) allow the teacher to exclude a pupil for violent opposition, or gross immorality, or indecency, or contagious disease." The "rules" require the teacher to "forthwith inform the parent of the cause thereof to the parent, or guardian, or trustee." Hereafter the teacher will please inform the parent in advance also, *before* such extreme measures are taken, unless an emergency occurs where it is necessary to act at once, and where ever any severe punishment has been administered to a pupil. Several teachers have failed to notify me of the time of opening and closing of their schools during the year. Such will be done over the regulations posted in their school-rooms. I require at least two weeks notice of the close of the term, as in the case of several schools close the same day.

s.—There have been instances of neglect on the part of some of the teachers the past year in keeping the school-room and grounds clean and orderly. The school-room should be swept daily, and a general air of tidiness should be encouraged by the teacher. Some of the primary schools are always clean and well kept, while in others soap and brush are much needed, and faces and littered floors after the first week, are the fault of the teacher. We noticed one school-yard near the close of the year which forbids description and was offensive to more than one person. We will not disgrace the school or the teacher, this year by mentioning the name of the district.

Teachers of the town are allowed two half days each term, and I would recommend that other schools without loss of time. I would recommend that teachers also be allowed on the same terms, to attend the meetings of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I think we may look back upon the past year with some degree of gratitude, that our efforts have met with such success, and thankfully acknowledge the blessings which has so bountifully bestowed upon our communities.

which is respectfully submitted,

O. P. FULLER, Superintendent.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

District No. 1.	William Carder.	District No. 8.	Benedict Lapham.
No. 2.	John Brown Francis.	No. 9.	Albert D. Greenleaf.
No. 3.	Joseph B. Barker.	No. 10.	William L. H. Richards.
No. 4.	Nathan W. Lockwood.	No. 11.	Joseph Spenser.
No. 5.	Philip Arnold.	No. 12.	Peleg Brown.
No. 6.	Henry Burlingame.	No. 13.	William A. C. Fuller.
No. 7.	Ira O. Seamans.	No. 14.	Cyrus Mancho.
	No. 15.	Thomas J. Spencer.	
	Benedict Lapham,	- - -	Chairman.
	Ira O. Seamans,	- - -	Clerk.
	Rev. O. P. Fuller,	- - -	Superintendent.

SCHOOL BOOKS AUTHORIZED BY SCHOOL COMMITTEE, APRIL

Sargent's Speller; Sargent's Second Series of Readers; Greenleaf's Sentimental Geography; Warren's Geography; Green's Grammar; Quackenbos' History of the United States; Cutter's Physiology; Natural Philosophy; Greenleaf's Algebra; Webster's Dictionary; Potter & Hammond's Writing Book.

COVENTRY.

Report of the School Committee of Coventry, R. I., for the year ending June 1st, 1868.

The School Committee of Coventry, R. I., in obedience to the provisions of the statute of this State and the former custom of their predecessors, respectfully submit the following report:

At the annual meeting of the electors of this town, held at the Town House, in said town, on June 3d, 1867, Ezra H. Parker, H. Richards and J. Tillinghast were elected to the office of School Committee for the ensuing political year.

Soon after they were elected the Committee met and organized by appointing J. Tillinghast, chairman, and E. H. Parker, secretary.

At the same time J. Tillinghast was appointed a sub-committee to examine teachers, visit and report schools in the western part of the town, E. H. Parker in the central, and W. H. Richards in the eastern part of the town.

The amount of school fund was \$2,482 28, derived from the following sources, viz.:

State appropriation, .....	.....
Town " " .....	.....
Registry Tax, .....	.....
Undivided, (1866,) .....	.....
Apportionment of No. 9, .....	.....

sum \$1,475 18 being divided equally among eighteen districts, gives \$81 95 to each district, and leaves 8 cents un-
 The balance of the fund, viz. : \$1,007 10 divided by 487—
 ge attendance of scholars in the town—gives \$2 06 to each
 and leaves \$3 88 undivided. Hence the total amount un-
 appears, \$3 96. The average attendance, amount due, Aug.
) when the apportionment was made, amount expended,
 nce now due each district, is shown by the following

DISTRICTS.	Average	Amt. Due Aug. 24, 1867.	Amt. Expended.	Balance Due.
1.....	18	\$124 60	\$124 60	
2.....	10	107 28	25 00	82 28
3.....	40	166 04	182 00	34 04
4.....	20	206 01	145 00	61 01
5.....	7	107 21	107 21	
6.....	11	122 79	80 00	42 79
7.....	15	185 08	148 00	37 08
8.....	18	109 51	61 88	47 68
9.....		81 95		81 95
10.....	22	151 58	120 00	31 58
11.....	82	99 87	99 87	
12.....	15	160 39	189 60	20 89
13.....	15	155 85	107 00	48 85
14.....	75	286 45	286 45	
15.....	6	94 81	94 81	
16.....	49	271 71	206 55	65 16
17.....	78	282 76	282 76	
18.....	66	802 24	802 24	

No. 1.—Miss Celia A. Nicholas, a competent, faithful and
 l teacher, has taught the public school in this district for
 ars, (excepting one term,) and her being continued in the
 ool, year after year, is evidence conclusive, that her well
 abors were duly appreciated.

No. 2.—The school in this district was commenced by
 aques, of Sterling, Conn., who continued a few weeks and
 want of scholars.

No. 3.—The summér term of this school was a fair
 ught by Miss P. T. Jencks, of Foster. The winter
 committed to the care of Augustus F. Johnson, of Conn.,
 oors in the early part of the term, presented evidence of
 linary degree of success, but we regret to say that the *moral*
 which he exerted among his young associates, came *far*

short of that which it is the imperative duty of every teacher to manifest in youth to manifest.

District No. 4.—The summer and winter terms of this district were thoroughly and efficiently taught by Miss Eunice A. T. hast.

District No. 5.—This district was fortunate in securing the services of Miss Mariva C. Greene, their former teacher, which affords conclusive evidence of her faithfulness and success.

District No. 6.—The winter term of this school was taught by Lester S. Hill, who manifested much interest in his school, but was a little deficient in government.

District No. 7.—The summer term was taught by Miss Gallap, of Sterling, Conn. The school was small at first visit, but smaller at the last visit, order was good, and the teacher appeared interested in the school, though in consequence of irregular attendance and other causes, the improvement was not so good, as it probably would have been, under more favorable circumstances. At the winter term the school was larger, and a lively, scholarly interest was manifested, as well as satisfactory improvement. The teacher, Mr. H. Lester Place, of Foster, appeared to enjoy his occupation and discharge his duties conscientiously.

District No. 8.—Summer and winter terms were taught by Anna J. James, of Providence. School small, order good, and improvement marked.

District No. 10.—No summer term. Winter term was taught by Mr. Layton E. Seammas, of this town. At first visit the number of scholars was too large for the house, at the last visit the number was reduced somewhat, owing to the lateness in the season of closing the term, viz.: April 17. The pupils answered the questions of the Committee intelligently, evincing a comprehension of the principles of science. It was evident that the teacher's instruction was of the right kind, thorough and practical.

District No. 11.—Summer term was taught by Miss M. Horton, of this town. At first visit the school was quite large, the order bad, at last visit the number in school was small, the order was commendable, and the improvement in some respects highly satisfactory. In winter the school labored under the old difficulty, viz.: too small a house. Still the order was

struction thorough, and the progress good. Everything school seemed to bear testimony to the earnest and success of the teacher, Mr. Jason T. Gorton, of West Green-

No. 12.—No summer term. Winter term was taught by Abbie Baker, of this town. Miss Baker labored assiduously and successfully, showing a peculiar aptness in imparting instruction, such as is rarely met with in country schools. Her progress was highly commendable.

No. 13.—Miss Louisa P. Remington, of Scituate, taught the winter term. The scholars in No. 13 appeared to be awake, and the teacher showed interest in her school, and evinced much success in giving instruction. The order was good, and the progress satisfactory. The winter term was taught by Mr. Johnson, of Warwick, who labored diligently for the advancement of his school. The school progressed quite well although there was a manifest want of order.

REPORT OF DR. RICHARDS.

Schools in Washington, Anthony and Quidnick are in good order. The teaching was systematic and thorough, and the progress of the scholars was commendable and promising. The school in the District, though small, is quite forward and flourishing. The teacher had a good deal of activity and tact in managing a

school at Harrisville is not what it ought to be, and what it should be. The teacher did well, as well as could be expected under the circumstances; but the school is unfortunately located, and is difficult of access, especially in the winter, which is the most favorable time for school attendance and study. On these points the most advanced scholars in the district attend private schools, and go to the Phenix school. And the most backward, with few exceptions, attend the Harrisville school. It is impossible to have a sufficient, large and flourishing school under such circumstances. The district should sell the present building, and either build two school-houses, one each side of the river, or one good one in a central and accessible place.

Books.—While it is well understood that changing textbooks is attended with considerable expense, it should be remembered that it is the imperative duty of the Committee to make changes as often in their judgment, as the prosperity of the

schools demand it. And as there was frequent objection to *Wilson's Readers*, by some of our best teachers, the Committee after duly considering the subject, and consulting the State Commissioner, concluded to exchange for *Sargent's*, and who very much regret this change, when they find that *Coventry* was the best in this State that was using them. If we wish our children interested in our schools, we must expect to procure books that will interest them. The child is often as much interested in a new book, as it is with a new hat, or a new bonnet, and is so cheerfully provided every spring and fall, we would not think other cannot be afforded as often as once in six or eight months. A distinguished mathematician once remarked that the solution of a problem should be considered good as long as a better one had. Is not the same true of teachers and text books? The necessities of our schools strictly demand that *none* but the best teachers be employed and the best books used, and that we have the hearty coöperation of *all* those who are interested in educating those that will so soon occupy our places in society.

In conclusion, *fellow-citizens*, we feel to congratulate you on the awakened interest and cheering prospects of our schools. This has been manifested by the State, in making additional appropriations to our school fund, and we humbly hope that a corresponding interest will continue to be manifested by every town in the State until the public schools of Rhode Island shall stand second in New England.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH TILLINGHAST, Clerk.

E. H. PARKER, Clerk.

EAST GREENWICH.

The School Committee of the town of East Greenwich, respectfully submit the following Report, for the year ending in June, 1866.

The members of the committee were Absalom Northrup and Spencer, Timothy Andrews, Stephen Greene and James Eldredge. Mr. Greene did not accept and was not engaged. At the first meeting the Committee was organized by the choice of Absalom Northrup, chairman, and James H. Eldredge, clerk.

The whole number of scholars attending the public schools

has been 382; 202 boys and 180 girls. In district No. 1, number registered, was 297; No. 2, 21; No. 3, 24; No. 4, 5, 21. The average attendance in district No. 1, was 22, 13; No. 3, 15; No. 4, 12; No. 5, 15. An increase in number registered of 57, and in the average attendance 29. Amount appropriated last year for public schools, was \$1,529 66, from the following sources :

.....	\$158 69
.....	510 20
.....	168 07
.....	510 20
.....	187 50
	\$1,529 66

According to the law :

.....	892 74
.....	144 41
.....	186 28
.....	189 32
.....	164 37

Balance remaining in the treasury at the time of making report, was \$545 00;—\$347 00 of which belonged to districts 1, and was used for the spring term; and \$197 00 to districts 2, 3, 4 and 5, and were expended for the summer schools. The term of four months has been kept in districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and 5, owing to the difficulty of finding suiters, only three months. The spring term of two months was kept out in No. 1, and the whole amount appropriated to districts 2, 3, 4 and 5, expended. The balance remaining in the treasury and of the trustee of the Maxwell fund, \$212 95, belongs to districts 3, 4 and 5, and will be used for summer schools.

A sum of fifty dollars was voted in district No. 2, and approved by the committee, for the purpose of making repairs upon the school-house, which has been collected, and the repairs made. Also a sum of thirteen hundred dollars for repairs and the payment of the interest on the No. 1, which has been collected, and the repairs made, and the interest paid off.

The school in district No. 1, for six months entirely free, has had great improvement upon any we have ever had before in this district, in the increased number and regular attendance of the scholars, in the general interest manifested by teachers, officers, and guardians of the children, and in the neatness and order of the school-room. Mr. Henry A. Wood, assisted by four other men, has had charge of this school. The house is now being repaired by the same teachers, and a private school will be kept in the building on the opening again of the free school in the fall.

In district No. 2, we are happy to report a more healthy course of affairs generally. The school has been kept through interruption or complaint from any source, which has not been the case for many years past. Defacing and injuring the house has to have been effectually remedied by the imposition of a fine and repairs. In No. 3 it was found difficult to secure the services of a competent teacher until the winter was half over. The school began in January and was kept three months by Mr. Wm. H. [Name] who gave good satisfaction. In district No. 4 the same remarks apply. In No. 5 the usual term of four months was kept by a young woman with very good satisfaction to all.

The increased appropriation from the State, and the increase also in some of the other sources of income to the school will materially add to the resources for maintaining free schools in this town for the next year. It only remains to be hoped that the increased privileges of education given so freely to all will be appreciated and improved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. ELDREDGE, Clerk.

WEST GREENWICH.

Report of the School Committee of the town of West Greenwich.

At the election of town officers held on Monday, May 2, A. D. 1867, Jason T. Gorton, John H. Edwards and Charles W. Hopkins, were elected members of the school committee for the ensuing year.

The committee organized by electing Jason T. Gorton, clerk, and Charles W. Hopkins, clerk. Various meetings have been held and such measures adopted, as were thought conducive to the best interests of the schools. We deem it our duty to state that our corps of teachers for the year past has been unusually efficient and that with very few exceptions, the standard of our schools has been advanced. There still remains, however, much to be done for, and perhaps most of all, a manifestation of more interest on the part of the people, without which it is impossible to expect a great degree of excellence in our schools.

The amount of school money received, the amount paid out in the district, together with the sums now remaining due are as follows:

Treasury, May 1st, 1867.....	\$79 83
Appropriation.....	707 58
".....	257 56
".....	80 75

		Due District.
1. No. 1.....	\$93 99	
" 2.....	90 74	
" 3.....	87 15	
" 4.....	86 00.....	\$40 42
" 5.....	80 00.....	10 42
" 6.....	91 25.....	2 22
" 7.....	80 00.....	22 17
" 8.....	80 00.....	7 15
" 9.....	87 15	
" 10.....	87 15	
" 11.....	92 74	
" 12.....	80 00.....	7 15
districts.....	89 53	
	\$1,125 70	\$1,125 70
		\$89 63

The following table shows the names of teachers, their place of residence and wages, the length of school term in months, the whole and average attendance of pupils, and the percentage of attendance :

NAME OF TEACHER.	RESIDENCE.	Length of Term in Months.	Wages per Month.	Whole No. Pupils.	Average Attendance	Per cent. of Average Attendance
L. Joslyn.....	Exeter.....	4	\$25 00	11	9	82
H. Sherman.....	".....	4	25 00	20	13	65
F. Edwards*.....	W. Greenwich.....	2½	20 00	29	21	72
L. Edwards†.....	".....	4	40 00	37	26	70
L. Andrews.....	".....	4	21 80	14	7	50
A. Horton.....	Coventry.....	4	20 00	13	7	54
W. Gorton*.....	Exeter.....	3	10 00	18	10	55
A. Gallup†.....	Voluntown, Conn.....	3½	18 00	23	13	57
M. Westcott.....	Providence.....	4	20 00	17	12	71
E. Wood.....	Greene, R. L.....	4	20 00	15	12	80
A. E. Johnson.....	W. Greenwich.....	4	21 80	21	15	71
A. C. Tyler.....	Warwick.....	4	21 80	20	15	75
N. Sweet.....	W. Greenwich.....	4	25 00	27	16	59
J. Brown.....	".....	4	20 00	18	14	78
				283	190	67

Term. †Winter Term.

From the above table we find the percentage of average attendance to be 67, although small, much less than it should be, we think to compare favorably with that of other towns of the State, if it be remembered that but two of the schools were

continued through the summer; sufficient data is not available to show how the attendance of the past year compares with that of former years, but it is to be hoped that it will be put forth to secure that great desideratum—a regular attendance—without which no school can prosper.

Allusion has already been made to the seeming lack of interest in school affairs, for we can but scarcely believe that there is some interest felt, however dormant and undemonstrative it may be. We believe that much good can be effected by a reformation in respect; parents should not only send their children to school, but should go themselves, or, in other words, should acquaint themselves thoroughly with the condition of the schools and the progress of their children. In this way they will encourage their teacher and pupils and effect more good than can possibly be effected in any other manner.

And in conclusion we would urge our townsmen, as trustees, to secure the interests and happiness of their children, to use every means to secure the services of the best teachers. Teachers who are able and devoted, true to their calling, and who are teachers, indeed, should be the privilege and I may add the duty of parents and guardians to throw around their children those happy influences which will be maintained by them and mold their thoughts and actions through

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the committee.

CHARLES W. HOPKINS,

West Greenwich, R. I., May 27, A. D. 1868.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

BARRINGTON.

Report of the School Committee and Superintendent of Public Schools of the town of Barrington, 1867-8.

The school committee of Barrington in presenting this annual report would take occasion to premise that no interest in the town can hardly be viewed as paramount to that of our schools. While education has always held a high place in England history, it is if possible, even more appreciated and valued than aforesaid. The diffusion of intelligence among the people, has become a necessity so apparent to all, that it is superfluous to attempt to prove it. What is applicable to our State, is applicable of course to ourselves.

are peculiar reasons why our own little community make the excellence of its schools a prominent point in our provisions and arrangements. The locality is favorable to the purpose, and the prospective growth of our population demands a

Desirable increase is still to come from the city, adding to our wealth, but to our intellectual culture and refined physical attractions, at least, warrant such expectation; and no counter influence to forbid, a few years will see many families setting their faces towards these pleasant sites and us, in quest of quiet and comfortable homes. A nation, however, at the outset is, as to the advantages for education. As children are better off, on various accounts, in the country than in the city, it is desirable that they be accommodated with those facilities for instruction that are so abundantly provided elsewhere. Intelligent parents will be willing to sacrifice a great deal of comfort, rather than this prime source of improvement for their offspring. But let them see where they can find such opportunities of this description, away from the physical pollutions that infect the very atmosphere in some places, and they will choose at once a retreat like this. Where there are healthful breezes and pure water in abundance, smiling shores, and beautiful sea-views, and favorable provisions for physical exercises, without anything circumstantially objectionable, many will prefer to locate.

Migration is beneficial to us as well as to them, and we welcome them heartily to whatever advantages the town affords. If we can assure them of good schools, it is very much to be desired that this as a suburban residence. Ready access to the city, and convenience enough to avoid certain well-known exposures, render this locality specially desirable.

Education therefore to ordinary motives for educational improvement which are intrinsically urgent, is this of aiding the growth and development of our population, by means that are perfectly sound and legitimate. How we are prospering at present will be seen to view in the following statements relating to the condition of our several schools for the year just closed. As some progress has been gained in the right direction, we are desirous of continuing it forward still, and reaping vastly richer harvests in the future.

POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The school committee regard their duties as among the most important of any in the community, they still feel that their powers would be largely increased by a transfer to them of the powers now exercised by the district trustees. It has been found

true by long and frequent trials, that two sets of officers and cannot perform a single class of duties as well as one; a divided responsibility lessens interest, as well as directness and promptness of action. Under the present system, the trustees select and hire the teacher, the committee examine, approve or remove for cause.

While it is important that each district should appoint a committee to have the care of the school property within its limits, and attend to other local interests specified in the school laws, it is to us most desirable that the committee should be entrusted with full power to contract with, as well as to examine and employ teachers; and also, that the payment of salaries shall be under the order of the committee on the town treasurer, rather than by the present complicated arrangement. The committees of the town, are, by their appointment, expected to know best the needs of each district; and from the difficulty experienced in the districts in securing competent trustees, we presume that the office is a coveted office, and mainly so, because so much responsibility is upon these officers in regard to the selection of teachers.

By section 10, chapter 61, of the Revised Statutes, a committee may with the consent of the committee, devolve all the duties relating to public schools in the district on the committee. By chapter 66, section 13, the committee are empowered to inspect and regulate said schools, and draw all orders for the payment of the expenses when the district refuse, or fail to act, or assent to the transfer of this part of their authority. Your committee would recommend, although it would add to their present labors, it would be well for them to act more satisfactorily for the interests of the community.

We regard this as a favorable opportunity to present for the consideration of the electors of the districts at the annual meeting this spring. Would it not be well for the town that we experiment for a single year?

SCHOOL TERMS.

The school year has been forty weeks in length, divided into three terms—two of twelve weeks each, and one of six weeks; and for the first time in the history of our schools, each district has enjoyed the same number of weeks of instruction. The committee would recommend that the next school year consist of thirty-five weeks, with two terms of eleven weeks each, and a winter term of fifteen weeks, and that the summer term should commence on Monday, April 20th, and close on Friday, July 3d; that the fall term should commence on Monday, September 7th, and close

20th; and that the winter term should commence on December 7th and closed on Friday, March 19th, 1869.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Selection of teachers for the several districts for the past year has, for the main, been judicious, and their labors have been attended with fair success. Every year of our experience proves that good teachers are the cheapest, and that one, two, or even three weeks additional expense is a trifle compared with the difference between a good and a poor school. Our teachers for the year had enjoyed excellent opportunities for personal improvement, and with one exception had had previous experience in

The committee are of the opinion that as the town provides for its schools, none but the most efficient and experienced teachers should be secured for these important trusts. When good teachers are secured, tried and proved they should be retained for the advantage of the districts, even at increased salaries. Lest comparisons seem invidious, where all have aimed to do their best, no mention individual merit.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

A commendable spirit has been shown in making repairs on the school-houses in the several districts. The North district has procured a Robinson's ventilator, at a cost of seventy-five dollars, besides improving the interior and exterior of their school-house so much, that the old house has been put on a very respectable appearance. Modern desks and chairs are needed here to give greater comfort to the pupils. Horizontal seats and straight backs are contrary to physiological laws, and even the poorest should not indulge in the luxury of comfortable seats at home. How can we expect the child not to do as much to secure health and comfort at school as he does at home?

Districts two and three have each indulged in the luxury of a new coat of paint on the outside of the school building. We would suggest that these two districts be not weary in well doing, but suggest that other conveniences and improvement may be made in their school-rooms and yards which would be praise-worthy influences and out-buildings teach order or disorder as surely as the teacher's manner and spirit; and the district that allows its school-houses or out-buildings to lie prostrate for a considerable time, ought to have a most excellent teacher to counteract the influences of disorder and destruction which will be

rife among the pupils. Even Yankee boys and girls have for nice furniture, good gates and fences, and jack-knives pencils are not often used to deface them. Outline maps and reference books are needed in our schools, and our patrons for a large advance in the improvement of our pupils, were to learning placed in their hands. We commend these to the consideration of the intelligent trustees of each district.

In conclusion, the committee wish to bear testimony to the generous policy of the town in its consideration of school affairs, assured that such a course continued for a series of years will bring larger intelligence and virtue to our community, and insure the stability and purity of our free institutions.

When education and religion, handmaids in human advancement, can be efficiently sustained, we may be sure of a fulfillment of the Psalmist's words, "That our sons may be brought up in their youth; that our daughters may be as pillars of stones, polished after the similitude of a palace; that our streets may be full, affording all manner of store; that our streets may bring forth thousands and ten thousand in our streets; that our oxen may be strong to labor; that there be no breaking of the yoke going out, that there be no complaining in our streets,—that people that is in such a case."

In behalf of the School Committee,

THOMAS W. BICK

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable School Committee:

The close of the school year suggests the duty of reviewing to you my labors in connection with our public schools, the results of the same, and suggestions for their improvement.

Signs of Progress.—Advancement in educational concerns is necessarily slow, if sure. The process of mental development, quickening of dormant and undeveloped powers into active and vigorous growth, is a work which requires the element of time to a large degree. To determine this growth, we must take a long view of terms and years into consideration, rather than the view of a single day. And then again success in the school-work is various, and dependent upon so many influences, that it requires a skilful judgment to analyze the forces at work and to measure

the character and influences of the home and neighborhood as controlling a power in the intellectual training of the more direct labors of the teacher. Besides, no two can have their labors weighed in the same balance. One establishes the idea of implicit obedience, another of exactness, another of loving sympathy, another of philosophical inquiry after truth, while all aim to enlarge the minds of pupils by the stimulus of a personal love for the severer studies of knowledge pursued, and in varying proportion of attention and thought to the round of common school

Order.— One evidence of progress is manifest in the quietude which has prevailed in our schools during the year. In olden times the teacher possessed value in proportion to the physical control which he had gained over his pupils and a dozen strong men were taken in securing order, were considered as so many evidences of a successful school. Happily the day of brute intellectual force, to be controlled by a muscular arm, has passed, and in our schools a more genial and natural atmosphere prevails, where a lady, with ordinary power of instruction and management, can control with easy sway the rudest natures in the school. Sometimes resort may and must be made to forceful measures to secure obedience and attention to study, but these are now the exception rather than the rule. Nothing of a serious nature has occurred to disturb the harmony and successful operations of school operations. While this is true, I may also say that during the school year since my connection with the schools has there been no use of corporal punishment used to secure effectual discipline. I recognize the *right* and the *necessity* to use any and all reasonable measures to secure a just regard for civil law in all its details, whether in or out of school, I am happy when I am able to report the smallest number of cases actually demanding

Attendance.— Another element of progress is seen in the actual attendance of the pupils, except in cases of sickness and severe storms. Especially is this true in the East district, where the largest school in town exhibits the minimum of absences during the winter term, but also for the year. A clean record of attendance, and an anxiety on the part of pupils to overcome obstacles to avoid them, is a unmistakeable evidence of interest in the school and an advancement in study; while on the other hand, an imperfect record of attendance, except when caused by reasons absolutely imperative, and the use of the

slightest pretext or excuse by parent or pupil, to stay at school, is a most sure evidence of a lack of interest in t

School Examinations.—The several examinations of t also have shown advancement. Although ordinary ex days often afford a poor opportunity to judge of the true of a school in all directions, we may gather much from and spirit to determine the rank of the school; and whil mendable proficiency has been shown in reading, spelling metic, I have noticed a careful attention paid to penma map drawing; and in all of our schools, a growing English grammar, and the history of the United State of prime importance to an intelligent citizen. There growing preparation for and a tendency toward a highe studies on the part of our more advanced pupils. Botan physiology, the elements of natural philosophy, and booc might most profitably occupy the attention of the older our schools.

The fact that many of our pupils leave our schools, those at Warren or Providence is not an evidence of a of schools at home. . On the other hand it is an encour dence to my mind of the advancing tendencies of educati lead parents to use all the facilities within their reach their children above the grade of our district school studi of the most marked evidences of the comparative val schools, as well as of personal merit, has come under during the year, where a pupil of one of our schools rigid test of an examination for the Providence High S received a rank of admission among the first third in t who had entered from the excellent grammar schools of What, with labor and talent, our schools have done for they not do for all?

A High School.—While the educational interests of ou thus advancing, it becomes us as a liberal and enlightened add to our present excellent privileges the largest faciliti culture and improvement of our youth. Our district so intended to and do furnish a primary education for the Reading, spelling, writing, geography and arithmetic r attention of teachers and pupils for a limited time, branches are not carried far enough to enable the scholar the largest advantage from them.

In addition to these studies, algebra, book-keeping, bot ology, analysis, astronomy, rhetoric, natural philosophy are now reckoned among the privileges of a fairly educa

many cases they become a necessity not only in the great circles of life, in circles of business, but they are even devoted to some extent in the common walks of social life, to say of the increase of happiness and power which their acquisitions afford.

are in town, from careful computation, thirty or more pupils could profitably pursue at a higher grade of school, one or the above named branches, besides receiving a more careful general instruction on the subjects taught in our district.

No less than ten or twelve of the youth of our town during the past year, at a considerable expense and inconvenience attended Mr. Cady's excellent school at Warren, and more than twenty went to go during the present year, unless we are willing to propose advantages at home. Add to this number six or eight of our pupils from each of the three districts, and a number of pupils from this and the adjoining towns of East Providence and Seekonk are not now in our schools, on account of their age or other reasons, and we can readily calculate on a nucleus at home of between thirty and forty pupils.

The adoption of some plan for such a school would not only add to the various advantages which our town affords to those seeking country residences in the neighborhood of good lands and liberal churches, but would also be a great stimulus to the pupils of the district-schools, whose ambitions would be excited to a rank sufficient to enter the high school. The influence of such a school would also aid in preparing the young ladies and gentlemen of our town to become teachers themselves, and thus relieve this and other communities the obligations due for a better education. These and other arguments lead me to urge this matter for your candid consideration, with the assurance that the intellects of our town will give it the consideration due to so important a subject.

Permit me, gentlemen of the committee, in closing, to extend my thanks to you for your valuable aid and suggestions in my duties as Superintendent. Other pressing labors demand my earnest attention, and I take leave of the post and the schools with a strong confidence that other hands may fulfill what mine have failed to accomplish.

THOMAS W. BICKNELL,

Superintendent Public Schools, Barrington.

BRISTOL.

Report of the School Committee for the Town of Bristol, for the year ending April, 1868.

The School Committee of the town of Bristol submit this their report, with the sincere and earnest conviction that the interests of the public schools are of paramount importance, and demand the attention of every citizen.

The surface of the town were known to be underlaid by rich precious metals, the people would not be indifferent to the prospect. They would wish to know how the costly ore could be obtained in the largest quantity. Everything relating to the subject was read with eagerness, and would be made the topic of conversation.

It is, in fact, a mine of greater value in our midst. The social interests of the community are more to us than hidden treasures in them are values to be developed greater than large quantities of gold and silver.

It is a profound truth in the words of the imperial philosopher: "every man is worth just so much as the things about which he busies himself." A man who is content with nothing higher than merchandise and stocks, and mortgages and gold and silver, can never have anything more than a metallic value. While on the other hand the man who has that the distinctive "duty of man as man is thought," who ardently devotes his energies to enlarging his capacity for work and intellectual enjoyment, lays hold on values that no estimate can measure; he is supplied with a currency more valuable than the merchandise of silver or the gain of fine gold; it is more precious than rubies, and all the things he can desire are not compared unto it.

It is the treasure-house of knowledge and to unfold the capacity of the young for securing and enjoying those priceless treasures is the office of our public schools.

—On the retirement of Mr. Henry S. Latham, Jr., who for many years ably held the position of principal of the High School, the Committee were so fortunate as to secure in 1867, the services of Mr. T. W. Bicknell, whose rare success as the head of this school during the four years ending in 1864, gave a degree of confidence in his reappointment, which no untried teacher could have inspired. It is but justice to say that his confidence has not been misplaced, and that the well

directed energy and skill of the principal of the High School and of his accomplished assistant, have increased its attendance, and advanced its scholarship more than it was possible to expect at the beginning of the year.

At the first meeting of the Committee, in April, 1867, for various reasons deemed best to discontinue the colored school which Mrs. M. R. Brown had been faithfully laboring, and to place in its place to establish an ungraded school, for the benefit of a considerable class of scholars whose necessities could be better met in that way than by the existing schools. Miss Susan M. Green, formerly third grammar school, seemed a suitable person to take charge of the new enterprise and was advanced accordingly to the position of teacher of the ungraded school, which she has creditably filled during the year. The vacancy thus occasioned in the third grammar school was happily filled by Miss Abby D. Monro, whose success, and marked success, during ten years, as teacher of the Central primary school, while it recommended her to advancement, has made her indispensable to that position.

The Centre primary school thus deprived of its teacher, was placed in the hands of Miss H. Augusta Coggeshall, who has labored with success, the year previous, in the North East District.

The second intermediate school has been singularly successful. Early in the first term, their teacher, Miss M. L. Easterbrook, an instructress whose tact and quiet energy had always placed her school in the first rank for order and scholarship, was obliged by illness to withdraw. Miss Isabella E. Thompson was appointed her successor, and was already developing rare qualities as a teacher when she was suddenly removed by death during the first term. Since that time the position has been ably filled, though with obvious disadvantages, by Miss Mary F. Norris.

During three terms of the year, Mr. J. N. Burgess was appointed to give instruction to the three grammar, the two Intermediate, and the Ungraded schools, which he did with eminent success.

In each of the three district schools, changes were effected at the beginning of the year by the retirement of last year's teachers.

Mr. Ellery W. Greene was appointed to the charge of the North East District, where he has done good service during the year.

Miss Gertrude H. Morse was chosen teacher for the North East District, where the school-house was completely renovated and furnished by the judicious outlay of a special appropriation voted by the town for that purpose. The flattering success of this year ought to do away with all prejudice against the employment of female teachers in the district schools, as well as in the schools of the town.

The North East District school was taught during the s

terms by Miss Emily A. Wilcox ; during the autumn and by Mr. Daniel W. Mason ; and under both teachers maintained more than its average rank.

In the schools not above mentioned, the teachers of the preparatory have continued to work with customary fidelity, and with the full approbation of the Committee. Indeed, the unanimity with which they were reelected, is the highest testimonial to their merit, and the best evidence of the high esteem in which their services are justly held. We deem it proper to state here, that we are fully sensible of the superior character of our teachers as largely due to the influence of our High School, the advantages of which were enjoyed by no less than nine of the twelve female teachers now employed. And we trust that a proposition of the High School Principal to form a normal department in his school, for the more systematic training of those who may design to become instructors, will speedily be carried into effect.

Attendance—It is obvious that the best school system conducted by the most efficient teachers, can accomplish but little unless abundantly supplied with material to work upon. Scholars must attend, and must be regular in their attendance, or the schools will avail themselves of nothing. Especially is it important that children continue to school during the advantages of school when, arriving at the years of greater physical strength and mental activity, they are able to make rapid progress in valuable studies.

The visitor of our schools is startled to see how otherwise it is. He finds the lower schools crowded to repletion, while in the higher grades many seats are vacant ; the three primary schools having respectively 72, 73, 101 scholars, while the three preparatory schools have but 20, 29, 42. Allow that some disparity of results is to be expected, it must be granted that so great a difference indicates a very defective appreciation of the advantages secured by a liberal education. It too often looks as if children were sent to school while they are little, to keep them out of the way, or as selfishly put out to work as soon as they can earn their money, to contribute a few dollars weekly to the family income, a course as unpaternal as one that prevailed in time of the Cæsars, when parents used to check the growth of their children with bandages, lest they might sell them for dwarfs.

It must be this unwise preference of moderate pecuniary gains to substantial and priceless acquisitions of the school-room, that has led to the attendance upon our schools to diminish at a time when the population of the town has increased until families that formerly lived here are crowded out of town for want of room. In successive years, beginning with 1857, the membership

of our schools during the Fall term, when they are fullest as follows; 677, 671, 664, 641, 694, 689, 658, 648, 618, now in the year covered by this report, it is down to 622. The alarming fact is, that this falling off is wholly in the advanced schools. In 1857, the membership of the three schools was 245, that of the three grammar schools 217, for the corresponding term the membership of the primary was 246, a gain of one, that of the three grammar schools and ungraded school besides was 135, a loss of 82. From these facts it seems that, as compared with ten years ago, of those who received a grammar school education, more than thirty-eight per cent are now dismissed into the world without it; a state of things which calls for the most serious consideration of all who love the child, and would have them grow up intelligent and virtuous.

Home Influences.—In view of the state of things above mentioned, it is evident that parents have an undischargeable responsibility in the matter. In most instances, the question of a child's education lies entirely in the hands of the parents. It is the parent to say how long the child shall attend school, and in the judicious exercise of this power he may virtually determine the child's position in society as well as his capacity for enjoying the printed page, intercourse with the noblest minds that have ever lived.

But most boys find anything in the way of task, irksome to them there is no harder work than head work; and, if the study is disesteemed and despised at the fireside, it will soon become distasteful to them; they will come from school with complaints of the teachers severity, and they will hail the sad day that shall free them from school forever. Here then is a field of operation for the parent, in which he may quietly and without show of authority, by compulsion, shape the inclination of the child and cultivate his respect and even a taste for study. Let the parent foster in the child a regard for mental culture, and a laudable desire to excel in his studies; let him point out to the child the distinctions that exist in society, and the fact that those distinctions founded upon political influence, or any similar basis, are unstable and easily overturned by accident or reverse of fortune, while those founded in industry, strength and culture are free from such contingency, and that it is much to give the child a love for those things that shall secure him a wise and happy life.

The parent, who, so far from adopting this method, remains at school a child fond of study, takes a course that is short-sighted and that cannot fail to be eventually a disadvantage to him. A wise parent will not say as some have said: "An education was good enough for me, is good enough for my child," but rather see that the standard of education is, and ought to be,

and that well educated children are a crown of glory to

to Citizens.—All citizens, even those who are childless or children have passed into manhood, have an interest at our common schools. There is no member of a community not benefited by an efficient school system. The character of the people for thrift, industry, honesty, is largely affected by educational advantages; and thus the worth of property, the value of a town as a place of residence, the material prosperity of the community, is directly connected with the success of its public schools. In general, crime and pauperism are inversely as the education of a people. "Support public schools, or you shall support almshouses;" is the alternative proposed by a social law, inexorable.

Let then the interest as well as the duty of every good citizen be to cheerfully support to our schools:—to favor a liberal appropriation to the teachers charged with such vital interest?

In several years past the Committee have been painfully conscious that the salary of our teachers is not equal to their deserts. They have been reminded of the same by a petition from the teachers, desiring an advance of salary in some degree commensurate to the increased expense of living.

The report respectfully represents that while the price of articles of necessity "are from 150 to 250 per cent. of the price of the same in 1860," the salaries "have been advanced in some cases nothing, in some from five to sixteen per cent. and in the case of the High School Principal about 33 1-3 per cent. It is also stated that the salary of the Primary school teachers, \$250, "would leave them but \$100 per week for clothing and other necessaries of life, allowing them nothing for any of the luxuries or comforts of life, and paying \$4,50 per week for their board."

In view of these, and other considerations, it seems to us reasonable that an advance be made in the salaries of our teachers: especially as we find by reference to the town records that the appropriations which in 1860 and 1861 were \$5,700, have for the past several years been advanced only to \$6,500,—making an addition of more than 14 per cent.; and of this advance the larger portion has been absorbed by the higher cost of repairs upon the school buildings.

We therefore close this report by asking your earnest and favorable consideration of this subject, hoping that a liberal advance will be made in the appropriations for the support of our town schools in the year ensuing.

C. P. OSBORNE, *Chairman.*

R. S. ANDREWS, *Sup't.*

EXPENDITURES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1867-8.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Principal of High School.....	\$1,200 00
Assistant " ".....	350 00
Teacher First Grammar School.....	350 00
" Second " ".....	325 00
" Third " ".....	300 00
" First Intermediate School.....	262 50
" Second " ".....	291 12
Principal, North Primary School.....	260 00
Assistant, " ".....	178 70
Teacher, Centre " ".....	172 50
" South " ".....	272 50
" Ungraded " ".....	350 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,382 32

MIDDLE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

.....	\$550 00
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NORTH DISTRICT SCHOOL.

.....	\$800 00
expenses.....	22 25
	<hr/>
	\$822 25

NORTH EAST DISTRICT.

.....	\$300 00
expenses.....	17 50
	<hr/>
	\$317 50
Board and Examining Committee.....	\$450 00
Salary, teacher of penmanship.....	100 00
.....	120 54
Reports, advertising, etc.....	43 34
School houses.....	40 87
Furniture.....	24 70
.....	98 09
.....	12 00
.....	88 39
	<hr/>
	\$927 93

Amount expended.....	\$6,500 00
Amount of appropriation.....	\$6,600 00

In addition to the above, the sum of \$400 was appropriated for repairing and refurnishing the North District school-house, and the same has been used for that purpose. The school-room of the North District is now one of the most comfortable and attractive in the town.

R. S. ANDREWS, *Superintendent.*

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

SOUTH DISTRICT.—Cyrus P. Osborne, T. Snowden Thomas, Robert S. Peck, Jonathan D. Waldron, John B. Munro, William J. Miller.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.—William Manchester, John Gray.

NORTH DISTRICT.—Shubael P. Cole.

NORTH EAST DISTRICT.—Ambrose E. Mason.

Cyrus P. Osborne, Chairman.
Robert S. Andrews, Secretary and Superintendent.

J. J. Peck,
T. Snowden Thomas, } Examining Committee.
Cyrus P. Osborne. }

LITTLE COMPTON.—[NEWPORT COUNTY

To the Freemen of the town of Little Compton:

Your school committee respectfully offer for your consideration their annual report of the condition of the public schools of the town.

We have received the past year for the benefit of the schools:

State Appropriation,	Amount,
Town " "	
Amount Registry Taxes,	
The last mentioned being \$14 08 less than the sum received last year from that source.	

Amount,

In addition to this, the several districts have collectively raised by rate for the year:

For summer schools,	
" winter "	

Making,

Total amount expended for public schools the past year,

their schools, than they themselves appropriate, fifteen including Little Compton, expended all they received; the nineteen had money unexpended in the treasury, and at the State the towns which raised the smallest amount, counting speaking, are the ones which have money unexpended in treasury.

I have endeavored in this report, fellow citizens, to draw attention to several essential requisites of a good school. In conclusion, permit me to repeat them,—well-qualified officers and teachers, comfortable school-houses, interested parents and attending pupils,—give us these and our advancement in knowledge and power, in wealth and morality will indeed be rapid and

Yours most respectfully,

FREDERIC R. BROWN

ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

1869.



PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1869.

☞ The General Assembly convened at Newport Tuesday in May, 1869, (being the 25th,) in conformity with the provisions of Article 4, of the Constitution, as amended, to elect electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and a convention on Friday, May the 28th, to meet again in Providence, on Monday in January, 1870.

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION, 1869.

[Chapters are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 814.

TO ESTABLISH A BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS. Passed May 28, 1869.

as amended by the General Assembly as follows :

1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint six persons, two from the city of Providence, and one from each of the counties, who, together with the secretary hereinbefore mentioned, shall constitute the "Board of State Charities and Corrections." One of the persons so appointed shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, one for five years, and one for six years, unless sooner removed. Vacancies to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal before the expiration of terms, may be filled by the governor for the residue of the term; and appointments to fill vacancies, caused by the expiration of terms, shall be made by the governor with the consent of the senate, and shall be for the

Of the Board.

Time of service.

Of vacancies.

How filled.

term of six years. Said board, with the exception of the secretary, shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their necessary expenses, out of the State treasury.

Of the Secretary.

SEC. 2. Said board are hereby authorized to employ some suitable person as secretary, who shall hold his office, be a member of said board, and shall perform such duties during the pleasure of said board, and shall perform such duties as may be required of him by the board.

Of the Superintendent and his duties.

SEC. 3. Said board shall also appoint some suitable person as superintendent of State Charities and Corrections, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of said board. He shall under the directions of said board have the general charge and superintendence of the business of said board; especially the examination of paupers and lunatics, to ascertain their place of settlement and means of support; or who may be removed therefor; the removal of paupers and lunatics from their homes or places of settlement; and shall exercise like powers and authority as is now by law vested upon the overseers of the poor.

Workhouse, House of Correction, and Asylum for Insane.

SEC. 4. A State workhouse, a house of correction, a State asylum, for the incurable insane, and a State almshouse are hereby established in the town of New York, and the farm owned by the State, in said town, shall be set apart as a location for the institution aforesaid. Said farm shall be under the control and management of the board of State Charities and Corrections.

Powers and duties of the Board.

SEC. 5. Said board shall have the entire control of said workhouse, asylum for the incurable insane, house of correction and almshouse, and shall appoint such assistants in the management of the same as they shall deem necessary, and shall fix their compensation and also the compensation of the secretary and superintendent, and may make all rules and regulations for the government of all said institutions, and may make contracts for the labor of the inmates thereof. Said board shall have the same power to bind out and employ the inmates of said workhouse during the minority of the inmates, as is now by law vested in overseers of the poor over children that come under their charge.

shall also have power so discharge at any time, the inmates of said institutions.

6. All persons who may have actually abandoned their wives or children, without adequate support, leaving them in danger of becoming a public charge, or who may neglect to provide according to their means, the support of their wives or children, or who being habitual drunkards, shall abandon, neglect or refuse to give the support of their families; all idle persons, of doubtful reputation and having no visible means of support, live without employment; all sturdy beggars who apply for alms, or solicit charity; all persons wandering abroad, lodging in station houses, out-houses, market places, sheds, stables or uninhabited buildings, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons who go about from place to place to beg or to receive alms; all common loafers, drunkards and night-walkers; lewd, wanton, and scissivious persons in speech or behavior, common thieves and brawlers; all persons who neglect all lawful business and habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill-fame, gaming houses or tippling shops; all common cheats, vagrants or disorderly persons; shall, upon conviction of either of the aforesaid offences by a justice of the peace, be sentenced to said State work-house for a term not less than six months and not more than three years. The complaints, in such cases, shall be made by the superintendent of State Charities and Corrections, the chief of police, city marshall, or such other officers as the town or city councils may appoint, or the overseer of the poor in the town or city in which the offence is committed, and neither of said persons or officers shall be required to give surety for costs upon any complaint made under the provisions of this section; and any persons convicted of any of the offences named in this section, by a justice of the peace, may appeal therefrom in the same manner as is now by law provided for appeals from justices of the peace in criminal cases.

Persons who may be sent to the work-house.

Of complaints.

Of convictions and appeals.

7. Any person who shall have been convicted of public intoxication under such circumstances as to amount to a violation of decency, three times within six months, and who shall be proved to have been thus intoxicated

Of common drunkards.

three several times within six weeks, shall be a common drunkard within the meaning of this

Vessels with passengers from foreign countries.

SEC. 8. The master or other person having charge of any vessel arriving at any place within this State with passengers on board from any country or port in any part of the United States, shall, and if from any port in any part of the United States, shall, if required by the superintendent, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such vessel, make report in writing in his own hand to said superintendent, of all such passengers, their names, nation, age, character and condition, so far as shall have come to his knowledge.

Penalty when names are not reported.

SEC. 9. Every such master or other person who neglects or refuses to make such report, or shall wilfully and wilfully made a false report, shall be guilty of an offence and shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars to be sued for and recovered by the said superintendent to the use of the State.

Duty of owner or master of vessels.

SEC. 10. The owner, master or person having charge of any vessel arriving at any place within this State with passengers on board, who have within six months previous to such arrival come into the United States from any country without the United States, shall, within thirty-six hours of such arrival, if required by said superintendent, give to the State a bond with sufficient security to the satisfaction of said superintendent on the condition that no such passenger shall become a pauper or chargeable to the State within one year after his arrival.

Penalty for neglect to give bond.

SEC. 11. Any owner, master or person having charge of any such vessel who shall when required neglect or omit to give such bond, shall forfeit fifty dollars, to be sued for and recovered by the superintendent to the use of the State.

Railroad companies and steamboats liable to give names of passengers.

SEC. 12. Said board may require any railroad company located wholly or in part within this State to give the names of any steamboat landing within the State, and any agent or person employed by them to make a list of the names, sex, ages and nativity of any passengers brought into this State upon their arrival on any steamboat, and service of the order requiring such returns, may be made by such person as shall be authorized by said board by leaving an attestation thereof with the treasurer of said railroad company.

depot or ticket office of said railroad company, with the owner, master or other person in charge of steamboat.

13. Such company or owner, master or person, in charge of such steamboat, upon whom said order has been served, shall forfeit twenty dollars for each day's neglect to make such return after said order has been served to be recovered by said superintendent to the use of the State.

Penalty for neglect.

14. In lieu of the bond required by the tenth section of this Act, the superintendent of State Charities and Corrections may receive from such owner, master or person in charge of any vessel arriving as aforesaid such sum, not less than two dollars, as is in his opinion sufficient to cover the risk incurred by the vessel in allowing any such passenger to be landed; and the names of all such passengers shall be certified upon the next report.

Money may be paid in lieu of bond.

15. Any railroad company or owners of steamboats whose officers or servants shall bring into this State any poor person, shall be liable for all expenses incurred by the State for the relief and support of such person, during twelve months after his being brought into this State, to be recovered by an action of law in the name of said superintendent, to the use of the State, and said companies or owners shall, upon the written order of said superintendent, return such person to the place from which they brought him.

Railroads and steamboats liable for support of poor brought by them.

16. The several cities and towns in this State shall, at their own expense, send to the State almshouse, to be maintained at the expense of the State, all paupers who may fall into distress therein, not having a legal settlement therein, but who have become chargeable to such city or town.

Paupers without legal settlement.

17. Any city or town may, at their own expense, send to said State almshouse such paupers as do not have a legal settlement in such city or town, upon such conditions as may be agreed on by such city or town and the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

Town paupers, how admitted.

18. Any lunatic, having no legal settlement in this State, who is supported as a pauper by the State, in any town in this State, and who, in the opinion of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, is incur-

Of lunatics without legal settlement.

ably insane, shall be sent by said board to asylum, for the incurable insane, there to be maintained at the expense of the State.

Of insane paupers with legal settlement. SEC. 19. The said board are hereby authorized to receive into said asylum, from any city or town any person having any legal settlement in said city or town who in the opinion of said board is incurably insane upon such terms as may be agreed on by said city or town and said board.

Kindred of pauper liable for support. SEC. 20. All sums paid by the State, or by any city or town, for the support of any pauper, may be recovered of any of the kindred obligated by law to maintain such pauper, or of the place of his legal settlement, if such within the State shall be ascertained.

Certain inmates of reform school may be sent to workhouse. SEC. 21. On application of the trustees of any reformation school, the said board may cause to be committed to any inmate of said reform school, whom said trustees may deem incorrigible or unfit persons to remain in said school, and may be transferred with the mittimus to the State workhouse there to remain until the expiration of the term of their sentence stated in the mittimus, and any person who escapes or attempts to escape, may be pursued and reclaimed, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in said workhouse for not less than six months, in addition to the previous sentence.

Annual reports to be made. SEC. 22. The Board of State Charities and Public Welfare shall annually make a full report of all their proceedings to the general assembly, on or before the second day of the January session.

When act goes into effect. SEC. 23. All the provisions of this act except the provisions of Section 6, shall take effect immediately, and the provisions of Sec. 6 shall take effect on the first day of July next.

CHAPTER 815.

IN ADDITION TO AN ACT PASSED AT THE PRESENT Passed May 23, 1869.
 SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ENTITLED AN ACT
 TO ESTABLISH A BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. All persons who may be sentenced to imprisonment, provided to be established under the provisions of said act, for any crime or misdemeanor, shall be sentenced to the "workhouse and house of correction."

SECTION 2. All persons who shall be committed to said workhouse, other than those described in the preceding section, shall be committed to "the State almshouse and house of correction."

CHAPTER 816.

AN ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE Passed May 23, 1869.
 SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE FOR THE
 YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D.,

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, in addition to the amounts appropriated in the act making appropriations for the January session, A. D. 1869.

FOR CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The payment for the farm purchased for the State at Cranston, twenty-two thousand, five hundred dollars, *provided*, that before the State auditor shall make the same, the deed of said farm shall be approved by the governor and the attorney general. The payment of the orders of the board of State Charities and corrections, twenty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars, the same to be paid from time to time in the order of the secretary of said board as directed by said board.

CHAPTER 817.

Passed May 28, 1869. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 813, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ENTITLED AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE TO ESTABLISH A PUBLIC PARK IN SAID CITY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The limits within which said city are authorized to establish a public park are defined as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point on Eddy street, at the dividing line between the city of Providence and the city of Cranston, and thence running easterly, along said divided line to the river, thence northerly along various courses bounded on the river to the termination of the west harbor line as now established, thence northerly with said harbor line until it intersects the range of the centre line of the bed of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, as located between Eddy street and Broad street, thence westerly in the range of said centre line to Eddy street, and thence southerly bounding westerly on Eddy street to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. In addition to the commissioners authorized by the tenth section of the act of which this is an amendment, the mayor of said city, for the term of one year, shall be *ex-officio* a member of said board.

SEC. 3. So much of the act of which this is an amendment as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 818.

Passed May 27, 1869. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE 34, CHAPTER 24, OF THE REVISED STATUTES,—OF THE MILITIA.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Each person borne on the rolls of the active militia of the State who shall have performed field duty in each year, one or more days, shall

s and fifty cents for each day's service he shall

There shall be paid to each member of a company, and to each mounted officer, non-mounted officer and musician of each artillery company, for each horse used for the draft of pieces, caissons or wagons, three dollars per day for each horse used by them, or either of them on field duty per year, one or more days, for each day's service he shall perform.

There shall be paid to each infantry, rifle or cavalry company three dollars per day for each man by them employed, not exceeding three to a company, who shall perform service with such arms one or more days for each day's service.

There shall be paid to each musician of a company employed in any escort or other military duty three dollars per day for each musician so employed; *provided*, that there shall not be more than one and not more than twenty musicians to such

So much of title 34, of the revised statutes, in relation to the Militia as are inconsistent with, are hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect from and after its

CHAPTER 819.

ACT IN RELATION TO COMMON CARRIERS.

Passed May
23, 1869.

enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1. Every person, company, association or corporation that is a common carrier of merchandise or property, shall receive, forward and transport all goods offered or tendered to them for transportation by persons, companies, associations, corporations or other carriers of merchandise or other property, promptly, faithfully and impartially, at as low rates as possible, and in a manner and on terms and conditions favorable to the party offering or tendering

the property, as the common carrier to which order is made is on the day and at the place of receiving, forwarding and transporting in the course of business property of a like description, quantity received from other persons, companies or corporations.

SEC. 2. The supreme court, or any justice thereof, in term, time or vacation, shall have power of equity to enforce the provisions of this act by injunction or other suitable process.

SEC. 3. Every such person, company, association or corporation who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to comply with the foregoing provisions, shall be liable for every offence not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt against such person, company, association or corporation for the property for transportation.

CHAPTER 820.

Passed May 28, 1860. AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ERECTION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE SEEKONK RIVER.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The city of Providence and the town of East Providence, upon the surrender and release of the proprietors of the central bridge, so called, and power to maintain a bridge over the Seekonk River under the act of incorporation, passed at the session of the general assembly, A. D., 1792, and the franchise thereunder, are hereby authorized and empowered to construct and maintain a bridge over said river at or above the site of the central bridge so called; and for the purpose of constructing, repairing and maintaining the same as a free public highway for travel over said river, the city of Providence and the town of East Providence are hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate such sums of money as may be required to defray the cost of constructing and maintaining said bridge.

SET. 2. Said bridge shall be constructed

s the city council of said city and town council of East Providence shall determine ; in a manner convenient and safe for public use of said river with a drawbridge therein of not less than eighty feet wide at each side of said drawbridge, and located in the main navigable channel of said river, for the safe and convenient passage of all vessels navigating said river through said draw. Said draw shall be located and constructed under the direction and control of three reliable persons to be appointed by the governor, who shall be styled the bridge commissioners.

Said commissioners shall have the entire use of all moneys appropriated by the State towards the construction of said bridge, and shall receive and appropriate such sums as may be appropriated by said city of Providence and the town of East Providence towards the construction of said bridge.

The sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury of the State to be appropriated towards the erection of said bridge.

The town of East Providence and the city of Providence shall pay the expense of erecting said bridge and above the amount herein appropriated by the law, and shall contribute and pay for the maintenance and support of said bridge, in condition to the purposes for which it is constructed.

CHAPTER 821.

AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT CONCERNING THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE." Passed May 27, 1869.

As amended by the General Assembly as follows :

1. Every person who shall erect, construct or cause to be erected, constructed or added to any building contrary to the provisions of the act amended by this act is in violation thereof and shall be deemed guilty of an offence and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

CHAPTER 822.

Passed May 27, 1869. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 229, OF STATUTES,—“OF SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OFFICERS.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The annual salary of the shall be fifteen hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. Section six of the act to which amendment is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 823.

Passed May 28, 1869. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 757, OF LAWS, ENTITLED,—“AN ACT IN AMENDMENT ADDITION TO, CHAPTER 670, OF THE ENTITLED ‘AN ACT TO REPEAL CHAPTER STATUTES, ENTITLED ‘AN ACT TO REGULATE SALES OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS,’” AND PROVISIONS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section ten of said chapter amended so as to read as follows: The sheriff of this county is hereby authorized to appoint and designate one of his deputies appointed to perform the duties imposed upon him under the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or the suppression of certain nuisances, under the provisions of chapter 670 of the public laws, and he shall have all the powers, and hereby is directed to charge all the duties imposed upon the sheriff under the provisions of said chapter 670.

SEC. 2. Town councils and boards of supervisors are hereby authorized to grant licenses under the provisions of the act to which this is in amendment to expire on the first day of the next, including the granting of such licenses therefor a sum of money bearing a proportionate amount of money charged for an annual license for the time for which said license is granted to a

CHAPTER 824.

AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 229, TITLE 33, OF THE Passed May 28, 1869.
 STATUTES,—“OF SALARIES AND COMPENSATION
 IN OFFICERS.”

Passed by the General Assembly as follows :

1. The annual salary of each assistant com-
 of shell fisheries shall be four hundred dol-

CHAPTER 825.

AMENDMENT OF AN ACT INCORPORATING “THE Passed May 27, 1869.
 VILLAGE OF WOONSOCKET, &C.”

Passed by the General Assembly as follows :

1. All that part of the town of Woonsocket
 is the village of Woonsocket, shall, hereafter
 and called the Woonsocket Fire Corporation.
 In place of the moderator, wardens and
 as heretofore elected by said corporation,
 be elected annually—one chief and two
 engineers, who shall have all the privileges
 and all the duties of the officers aforesaid.
 The chief engineer shall preside at all
 of the corporation, and shall have the com-
 mand of the fire-department. He shall at all times
 be ready to keep in repair and ready for instant use
 all the property of the corporation connected with the
 department. He shall attend at all the fires within
 of the corporation, and all orders issued by
 the member of the department shall be promptly
 obeyed. He shall see to the enforcement of all rules
 and regulations of the corporation. He shall decide
 all disputes or questions arising out of
 connected with said department among the
 men when on duty.
 Each assistant engineer shall repair promptly
 all machinery, shall obey all orders of the chief engineer
 and at all times assist him in his duties. In case

of the absence or disability of the chief powers and duties conferred and imposed by this act, shall devolve upon and be performed by the assistant engineer respectively, in the order of seniority by election.

SEC. 5. All goods, merchandise, household and all other personal property not excepted from the operation of this act of incorporation, or the several amendments thereto, shall pay in taxation, according to their value, as much as land.

SEC. 6. Section 8 of the act of 1838 is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. Section fifth (5) of the amendment to the act of incorporation, passed at the January session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1838, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. So much of the act and the amendments thereto, to which this act is in amendment, as is repugnant to the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 826.

Passed May 28, 1869. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 98, OF THE STATUTES, "OF CERTAIN FISHERIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. If any person shall erect any dam or other obstruction across Mill Cove, in the town of Mill Cove, from the mouth of said cove to the pond of said town, which runs into said cove, or shall keep up any dam, weir or other obstruction already therein mentioned, the owner or occupant of land adjoining said cove, shall not permit any such obstruction to be erected or continued in or upon said cove or stream, whether by himself or other person, on his land, at any time between the first day of October and the first day of November in every year, without opening through such dam or weir, a sufficient opening four feet in width for the fish to pass, and for every offence, forfeit fifty dollars.

Any person who shall fish in any way in Cove, or in the stream leading from said pond cove, on Saturday or Sunday, save with hook or who shall catch or hinder any alewives down said Mill Cove or said stream, or shall at fish therein at any dam, weir or device to pre- passage of the fish, shall, for each offence, for- dollars.

If any person shall set or draw any seine or l Mill Cove, or off from the mouth thereof to drow Rocks, or from the mouth thereof to the fresh water which empties into said cove, the first day of March and the fifteenth day of shall, for each offence, forfeit fifty dollars and ats, seines, nets and other apparatus by him e commission of such offence.

All and every the parts of said chapter 98 nt herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 827.

ADDITION TO CHAPTER 513, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, Passed May 28, 1869.
PRIVATE AND SEVERAL OYSTER FISHERIES."

ed by the General Assembly as follows :

1. For the uniform and more efficient admin- of the provisions of law, relating to the " pri- everal oyster fisheries," there shall be appointed sioner and two assistant commissioners of shell who shall be elected by the general assembly uary session, and shall hold their offices for the ve years; said commissioners or a majority of l have and exercise all the rights, powers and rferred upon the " commissioner of shell fish- chapter 97, of the revised statutes, and the ts in amendment thereof.

Only one of said commissioners shall be a of the city of Providence, and the assistant oners first to be elected under the provisions of shall hold their offices until the expiration of of the commissioner elected by the general

assembly at its January session, A. D., 1869, and assistant commissioners shall be elected by the general assembly at its May session, A. D. 1869.

SEC. 3. Whenever said commissioners or either of them shall have reasonable cause to believe that oysters have been taken by any person or persons in violation of the provisions of title XVI, chapter 96, of the revised statutes, or that any other public law for the better preservation and protection of the shell fisheries has been violated, it shall be the duty of said commissioners or commissioner to prosecute the suspected person or persons in the name of the State. And said commissioners or either of them, are hereby empowered to arrest all persons who shall violate said laws, and to take possession of any boat or vessel illegally employed in the taking of oysters or injury of the oyster beds, with its tackle, apparel and furniture, and all implements thereto belonging, and said commissioners shall cause said persons arrested, to be properly arraigned upon complaint and return, and a warrant before a justice of the peace in the town adjoining the place where the offence was committed, and shall hold said property or a good and sufficient security for the value thereof, to abide the issue of the suit. And said commissioners shall not be required to give security for costs in any action commenced under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. For the arrest of said persons so violating the laws, it shall only be necessary for either of said commissioners to exhibit and read to said persons a copy of the commission by virtue of which he holds his office, and also the third and fourth sections of this act, and the commissioner is empowered to command all necessary aid and assistance in the execution of his said office, and if any person, when so required, shall refuse or neglect to give such aid and assistance, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

CHAPTER 827.

MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
PART OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE FOR THE
ENDING ON THE 30TH OF APRIL, A. D. 1869.

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The following, sums or so much thereof
be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated
any money in the treasury, not otherwise appro-
for the following purposes in addition to the
appropriated in the act making appropriations
at the January session, A. D. 1868.

FOR SALARIES.

For the attorney general, one hundred and fifty-three
and eleven cents.

FOR RENT.

For the rents of various offices and rooms of courts
strates and for accommodation of the supreme
the county of Providence, eleven dollars and
three cents.

RESOLUTIONS

OF A

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NA

RESOLUTION relative to the claim of the State against the National Bank of North America, suit pending thereon against the National Bank of North America.

Resolved, That Samuel Currey, John E. V. A. C. Barstow who are appointed under the resolution passed by the General Assembly at its January session, A. D. 1869, to advise with the attorney general in relation to the suit of the State against the National Bank of North America, and in relation to any claims thereof, be, and are (in addition to the powers conferred upon them by said resolution,) hereby authorized on behalf of the State, to make and agree to any compromise of said claim and suit, (if in their judgment seem advisable,) to any person as referees, agreed upon for that purpose by them, and with full power in such referees to decide upon the question of said claims and such decisions to be binding on both parties.

RESOLUTION authorizing Wm. L. Tilley and John S. Real Estate.

Upon the petition of William S. Tilley for power to sell and convey the one undivided

cel of land, with the buildings and improve-
ereon, situated on the corner of Thames street
pect Hill street, in the city of Newport, and
s the Burrough's estate.

and Resolved, That the prayer of his petition
he same hereby is granted, and that said peti-
e, and they hereby are authorized and fully em-
to appoint, by deed, a trustee, with power to
e of said real estate, by public auction, or at
ale.

said trustee, so appointed, is hereby authorized
empowered, in his said capacity, to make sale
veyance of said real estate; and any proper
him in his said capacity, executed and delivered
valid and effectual in law, to rest in the pur-
all the estate and title in the premises which
Tilley, the testator hereinafter mentioned, had
etime. *Provided*, that the court of probate, of
of Newport, shall first approve and direct such
the interest of George W. Tilley, one of said
rs and a minor, in said real estate; and that
ee, before receiving any purchase money, shall
d to the satisfaction of the judge of said pro-
rt, or of some one of the justices of the supreme
at he will safely and profitable invest said
nd hold the same subject to the condition of
e of said real estate in and by the will of George
te of said Newport, deceased; on said money,
ed, shall be held and descend and be inherited
me manner as said real estate, if it had not
l, would have been held, would have descended
d have been inherited.

ON, upon the petition of Lucius D. Davis, of
ort, administrator of the estate of William B.
n, late of Newport, deceased, for leave to sell
a unproductive town lots situate in the north-
art of the city of Newport, bounded as follows:

containing about one-fourth of an acre, situ-
ay View Avenue and bounded northerly on said

street, easterly on land of L. D. Davis, land of H. B. Borden, and westerly on White.

No. 2, containing about two acres, situated on ship street, so called, and being a part of Peckham lot, in said Newport.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that said Lucius D. Davis, in his said capacity of executor be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to make sale of all the right, title and interest in the said William B. Wilson held at the time of his decease in and to the said lots of land, and the proceeds of the said sale in payment of the debts of the said deceased and to the expenses of the said estate ;

Provided, however, that the said sale be made by public auction, after the giving the usual notice by law in cases of the sale of real estate by the court, and that the said sale be made under the authority and direction of the court of probate of the said city of Newport, and that the said administrator do, in making of the said sale, give bonds to the court of probate with securities satisfactory to said court, and do fully apply the said proceeds in payment of the debts of the said deceased, and in paying the expenses of settling his estate, and if there should be any balance of the said proceeds to pay over and account for to the persons entitled thereto.

RESOLUTION authorizing the erection of a store-house refrigerator over the public waters above Washington Bridge in the city of Providence.

Upon the petition of Stokes & Leonard praying for reasons therein stated for permitting the erection of a store-house refrigerator over the public waters of the city of Providence, covering a space measuring 154 feet on Washington Bridge, 91 feet on Exchange Bridge, and 154 feet on Railroad Bridge cornering on

et on the westerly line of the track of the
e and Worcester railroad company leading to
et,

and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition
hereby granted, and that the petitioners and
ciates shall have authority to build such store-
the space aforesaid, and to use the same for
ose of receiving and disposing of dressed
its and other articles transported or to be trans-
the railroad refrigerating car, for the term of
, with the right to remove said building at the
a of said term ;

ed, That if at any time, the use thereof shall,
inion of the general assembly, cease to be of
public utility to warrant the continuance of
, the same may be terminated and the petition-
have six months within which to remove said

rovided, that the petitioners shall pay to the
reasurer at the rate of one thousand dollars
m for the use of the State.

on directing purchase of additional land for
farm.

d, That the board of State Charities and Cor-
e, and they are, hereby authorized to purchase
e of the State, such parcels of land adjoining
farm in the town of Cranston, as they may
essary and expedient,

d, that before making payments for any land
used, the deed thereof, shall be submitted to,
be approved by the governor and the attor-
ral, and provided further, that the amount to
ded in the purchase of such lands, shall not
the whole the sum of ten thousand five hun-
ars.

RESOLUTION for the adoption of Joint Rules

Resolved, That the joints rules and orders of the government of the two houses of the general assembly for the last political year, be, and hereby confirmed for the government of the two houses of the next political year.

RESOLUTION to continue the Joint Special Committee to settle the accounts between the State and Joseph Blake.

Resolved, That the joint special committee appointed to settle the accounts between the State and Joseph Blake, Esq., be, and the same is hereby confirmed with authority to sit in vacation, and with power to reconvene at the next January session of this general assembly.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Ocean House Company, Newport, to convey real estate.

Upon the petition of Seth Bateman, Herndon, Joseph B. Weaver, 2d, and for the reasons therein stated,

Voted and Resolved, That the Ocean House Company, be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to grant and convey, by said Bateman and Joseph B. Weaver, the property and estate of said corporation of said Joseph B. Weaver; and that thereupon said Joseph B. Weaver, his heirs and assigns forever, shall have and hold unto said Ocean House Company, so called, situate in Newport, Rhode Island, in fee simple, with full power to convey and grant the same accordingly; *Provided*, that this shall not be in any way affect any incumbrance or lien, or any equitable, which now exists upon said estate, or the right of any other person therein, or any devisee of said Ocean House Company.

tion in regard to Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside and
officers and soldiers of Rhode Island.

Resolved, (The Senate concurring with the House,)
the general assembly has in high esteem the admin-
istrative ability of his excellency Gov. Ambrose E.
Burnside, entertains unimpaired confidence in his cour-
age, patriotism and loyalty, and holds in grateful remem-
berance the self-sacrificing gallantry of the officers and
soldiers of Rhode Island during the late formidable

tion in acknowledgement of the valuable services
rendered by Miss Ida Lewis, of Newport.

Resolved, That this general assembly desires to recog-
nize the heroism of Miss Ida Lewis, of Newport,
for bravely saving the lives of drowning men at the
risk of her own, and we are proud that one of our citi-
zens, for her courage and humanity, has won the admi-
ration of the whole country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to
Miss Ida Lewis, of Newport.

tion providing for the preservation of the Battle-
Flags of the Rhode Island Soldiers.

Resolved, That the flags belonging to the Rhode Island
Soldiers in the late war for the preservation of the
State now deposited for safe keeping in the State
House in Providence, in the custody of the secretary of
State shall not be removed for the purpose of being
loaned, except by a vote of the general assembly.

tion authorizing the loan of the Battle-Flags of
the Rhode Island Soldiers to the Grand Army of the
Republic.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be authorized to

loan the battle-flags of the Rhode Island soldiers in the State house in Providence, to General Rogers, for the use of the Grand Army of the Republic on the 29th and 30th of May, upon his, General Rogers, becoming responsible for their safe return.

RESOLUTION authorizing Thomas Coggeshall, of Newport, to sell real estate.

Upon the petition of Thomas Coggeshall, of Newport, guardian of the persons and estates of Clara B. Underwood, Clara B. Underwood and Robert B. Underwood, minor children of the late Henry B. Underwood, for leave to sell a dwelling-house and lot of land on the corner of Division and Mary streets, of Newport, in which the said minors are interested.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and the said guardian, in conjunction with the heirs at law of the said Henry B. Underwood who are living, be, and he hereby is, authorized with them to convey the said estate; *Provided, however*, That the sale be made under the direction of the court of probate of Newport, and that the said guardian hold the proceeds of the sale of the estate and invest the same under the direction of said court of probate in the youngest child of the said Henry B. Underwood, until he arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and the said guardian give bonds to the said court of probate to the satisfaction, to account with the said heirs at law of the said Henry B. Underwood, when they shall arrive and devisees shall, under the terms of will of the said Henry B., be entitled to receive the same; and the said proceeds shall, until the same are paid over to the said heirs and devisees, and descend as real estate.

RESOLUTION authorizing surplus funds of the Baptist Synagogue to be deposited in Savings Bank.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to deposit a

which may be in his hands belonging to the Jew-
 agogue Fund, with the Savings Bank in New-
 the credit of said fund.

ION to pay Henry M. Ward, clerk of the Court
 stices of the city of Newport, for services.

ed, That the State auditor be, and hereby is,
 ed to draw his order on the general treasurer for
 a of seventy-five dollars, to be paid out of any
 not otherwise appropriated, to Henry M. Ward,
 the court of justices of the city of Newport ;
 enty-five dollars being the balance of salary left
 easury unclaimed by David Fales, late justice
 court.

ION providing for the repair of Jail in Newport
 y.

ed, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-
 ars, or so much thereof as may be necessary,
 is hereby appropriated, to be expended under
 ction of the Hon. Pardon W. Stevens and John
 , in repairing the roof of the State's jail in the
 of Newport.

IONS providing for repairs of Court House in
 ington county.

ed, That the sheriff of Washington county,
 e direction of some one to be appointed by his
 cy the governor, be, and hereby is, authorized
 e to be made, certain repairs in his discretion,
 e inside of the court house in Washington
 at an expense not exceeding four hundred dollars.

ed, That the State auditor is hereby authorized
 his order upon the general treasurer for an amount
 eding said four hundred dollars.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Richard I
praying, for reasons therein stated, to be
from the Providence County Jail and for o

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of sa
be, and the same is hereby so far granted, th
tices authorized by the tenth section of the 198
of the revised statutes to administer the oath
by the eleventh section of said chapter to po
are hereby authorized to administer said oath
Greene upon his present commitment to the
county jail, upon an execution in favor of J
of the city of Providence, issued out of th
court for said county of Providence, in the m
with the same effect as if the said Greene was
for debt, within the meaning of the first sect
chapter; *Provided*, That upon examination i
manner as provided in said tenth section, th
tices shall be satisfied that the said Greene
entitled to have said oath administered to
commitment was for debt within the mean
first section of said chapter, the said Gree
the said Bligh to be cited, as provided in s
for citing creditors of poor debtors and ex
assignment as in said chapter provided.

RESOLUTION providing for the payment of sund
against the State.

Voted and Resolved, That the following nam
be allowed and paid the sums affixed against
respectively, for their claims to the State
the State auditor is hereby directed to draw
the general treasurer for said amounts, out of
unappropriated in the treasury :

Pardon W. Stevens and John T. Bush, for sup
intending the repairs on the State house
Newport, - - - - -

Sundry military bills for escort to the ge
general assembly, at the May election in Nev
viz. :

an Brass Band, - - -	\$420 00
rt Artillery, - - -	28 86
eck Rifles, for music, - - -	20 00
	<hr/>
	468 86
Light Battery, for repairs on guns, -	78 86
Island Guards, Co. E, for armorer, 1868,	50 00
eck Rifles, armorer for 1867 and 1868,	100 00
n Gardiner, for services connected with	
esses, - - - - -	100 00
atson and William G. Caswell, commis-	
rs to inspect ferries, - - - -	20 00
ast & Mason, for stationery for the use	
the general assembly, May session, -	242 83
ly Rifles, for armorer for 1866-67-68,	150 00
heldon, for sofa for governor's office, -	45 25
Duvillard, for making index to the regis-	
on returns for 1867, - - - -	75 00
Bartlett, for making index to the regis-	
on returns for 1867, - - - -	75 00
Bailey, services as deputy secretary of	
, - - - - -	36 00
a Cross, commissioner of the Narragan-	
Indian school, - - - -	25 00
n H. Berry, sheriff of Washington Co.,	
ries, - - - - -	38 00
n D. Lake, sheriff of Newport County,	
ries for State house, - - - -	12 00
Brothers, - - - - -	14 25
y Sullivan, - - - - -	32 12
ence Horse Guards, - - - -	492 00

TION to pay the officers and attendants of the
eral Assembly.

and Resolved, That the following sums be paid
following persons, officers and attendants of the
l assembly at the May session, A. D. 1869 :

r U. Shearman, - - - -	\$50 00
urner, - - - - -	50 00
M. Addeman, - - - - -	50 00
n D. Lake, - - - - -	15 00

Henry N. Ward,	-	-	-	-	-
William C. Thurston,	-	-	-	-	-
Robert Seattle,	-	-	-	-	-
G. Norman Weaver,	-	-	-	-	-
Stephen S. Ward,	-	-	-	-	-
Willam A. Coggeshall,	-	-	-	-	-
Robert C. Cottrell,	-	-	-	-	-
Charles Stanhope,	-	-	-	-	-
Henry B. Thayer,	-	-	-	-	-

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A C T S

OF A

Legal and Private Nature,

INCLUDING

ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

ACT AUTHORIZING THE CITY OF NEWPORT TO RAISE AND
EXPEND MONEY FOR CERTAIN RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT
PURPOSES.

Enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The city council of the city of Newport,
be authorized and empowered to subscribe, ap-
propriate and apply any sum not exceeding fifty thou-
sand dollars, to and for the construction and establish-
ment of a permanent line for travel by railroad and
steamboat, connecting said Newport with the Stoning-
ton Railroad in North Kingstown in this State, and to
raise money either by the bonds, script or finances
of said city as may seem best ; *Provided*, that no money
be expended for said purpose until the expendi-
ture shall have been approved by a majority of the
citizens of said Newport, qualified to vote upon any
proposal to impose a tax or expend money, and voting
thereon at ward meetings legally called and held
in said city.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WICKFORD RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The time limited by the sixth section of said original act of incorporation for the stock of said corporation, organized for the purpose of incorporating a railroad company and locating its railroad, is hereby extended to the first day of July, 1871; and for the purpose of locating said railroad to the first day of July, 1872. And so much of the said several acts to which this act is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO REVIVE AND IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUXET RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The term limited in the sixth section of the act of which the present act is in amendment, within which the said company can be organized, its stock subscribed and the location of the railroad determined with the court of common pleas, for the purpose of locating the land proposed to be taken for the railroad is situated, is hereby extended to the first day of January, 1873, and the term also in said act limited within which said railroad is required to be completed as far as Hope village, in Scituate, is hereby in the same manner extended to the first day of January, 1873.

SEC. 2. And said charter of said Pawtuxet River Railroad corporation, is hereby revived and confirmed to be in full force.

SEC. 3. Until the first annual meeting of said corporation to which this act is in amendment, William K. Benedict, Lapham, David Pike, B. R. Weld and Daniel G. Allen shall be the directors of said corporation with power to fill any vacancy in their number.

edged, but shall be recorded in a book to that purpose by the treasurer of the corporation, all deeds and transfers in behalf of the corporation shall be executed in the name of the corporation, under its seal, and signed by its treasurer.

SEC. 5. Any lot owner in said cemetery at any time, by instrument in writing executed and recorded as above, dedicate as a burial lot for family or other purposes, consistent with the objects of the corporation, any lot or parcel of land in said cemetery, by him in his own right in fee simple; and the same shall not thereafter be capable of being alienated or devised by the owners thereof, except with the unanimous consent, in writing, of all the directors at the time being, endorsed upon or attached to the instrument, will and recorded with the same; and unless so alienated or devised with such consent, said lot or parcel so dedicated, shall thereafter be and remain a part of the cemetery, and on the death of the owner or proprietor shall descend from generation to generation, as an inalienable estate; *Provided*, that any joint tenant or tenant in common of any such lot or parcel of land, may, at any time, release or convey to any of his co-tenants, or to any person interested in the same, in the same manner as if no such provision had not been made.

SEC. 6. Any lot owner in said cemetery at any time, by deed or will, convey or devise any lot or parcel of land therein, then owned by him in his own right in fee simple, to this corporation, to hold the same in trust in perpetual trust for such uses and purposes consistent with the objects of the corporation, as may be in the deed or devise declared; and any person may at any time convey or devise or bequeath any estate, real or personal, to this corporation, to hold the same in perpetual trust for the support or improvement of said cemetery, or for the support thereof, or any lot, or monument or structure thereon.

SEC. 7. There shall be a board of directors, to be elected by the corporation, and shall hold office until others are elected in their stead, in such manner as the by-laws shall direct. This board shall have the entire management and control of the property and business affairs of said corporation.

the mode of burial, the grading of lots and the cut of paths; and no tree or shrub growing within the cemetery, or in any of the lots thereof, shall be removed or destroyed, without the consent of the board of directors for the time being.

8. At all meetings of the corporation, each proprietor of a lot or parcel of land in said cemetery, containing not less than two hundred and twenty-five square feet, shall be entitled to one vote for each such lot, and the owners thereof shall be entitled to vote.

TO INCORPORATE THE WOMEN'S CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY, FOR THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

acted by the General Assembly as follows:

1. Phebe Jackson, H. S. Wayland, A. W. F. J. Vinton, L. H. Cooke, E. J. Richmond, M. Ellen Fisher and their associates and successors hereby incorporated by the name of "The Women's City Missionary Society," for the purpose of establishing an industrial home for women, and general factory work throughout the city.

2. The said corporation may receive and take in fee simple, purchase, lease, grant, devise, bequest or donation, any real or personal property, and hold the same for the purposes aforesaid, to any amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, and may manage and dispose of the same according to their discretion.

3. The said corporation shall have power to make such regulations as may be necessary for organization and membership, to elect such officers as they may deem necessary, and generally to make such by-laws as may be necessary or expedient for the management of its affairs, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the State or of the United States.

4. The four incorporators first above named, or any three of them, are authorized to call the first meeting of the corporation, at such place within the city of Providence as they elect, giving such notice of said meeting as they shall deem sufficient.

SEC. 5. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY IN PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows

SECTION 1. Samuel A. Winsor, E. M. T. W. Walker, Edwin Knight, Joseph T. Snow, Winsor, John Gray, Thomas Boardman, Joseph Lot, Henry L. Norris, William P. Cooke, Charles E. Hubbard, George A. Manchester, Charles E. Hubbard, George A. Manchester, Smith, Lewis Tracey, F. W. Angell and such others may hereafter be associated with them, do hereby create a body corporate with perpetual succession under the name of the "Pilgrim Congregational Society" for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a place of worship of Almighty God in the city of Providence, of supporting and promulgating the Christian religion according to the usages of the churches of the Congregational denomination, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125, of the revised statutes of all acts or parts of acts in amendment thereto, in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said society shall have power to hold, transmit and convey any real or personal estate not exceeding in value the sum of one hundred dollars; to make such by-laws as are not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State, and to elect officers as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE SAINT JOHN'S BAPTIST CHURCH OF WOONSOCKET.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows

SECTION 1. Joseph Page, Henry Page, Joseph Burnet, Clement Sylvester and Louis H.

cessors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of John's Baptist Society, of Woonsocket, R. I., for the purpose of mutual aid and promoting benevolent and by that name may take, hold, and enjoy property not exceeding ten thousand dollars, with all powers and duties, and subject to all liabilities provided and by the 125th chapter of the revised statutes and all acts in addition thereto or amendment

2. Any three of the persons mentioned in the provisions of this act are hereby authorized to call a meeting of the members of said corporation for organization at such time and place, and giving such notice of meeting as they may deem reasonable, and proper.

3. Said corporation may do all things usual and proper to be done by mutual aid and benevolent societies of like character.

4. Said corporation shall annually, on the first day of February in each year, elect their officers for the ensuing year; *Provided*, that in case there should be no elections made at such annual meeting, then said meeting may adjourn to any other evening, not more than one month from said annual meeting, for the purpose of electing said officers, or such as may not be elected at said annual meeting.

This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

TO INCORPORATE THE "SECOND BAPTIST SOCIETY,"
AT RYEVILLE, SOUTH KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND.

acted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. John P. Sherman, jr., George H. Brown, C. Perry, Henry W. Babcock, Joseph Champ, Samuel B. Perry and George P. Sherman, their heirs and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the "Second Baptist Society" with all the powers and privileges of a corporation for the purpose of maintaining the worship of Almighty God in any church or place of worship

that may be owned or occupied by said society, according to the usages and principles of the Baptist denomination of christians in the United States, and the name shall be able and capable in law to take, convey personal and real estate, to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars in value, and shall be entitled to all the privileges and subjected to all the liabilities to which corporations are entitled and subjected under the provisions of chapter 125 of the revised statutes.

SEC. 2. There shall be a board of five trustees, who shall be elected by the society at the annual meeting thereof, three of whom shall be members of the second Baptist church, located in the same place. The president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, and other officers as they shall deem necessary, shall hold their offices until others are elected in their stead. Said trustees shall have the full and entire control and management of the property of the society, and a majority thereof shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at all meetings of the board.

SEC. 3. The annual meeting of said society shall be held at its house of worship, on the last day of the month of September in each and every year, notice whereof shall be given by the secretary by publishing notices in three public places in said town, at least seven days prior to the time of holding said meeting. The validity of this charter shall not be impaired by the omission to hold said annual meeting. The board shall consist of not less than seven members, and shall require a vote of two thirds of its members present at any meeting for business for a proposition to amend this charter.

SEC. 4. Said society may adopt such by-laws as may be conflicting with this charter, as they may deem proper.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE SOUTH
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

1. David J. Burgess, Russell D. Armington, M. Winchester, James N. Thornton, William [unclear], George P. Tew, and their successors who [unclear] chosen as hereinafter directed, are hereby [unclear] a body corporate and politic, with perpetual [unclear], for the purpose of establishing and support- [unclear] public worship of Almighty God in the city of [unclear], according to the rites and usages of the [unclear] st Episcopal Church in the United States of [unclear], by the name of "The Trustees of the South [unclear] st Episcopal Church," and by that name shall [unclear] be able in law to sue and to be sued, to plead and be [unclear] ed in all places and courts whatsoever, and may [unclear] use a common seal, and may hold such meet- [unclear] pass such by-laws and regulations not inconsis- [unclear] h this act or the laws of this State or of the [unclear] States, and may elect such officers for the man- [unclear] of the property and affairs of said corporation [unclear] may think proper; *Provided*, That failure to [unclear] y meeting or to elect any officer as by such by- [unclear] regulations may be prescribed, shall not work [unclear] e of the franchise hereby granted, but said offi- [unclear] be elected at any subsequent meeting of said [unclear] ion; and all officers thereof shall hold their [unclear] until others shall be elected in their places.

2. The members of said corporation from time [unclear] shall be such persons as may be chosen as trus- [unclear] said church, and for that purpose, in the manner [unclear] ed by the constitutions, doctrines and discipline [unclear] Methodist Episcopal church for the election of [unclear] of trustees of church property, in cases where [unclear] of the State makes no specific requirement as [unclear] manner of such choice.

3. The said corporation may receive by grant, [unclear] ise or bequest, any real or personal estate or [unclear] y to an amount not exceeding in value the sum [unclear] hundred thousand dollars, and may hold, dispose [unclear] convey the same; *Provided, however*, that all [unclear] y or estate which may be at any time held by

said corporation, shall be by them held in the same shall be used, kept and maintained for divine worship, or for purposes connected for the use of the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, subject to the discipline, usage and appointments of said church, as from time to time same may be authorized and declared by the general conference of said church and the annual conference whose bounds the said property or estate may be, and that such property or estate so held shall be sold, conveyed or disposed of only in and under the authority of the general conference, and that in the management and disposition of all the affairs of said corporation all such property and estate, the said corporation shall strictly obey, follow and comply with all the rules and directions as to boards of trustees and property, which may from time to time be made in the discipline of said church, or otherwise by the authority of said general conference.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately and after the passage thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WATERHOUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. James Waterhouse, Moses Allen, R. W. Husted and their associates, successors, assigns are constituted a body politic and corporate in the name of "The Waterhouse Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of manufacturing fancies and other woolen goods and for the transaction of other business connected therewith; with all the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Code of 1847, and all statutes, and all acts in amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars,

es of one thousand dollars each. But no stock-
all transfer his stock or any portion of the same,
first giving the corporation the refusal of the
the price for which he is willing to sell.

. The stock or shares of every stockholder
pledged and liable to the corporation for all
l demands due and owing from any such stock-
the corporation, and whether overdue or due
future, and whether arising from installments
y other manner; and said stock or shares may
or the payment of such debts and demands in
anner as the by-laws of the corporation may pre-
nd in case the proceeds of such sale shall be
nt to discharge such debts and demands, with
l expenses of sale, the corporation may have
on against the debtor for the balance due.

. There shall be an annual meeting of the
ers in the city of Providence, at such time as
ws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and
other business as may come before them.

. Said corporation shall have a counting-room
ce of business in the village of Centreville, in
of Warwick.

TO INCORPORATE THE BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH,
OF PROVIDENCE.

acted by the General Assembly as follows:

n 1. Bohan P. Byram, Dougald Mitchell,
G. Northup, James Horton, Stillman Welsh,
Barrows, Daniel McIntosh, James O. Salisbury,
Gould, David Mitchell, John Mitchell, Hugh
y, Charles Calder, Ozro C. Barrows, members
baptist church in Providence, county of Provi-
d State of Rhode Island, and such others as
hereafter elected by them and their successors,
oy created a body corporate and politic by the
le and title of the "Broadway Baptist Church,"
urpose of promoting the worship of Almighty
y that name may purchase, receive, hold and
y goods, chattels or estate, either real or per-

sonal, to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars, with all the powers and duties, and all the liabilities provided in and by the code and twenty-fifth chapter of the revised statutes.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may elect such officers and do all things usual and proper to be done by such societies of the denomination with which it is connected.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A SOCIETY BY THE NAME OF THE SHILOH BAPTIST SOCIETY, OF NEWPORT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Struffron Walker, Francis Esau Foster, Lewis Johns, Nelson Taylor, George Lin, together with such males of the age of twenty years as now are, or hereafter may be, members of the Shiloh Baptist church, in Newport, are, in connection with said church, hereby constituted and made a body politic and corporate, for the purpose of promulgating and maintaining the Christian religion according to the rites and ordinances now used in the regular Baptist churches of the State of Rhode Island, by the name of "The Shiloh Baptist Church, Newport," and by that name shall be capable to receive and hold all moneys and other property obtained by voluntary contribution, gift, grant or otherwise, all legacies and devises of real and personal estate, to have, hold, possess, acquire and retain tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels and property of every description, not exceeding in value besides their house of worship and the lot on which it stands, the sum of ten thousand dollars; to convey or dispose of all or any part of said property in their pleasure.

SEC. 2. Any failure or omission of said officers to elect officers, shall in no way make void this act of incorporation; and all officers of said corporation shall have full power and authority to perform the duties of their respective offices until others are duly elected in their stead.

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND MINING RAILROAD COMPANY."

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The act entitled "an act to incorporate the Rhode Island Mining Railroad Company," passed at the ordinary session, A. D. 1865, is hereby revived with the same effect as if the said company had organized and its location of land taken for railroad purposes, authorized by said act, within the time limited therefor by said act, and the time named therefor in said act is hereby extended to the first day of January, A. D. 1873.

TO INCORPORATE THE HARRIS FARM AND MINE COMPANY.

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. David S. Harris, William S. Harris, Han-utley, Freelove Harris, Sarah T. Harris, Henry G. Harris, Catherine G. Howard, Eliza A. F. Harris, E. Carpenter, David C. Anthony, Sarah C. Ann-Margaret Harris, Edwin Dunbar, Cornelia A. Holden, Robert B. Holden, Caroline Theresa Holden, G. Harris and Byron D. Harris, and their associates and assigns, are hereby constituted and organized a corporation by the name of the "Harris Farm and Mine Company," with the right to purchase, receive, hold and improve real and personal estate, and to lease and convey the same at pleasure, and also to mine and work other mineral substances, and to prepare the same for market, and manufacture the same, and also to cut and timber and to saw wood and timber, and to manufacture the same into boards and lumber, and to transact all other business connected with the foregoing or incidental thereto; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and taxes set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof in addition thereto.

SECTION 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided

into shares of one hundred dollars each, the number of which may be determined from time to time by the vote of the stockholders, at the first meeting of the corporation and any other meeting regularly called for that purpose.

SEC. 3. There shall be held an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation at such time and place as the by-laws thereof shall prescribe, for the choice of the stockholders and for such other business of the corporation as may come before them; but the omission to hold a meeting on the day prescribed, shall not affect the validity of their charter, but the business of the corporation may be transacted at any legal meeting of the stockholders of said corporation held thereafter; and the first meeting of the stockholders of said corporation shall be holden on the first Monday of May, 1869, at the office of the said Charles E. Connerly, in the city of Providence.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have its principal place of business in the city of Providence.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WHEATON ANTHONY CORPORATION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Henry Anthony and Catherine Wheaton, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, for the purpose of acquiring, holding, managing, leasing and conveying, managing and using real estate, and of carrying on such other business as may be connected therewith, or pertain thereto, and the same shall be known as the "Wheaton and Anthony Corporation," and that name shall have perpetual succession, and the same shall have all the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 10 of the revised statutes, and all acts in amendment thereof, in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall hereby declared to be personal property, and the same, if bequeathed, shall descend and be inherited as

3. The stock or shares of each stockholder be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands of every nature due or owing from the owner thereof to the corporation, and whether the same shall be overpayable at a future day, and whether arising from assessments, or otherwise howsoever; and the stock or shares so pledged or holden, or any part thereof, may, at any time, or from time to time, be sold for the payment of any such debts or demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against such delinquent stockholder for the balance due.

4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, held in the city of Providence, at such time and place as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the election of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them; and said corporation shall have its principal place of business in said city of Providence.

5. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY," IN PROVIDENCE.

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Henry C. Cranston, Thomas G. Turner, John Crooker, James Y. Smith, J. G. Markland, C. and others, their associates, successors and assigns are hereby made a corporation by the name of "Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company," in Providence, for the purpose of receiving on deposit for safe keeping and storage, government securities, stocks, gold, silver, coin, jewelry, plate, valuable papers and documents, and other property of every kind, and of collecting and disbursing the interest or income upon such property received on deposit as produces interest or income, and of collecting and disbursing the principal or interest upon such property as produces interest or income when due, and to lease vaults and safes and other buildings for the uses and purposes aforesaid, with all

the powers and privileges, and subject to all the powers and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the statutes, and all acts in amendment thereof and in relation thereto; *Provided, however,* That said corporation be hereby prohibited from making any loan or advance of money upon any property left with them on deposit for safe keeping.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each; and said corporation shall have its principal room and place of business in the city of Providence.

SEC. 3. Said corporation are hereby authorized and empowered to hold annual meetings on the first day in January in each and every year, and special meetings at such other times in each year as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. The affairs of said corporation shall be managed by not less than nine, and not more than fifteen trustees, each one of whom shall own at least one share of stock, and a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum to transact business. Each stockholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he owns shares in said corporation.

SEC. 5. Said corporation may lease, purchase or otherwise acquire such real estate as may be necessary for the carrying on of its business, and may mortgage the same to secure any part of the purchase money thereof.

SEC. 6. The said corporation may commence business when one-half of its capital stock shall have been subscribed, and fifty thousand dollars shall have been paid in in cash.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NARRAGANSETT AND EUROPEAN CABLE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Samuel G. Arnold, George W. Arnold, Samuel Currey, Charles Havard, Stephen W. Havard, and their associates, successors and assigns, are authorized to incorporate and organize, by the name of "Narragansett and European Cable Company," a body corporate and politic, for the purpose of laying, constructing, landing, and maintaining

erating telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables any part of the dominions of Great Britain and or Holland, or Belgium, or Spain, beyond the Ocean, to this State, and from any point within any point without, the limits of this State and the limits of any adjoining State.

2. The capital of said company shall consist of one hundred thousand dollars.

3. The said company shall have the sole and the right, for the period of twenty-five years from the date of the passage of this act, to occupy any part of the waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands under which are the property of this State, with telegraphic lines or cables extending from any part of the dominions of Great Britain and Ireland, or Holland, or Spain, or Spain, which are beyond the Atlantic Ocean, to any point within the limits of the State; and shall have the sole and exclusive right to land such lines or cables upon the shores of this State.

4. The said company may lease the privilege and franchise, hereby created and granted, for the term of twenty-five years, or for any shorter period, to any person or corporation that may be formed in Great Britain or in any other country in Europe, for the purpose of laying and operating a sub-marine telegraphic line or cables to extend through the Atlantic Ocean from any point within the dominions of Great Britain and Ireland, or Holland, or Belgium, or Spain, beyond the Atlantic Ocean to any point within the limits of this State.

5. This grant is made upon the condition that, within the period of five years from the date of the passage of this act, the telegraphic communication contemplated between this State and some part of the countries aforesaid, beyond the Atlantic Ocean, shall be in successful operation for the transmission of messages and despatches; otherwise the privileges hereby granted shall revert to the State.

6. The principal office of the company may be held in either of the cities of Providence or Newport, but the meetings of the directors may be held elsewhere within the limits of the State.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HOPE THREAD

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows

SECTION 1. John F. Adams, Nehemiah Joseph Carter, John W. Carter, A. R. Matt W. Newell, Francis W. Lincoln, Joseph George S. Curtis, William F. Mumford, Joseph A. Copp, Evellan L. Mason, Edward L. Tead, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body corporate, for manufacturing purposes by the name of "Hope Thread Company," and by that name to have perpetual succession, with all the powers, rights, privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes and all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and liabilities of every nature due or owing from the owners of said corporation, and whether the same be due or payable at a future day, and whether by instalments, assessments, or otherwise howsoever, and said stock or shares so pledged or holden therefor, may at any time, or from time to time, be sold for the payment of any such debts or liabilities in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such debts and liabilities with incidental expenses, the corporation may bring an action against such delinquent stockholder for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders on the third Wednesday of January in each year, held in the village of Pawtucket, for the election of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them; and said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the village of Pawtucket.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

TO INCORPORATE THE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PROVIDENCE.

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

1. Henry A. Hidden, John Eddy, E. J. Gale, together with such other persons as may be duly associated with them, their successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, under the name of the "Eureka Insurance Company of Providence," and by that name may have perpetual succession, and shall be capable in law to contract insurance against loss by fire, on all kinds of real and personal property : On vessels, freight, and all merchandise laden on board thereof, against marine disasters and against all the hazards of inland transportation by canals, lakes and railroads ; and upon all other subjects of insurance, except life and health ; with full powers and privileges, and subject to all the laws and liabilities applicable to such corporations, as contained in chapters one hundred twenty-five (125) and one hundred twenty-nine (129) of the revised statutes, and in acts in addition thereto and in amendment thereof.

2. The annual meetings for the choice of directors shall, after the first election, be holden in the city of Providence on the last Wednesday in June in each year ; and said corporation shall have a place of business in said city of Providence.

3. The capital stock of said company shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. No insurance shall be effected by said company until the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, and three-fifths of that sum shall be paid in, in cash ; and the remaining two-fifths shall be paid to the satisfaction of the directors ; to be paid in five equal times and by such installments as they shall determine, and every subscriber to the capital stock who neglects to pay the installments as aforesaid on the day thereon the same may become due and payable, shall forfeit to said company his share or shares, and all dividends made and all profits that may have accrued thereon. *Provided*, That the stockholders in said company shall not be liable to any responsibility further

than the amount of their respective shares therein, for, or on account of, any damage sustained by the company, or for, or on account of, any debts due thereon. The shares to be transferred shall be in the office of the company only, and by such directors shall prescribe; and the stock of the holder is declared to be, at all times, pledged to the company for any debts due, or liability incurred by the company.

SEC. 4. The directors shall cause to be printed and published a copy of their proceedings, and from and after the date of their first meeting shall have been issued, shall quarterly cause to be regularly stated, and once a year, or once in six months, one hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of said corporation shall be paid in, shall cause to be made of so much of the profits of the company as they may judge advisable; *Provided, however,* in case of a diminution of the capital stock, no dividend shall be made until a sum equal to the amount of the diminution, arising from the profits, be added to the capital stock.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MILLER IRON COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. George Miller, Henry Miller, and O. Miller, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a corporation, to be known by the name of the "Miller Iron Company," for the purpose of manufacturing metallic bird-houses and other iron or other metallic work, and the transacting of all business incidental thereto or connected therewith, and all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and twenty-six of the revised statutes, and in all acts in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the laws of said corporation.

3. The stock or shares of any stockholder pledged and liable to the corporation for all demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or due in the future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner. The said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts or demands in the same manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with all expenses of sale, the corporation may have a lien of debt against the debtor for the balance.

4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for the transaction of other business as may come before them.

5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or office of business in the city of Providence.

TO INCORPORATE THE BURR FLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

as provided by the General Assembly as follows:

1. Nathaniel M. Burr, Olney Arnold, Robert H. Thomas, Hiram H. Thomas, J. Russell Bullock, their heirs, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a corporation and corporate by the name of the "Burr Flour Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of manufacturing wheat and corn, and manufacturing flour and other articles for the transaction of other business in connection therewith; with all of the powers and privileges and subject to all of the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and the acts in amendment thereof and in addition

2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be transferable and shall be transferred in such manner as may be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every shall be pledged to said corporation, and the shall have a lien upon the same for all owing from such stockholder to said corporation; said stock or shares may be sold for the such debts, whether said debts are overdue day future, and whether the same arise from installments or any other contract originally said corporation, in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe; and in case the such sale shall be insufficient to pay in full with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation shall have their action against the debtor for the said debt or demand.

SEC. 4. Nathaniel M. Burr is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders for the purpose of transacting the business and other business of said corporation, at such place and giving such notice to each stockholder as shall be deemed reasonable and proper.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of stockholders in the village of Pawtucket, at such time and place as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a corporate office and place of business in the village of Pawtucket, in North Providence.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND STEEL WORKS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. S. C. Collyer, W. Lyman Prudden, William R. Burgess, and their associates, such as may be assigned, are hereby constituted a body corporate, under the name of the "Rhode Island Steel Works," for the purpose of manufacturing iron castings and transacting all business thereunto, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 127 and 128 of the revised statutes, and all acts and orders of the General Assembly in relation thereto, and all acts and orders thereof or in addition thereto.

2. The capital stock of said company shall not be more than one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in such manner as may be determined by vote of the company, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares are to be declared to be personal estate and shall be transferred by certificates issued in such manner as shall be determined by the by-laws of said corporation.

3. The stock and shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands owing from such stockholders to the corporation, whether arising from installments or otherwise; and the stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts and demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders to be holden in the village of Pawtucket, at such time and place as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of the stockholders, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and office of business in the village of Pawtucket.

TO INCORPORATE THE "MILES ALARM TILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

acted by the General Assembly as follows:

1. Samuel N. Brown, Jr., Henry L. Clapp, O. Miles, and their associates, successors and assigns are hereby made a body corporate and politic, to be known by the name of "The Miles Alarm Till Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of manufacturing alarm tills and other small useful and valuable articles in iron and steel, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 126 of the revised statutes, and of all acts in relation thereto or in addition thereto.

2. The capital stock of said company shall be twenty-five thousand dollars, to be divided into

shares of one hundred dollars each, and the same may, at a meeting called for that purpose, increase the capital to an amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of directors and for such other business as may come before them, and the first meeting thereof shall be held at the office of said Alvord O. Miles, in said city of Providence, on the third Monday in June, 1869.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a corporate name and place of business in said city of Providence.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. George Hail, Charles R. Cutler, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby authorized, and created a body politic and corporate for the purpose of manufacturing cotton, woolen or other products, and of carrying on such other business as properly connected therewith or pertain thereto, by the name of "The Cutler Manufacturing Company," and the same name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 126 of the revised statutes, and in all acts in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall not be pledged and held liable for all debts and liabilities of every nature due or owing from the owners of said corporation, and whether the same be due or payable at a future day, and whether the same be by installments, assessments, or otherwise howsoever, and said stock or shares so pledged or holden, shall not be sold, or thereof, may at any time, or from time to time, be sold for the payment of any such debts or

anner as the by-laws of the corporation may pre-
and in case the proceeds of such sales shall be
ent to pay and discharge such debts or demands,
cidental expenses, the corporation may have their
gainst such delinquent stockholder for the bal-
e.

4. There shall be an annual meeting of the
lders, held in the town of Warren, at such
the by-laws shall prescribe, for the election of
and for the transaction of such other business
come before them ; and said corporation shall
counting-room and place of business in the town
ren.

5. This act shall take effect immediately upon
age.

TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND STEEL AND
TOOL COMPANY."

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

ON 1. James H. Tobey, Charles N. Brown, J.
Gross, Samuel G. Arnold, their associates, suc-
and assigns, are hereby made and constituted a
rporate and politic by the name of the " Rhode
Steel and Tool Company," for the purpose of
cturing steel, cutlery, tools and machinery, and
ransaction of other business connected therewith,
that name shall have perpetual succession, with
powers and privileges, and subject to all the
nd liabilities set forth in chapters one hundred
enty-five and one hundred and twenty-eight of
sed statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof
dition thereto.

2. The capital stock of said corporation shall
of three thousand shares of the par value of one
dollars each.

3. There shall be an annual meeting of the
lders of said company for the election of officers
the transaction of such other business as may
efore them.

4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room
ce of business in the city of Providence.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BAYSIDE IRON

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Asa Sisson, Ambrose E. V. their associates, successors and assigns, are constituted a corporation for the purpose of conducting general foundry and machine business and other operations connected therewith, by the name of "Bayside Iron Works," with all the powers and privileges subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes and in any amendments thereto or in any subsequent statutes in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be twenty-five thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and said stock shall be transferable, and certificates shall be issued therefor, in such manner as said corporation may determine.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every shareholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for its debts and demands due and arising from the operations of the corporation, whether overdrafts or otherwise, on any future day, and whether arising from assessments or in any other manner; and said shares may be sold to pay such debts and demands, in such manner as the corporation may by by-laws prescribe; and if the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay such debts and demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against the shareholder for the balance due.

SEC. 4. The said corporation shall have its principal office or place of business in the town of Bayside.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PONAGANSET

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. John H. Barden, Alanson Mumford, James H. Mumford, 2d, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of "Ponaganset Company," for the purpose of

ton and other like materials, and for the transaction of other business in connection therewith, with all powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the statutes, and in any act in amendment thereof in addition thereto.

2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, the number of which may be determined from time to time, by a vote of the stockholders, at a meeting regularly called for that purpose.

3. No stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation notice in writing of the same, at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell.

4. The stock and shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether overdue or due at a future time and whether arising from assessments or installments or in any other manner, and they shall not be discharged by assessment by the corporation, beyond the par value hereof; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against the stockholder for the balance due.

5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, to be holden at Scituate, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and office of business at Scituate, and in all proceedings and equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of the writ, or process, or other process, with the clerk, agent or attorney of said corporation, shall be deemed sufficient notice thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PERRIN MINING COMPANY

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Isaac J. Cummings, George W. Cummings, and their associates, successors and assigns, are authorized, constituted and created a body politic and corporate for the purpose of acquiring, holding, disposing of, or working mines and treating ores in the State of Colorado or elsewhere, and of carrying on any business connected therewith or pertaining thereto, under the name of the "Perrin Mining Company," and subject to the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the conditions and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 126 of the revised statutes, and in all acts in amendment thereof, in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed sixty thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each shareholder shall be pledged and held liable for all the demands of every nature due or owing from the corporation thereof to said corporation, and whether the same be overdue or payable at some future day, arising from installments or otherwise howsoever, and said stock or shares so pledged or holden shall be liable therefor, at any time, or from time to time, for the payment of any such debts or demands in the manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sales shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such debts or demands, and the incidental expenses, the corporation may have recourse against such delinquent stockholder for the balance thereof.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at the time and place the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a corporate office or place of business in the city of Providence.

TO INCORPORATE THE ORIENTAL PRINT WORKS.

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

1. Eben D. Jordan, Charles Marsh, Josiah L. Henry W. Taylor, William Dwight, William Jr., Francis M. Weld, Benjamin R. Weld, A. Reed, Alfred A. Reed, Jr., their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the "Oriental Print Works," for the purpose of manufacturing, dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing cotton and other cloths, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and may be increased from time to time, to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; said shares shall be transferred in the manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether overdue or due at a future time arising from purchases of stock, or non-payment of dividends or assessments on shares; and said stock may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of a sale or sales shall be insufficient to discharge such debts and demands, with incidental expenses of said corporation may have its action against such stockholder for the balance so remaining unpaid.

4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and an annual meeting of the stockholders to be there holden at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and such other business as may come before them.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CENTRAL MA
COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows

SECTION 1. Olney Arnold, W. R. Sayles, E. S. Binford, Frank H. Adams, their associates and assigns, are hereby made a body politic, by the name of the "Central Manufacturing Company," for manufacturing cotton yarn and cotton fabrics, and by that name shall have perpetual succession; with all the powers and privileges subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in articles 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be twenty-five thousand dollars, with liberty to increase the same to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; said shares are hereby declared to be personal property, and shall be transferred according to the books of said company.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the corporation held in the village of Pawtucket on the first Monday in July of each year, for the election of such officers as they may deem expedient. The officers shall respectively hold their offices during one year, unless others are chosen in their stead, unless sooner terminated by death or a vote of the corporation.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a corporate office or place of business in the village of Pawtucket.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND
AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows

SECTION 1. Elisha Dyer, Edwin M. Snow, George Smith, Edward D. Pearce, Thomas Phillips, Jr., William H. Fenner and George Phillips, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a corporation for the purpose of manufacturing poudrette and other fertilizers, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith.

ame of "The Rhode Island Poudrette and Fer-
ompany," with all the powers and privileges,
ect to all the duties and liabilities set forth in
125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and of the
in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

2. The capital stock of said company shall be
dred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares
undred dollars each, and said stock shall be
ble, and certificates shall be issued to the own-
eof, in such manner as said corporation may

3. The stock or shares of every stockholder
pledged and liable to the corporation, for all
d demands due and owing from such stockholder
orporation, whether overdue or due at a future
whether arising from assessments or in any
anner; and said shares may be sold for the pay-
such debts and demands, in such manner as the
ion may by by-laws prescribe; and in case the
of such sale shall be insufficient to satisfy such
demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the
ion may have their action against the debtor for
ce due.

4. Said corporation shall have an office, or
business in the city of Providence, and in all
ngs in law or in equity, the leaving an attested
the writ, summons or other process with the
ent or treasurer, or at such place of business,
a sufficient service thereof.

TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN DYE WOOD AND
CHEMICAL COMPANY.

acted by the General Assembly as follows:

1. J. Lippitt Snow, Dexter B. Lewis, New-
e, J. D. Lewis, their associates, successors and
are hereby created a body corporate and politic
me of the "American Dye Wood and Chemical
," for the purpose of manufacturing dye woods
icals, and for the transaction of other business
d therewith, with all the powers and privileges,
ect to all the duties and liabilities set forth in

chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each shareholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such shareholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or not, and whether future, and whether arising from installment payments or in any other manner. The said stock or shares shall be sold for the payment of such debts or demands in the same manner as the by-laws of said corporation may provide, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with interest and expenses of sale, the corporation may have recourse against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the shareholders holden in the city of Providence at least twice a year, as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the election of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a principal place of business in the city of Providence.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE COMSTOCK FOUNDRY COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. William Sprague, Charles W. Comstock, and Richard W. Comstock, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a corporation and politic, by the name of the "Comstock Foundry Company," for the purpose of manufacturing iron and brass castings, and for the transaction of all business connected therewith; with all the rights, powers, privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof or thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars, to be divided into

hundred dollars each, and to be fixed in amount from time to time by the vote of the stockholders. Said stock shall be deemed personal estate, and shall not be subject to assessment after the sum of one hundred dollars on each share as aforesaid, has been paid in, and shall be transferable in such manner as the said corporation may by its by-laws shall direct; but no stockholder shall be compelled to sell his stock, or any portion of the same, without giving the corporation the refusal of the same at a price for which he is willing to sell.

3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all demands due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or due in the future, and whether owing from assessments, taxes or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance.

4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them.

5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and office of business in the city of Providence.

TO INCORPORATE THE GROTTO QUARRYING AND MINING COMPANY.

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Joshua R. Brown, Samuel G. Curry, John H. Hopkins, Sturgis P. Carpenter, George W. Spencer, William B. Spencer and William W. Rickard, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of "The Grotto Quarrying and Mining Company," for the purpose of quarrying and quarrying stone and other mineral resources, and for the transaction of other business

connected therewith, with all the privileges to all the duties and liabilities set forth in and 128 of the revised statutes, and of all acts and amendments thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every shareholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all its debts and demands due and owing from any shareholder to the corporation, and whether owing at a day future, and whether arising from any contract or from any contract originally made with said corporation, and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the laws of the corporation may prescribe; and if the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay said debts or demands, with expenses of the corporation, the corporation may have their action against the shareholder for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, in the month of May, at such time as the by-laws shall provide, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a principal office in the city of Providence.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE LUTHER TOOL COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Jacob Luther, John King, and their associates, successors and assigns, are constituted and incorporated, by the name of the "Luther Tool Company," for the purpose of manufacturing and working in iron and other materials, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, and shall have all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 127 and 128 of the revised statutes, and of all acts and amendments thereof or in addition thereto.

2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be divided into one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares are declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first obtaining the consent of the corporation, or some member thereof, the price for which he is willing to sell the same, at the price for which he is willing

3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all demands due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or due on any day, and whether arising from installments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with all expenses of sale, the corporation may have a lien against the debtor for the balance due.

4. Either one of the petitioners is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders for the organization of the corporation hereby formed, and for the transaction of any other business of the corporation, at the time and place named in the notice of such meeting, and shall give at least six days' notice of such meeting in writing to each of the persons named in the notice, or by publication of the same in some newspaper published in the city of Providence, for six days successively, prior to such day of meeting.

5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time and place as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them.

6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and office of business in the city of Providence.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE

It is enacted by the General Assembly as fo

SECTION 1. J. Mason Gross, Ira S. Br Hazard, Samuel G. Arnold, their associ and assigns, are hereby constituted a corp name of the "Providence Saw Company, ufacture of saws and other tools and n for the transaction of other business co with, with all the powers and privileges, all the duties and liabilities set forth in and 128 of the revised statutes, and of all ment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said c consist of three thousand shares of the one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. There shall be held an ann the stockholders of said corporation at su by-laws shall prescribe; and the first m may be called by any one of the corpora this act, giving to each of the stockholder vious notice of the time and place of hel

SEC. 4. At all meetings of the corporat of the stock shall constitute a quorum; b shall be changed without the assent of th representing two-thirds of the stock, nor having been given of the proposed change meeting, or in the written notices calling such change.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a and place of business in the city of Provi

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SLATER COTT

It is enacted by the General Assembly as foll

SECTION 1. Scott W. Mowry, Earl P. S. Slater, Jabez Gorham, Stephen A. Fairbrother, W. T. Adams, their associat and assigns, are constituted a body politic by the name of the "Slater Cotton Com purpose of manufacturing cotton cloth,

tion of other business connected therewith, with powers and privileges, and subject to all the and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 revised statutes, and of any acts in amendment or in addition thereto.

2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be hundred (300) thousand dollars, to be divided in shares of one hundred (100) dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding four hundred (400) thousand dollars. Said shares are hereby declared to be personal property and shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but every stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the price of the same at the price for which he is willing

3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or due in the future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with the legal expenses of sale, the corporation may have a lien against the debtor for the balance due.

4. Scott W. Mowry is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders for organization and other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place and by giving such notice of such meeting, as he may deem reasonable and proper.

5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the village of Pawtucket, town of North Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them.

6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and office of business in the village of Pawtucket, town of North Providence.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CONANT THREE

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Hezekiah Conant, Stephen Alvin F. Jenks, John R. Fales, Henry B. Easton, G. S. Fales, E. A. Browne, their assigns and assigns, are constituted a body corporate, by the name of the "Conant Company," for the purpose of manufacturing and for the transaction of such other business therewith, with all the powers and privileges to all the duties and liabilities set forth in and 128 of the revised statutes, and of amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation be thirty (30) thousand dollars, to be divided of one hundred (100) dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation to any amount exceeding one hundred (100) thousand dollars. Shares are hereby declared to be personal estate and may be transferred in such manner as shall be provided in the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder may transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for its debts and demands due and owing from any stockholder to the corporation, and whether owing at a day future, and whether arising from contract or in any other manner; and said stock may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale are insufficient to discharge said debts or demands and incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may maintain their action against the debtor for the balance.

SEC. 4. Hezekiah Conant is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders for the purpose of organizing and any other business of the corporation at such time and place, and by giving such notice at such meeting, as he may deem reasonable.

5. There shall be an annual meeting of the members in the village of Pawtucket, town of North Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them.

6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and office of business in the village of Pawtucket, town of North Providence.

TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE THREAD COMPANY.

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Arnold Smith, Joseph A. Morse, Scott W. Wry, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Providence Thread Company," for the purpose of manufacturing cotton yarn and thread, and for the transacting of such other business connected therewith ; and the same shall have perpetual succession, to make, use and use a common seal, and the same to break, renew and renew at pleasure ; with all the powers and authorities, and subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be \$100,000 thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of \$100 (100) dollars each, which may be increased by the said corporation to an amount not exceeding \$100,000 thousand dollars. Said shares are hereby declared to be personal estate and shall be transferred in the manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation ; but no stockholder shall transfer his or any portion of the same, without first giving said corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all demands due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or due at any future, and whether arising from installments

or in any other manner; and said stock or s be sold for the payment of such debts and d such manner as the by-laws of the corporatio scribe; and in case the proceeds of such sa insufficient to discharge said debts or dem incidental expenses of sale, the corporation their action against the debtor for the balanc

SEC. 4. Arnold Smith is hereby authoriz the first meeting of stockholders for organi any other business of the corporation hereby such time and place, and by giving such noti meeting, as he may deem reasonable and pro

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meet stockholders at their mill in Johnston, at su the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice and for such other business as may come bef but the validity of this act shall not be impa failure to hold such meeting; but the busine meeting may be transacted at any legal mee corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a cou and a place of business in the city of Provid

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE LILY POND LAND

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows

SECTION 1. Alvin F. Jenks, John R. Fale A. Jenks, their associates, successors and as constituted a body politic and corporate by th the "Lily Pond Land Company," for the p buying and selling real estate, and for the tra other business connected therewith; with all and privileges, and subject to all the duties ties set forth in chapter 125 of the revise and of all acts in amendment thereof or in thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corpora be fifteen (15) thousand dollars, to be divided of one hundred dollars each, which may be in vote of said corporation, to an amount not thirty (30) thousand dollars. Said shares a

d to be personal estate, and shall be transferred in the manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same, without first giving notice to the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or due at any future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in the manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their remedy against the debtor for the balance due.

4. Stephen A. Jenks is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders for organization, and for any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at any time and place, and by giving such notice of the meeting, as he may deem reasonable and proper.

5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the village of Pawtucket, town of North Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them.

6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and office of business in the village of Pawtucket, town of North Providence.

TO INCORPORATE THE PATENT TOE CALK COMPANY.

acted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. George W. Lewis and George J. Lewis, partners and associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate and politic by the name of the "Patent Toe Calk Company," for the management and working of iron and steel, and for other manufacturing purposes connected therewith, with all

the powers and privileges, and subject to all and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and revised statutes, and of all acts in amendment or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation not exceed fifty thousand dollars, to be fixed by a vote of the company, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. No stockholder who wish to dispose of his stock shall be allowed to sell any share or shares of the capital stock in liquidation, without first giving the refusal of the corporation, at the price for which he is to sell.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the corporation holden in the city of Providence on the third Wednesday in January in each year, for the election of such officers as they may deem expedient. At all meetings of the corporation, not less than a majority of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder, in person or by proxy, one vote for every share by him owned.

SEC. 4. The stock and shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and liable for the payment of all debts and demands due and owing from said stockholder to said corporation, whether overdue or due, or to be due in the future, and whether the same shall arise from the payment of installments, or in any other manner. The stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts or demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge the same, the corporation may have their action against the stockholder for the balance due.

SEC. 5. George W. Lewis and George J. Lewis, either of them, are hereby authorized to call a meeting of stockholders for organization, and to transact the business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of said meeting as they may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a court of records and place of business in the city of Providence.

TO INCORPORATE THE CAROLINA MILLS COMPANY.

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

1. Ellison Tinkham, Franklin Metcalf and Cole, their associates and successors, are hereby incorporated by the name of the "Carolina Mills Company," for the purpose of manufacturing woolen and other goods, and of manufacturing and repairing machinery and iron work, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes, and all acts in amendment thereof or in addition

2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether overdue or due at a future day; and every stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the lowest price for which he is willing

4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the village of Carolina Mills, in the county of Richmond, at such time as the by-laws shall provide, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of such meeting shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, and the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held there-

5. Said corporation shall have an office, or place of business in the town of Richmond, and in all proceedings in law or equity, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process with the clerk of the court, or with the agent or treasurer, or at such place of business, shall constitute a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PONAGANSET RAILROAD COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. , Alanson Steere, Charles Jackson, H. Barden, William B. Spencer, James Y. Stone, H. Stone, Elisha Dyer, and their associates and assignees are hereby created a body politic and corporate under the name of the "Ponaganset Railroad Company," that name shall be, and are hereby, vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which are necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act as hereinafter set forth. And the said corporation are hereby authorized and empowered to lay out, construct, and finally complete a railroad commencing at some point or points in or near the village, in the town of Scituate, or at the northern terminus of the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad, then running along the valleys of the north branch of the Pawtuxet and Ponaganset rivers, through or as near as may be of Richmond, Rockland, Ponaganset and other towns as may be expedient; thence, in a westerly direction through the towns of Scituate, Foster and other towns (if practicable or expedient) to the State line between the town of Killingly, in the State of Connecticut, and the State of Massachusetts, and are hereby given power to construct such lateral connections with other roads as may be deemed advisable. And, for the purposes of the said corporation are hereby authorized to lay out, construct and complete a road not exceeding six rods wide, the width of which shall be and for the purpose of cutting embankments, and of making tracks, and of making their depots and car houses, may take as much land as may be necessary for the proper construction and use of said road; *Provided*, that the damages which may be occasioned to any person, company or corporation, by taking such land for the purposes aforesaid, shall be paid by the said corporation in the manner hereinafter provided. And the said corporation may purchase and hold such land upon the line of said road, and such materials, engines, and other things, as may be necessary for the use of said road, and for the transportation of persons, goods and merchandise.

2. The capital stock of said corporation shall exceed four thousand shares of one hundred dollars. The immediate government and direction of the said company shall be vested in five directors, all to be chosen by the members of the corporation in the manner hereinafter directed, and shall hold their office for one year, and until others shall be duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors; a majority of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall elect one of their own members as president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation; and the said directors shall have authority to employ a clerk, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty, and a treasurer, who shall give security to the corporation, with surety to the satisfaction of the directors, in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his trust.

3. The president and directors for the time being are hereby authorized and empowered, by themselves or their agents, to exercise all the powers herein granted to the corporation, for the purpose of locating, constructing and completing said railroad; and all such powers and authority for the management of the affairs of the corporation, not heretofore granted, as may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the purposes of this grant, to purchase and hold land, materials and other necessary things, in the name of the corporation, for the use of said road; and so far as may be necessary therefor, to make such equal assessments, from time to time, on all the shares in said corporation as they may deem expedient and necessary in the prompt execution of the work, and direct the same to be paid to the treasurer of the corporation; and the treasurer shall give notice of all such assessments; and if any stockholder shall neglect to pay his assessment for the space of thirty days after notice by the treasurer of said corporation, the directors may order the treasurer to sell such share or shares at public auction, after giving not less than twenty days' notice, in some newspaper printed in the city of Providence, to the highest bidder, and the same to be transferred to the purchaser; and such delinquent stockholder shall be entitled to the overplus, if his share or

shares shall sell for more than the assessment of the interest and costs of sale; *Provided, however,* no assessment shall be laid upon any share for the corporation of a greater amount in the whole than one hundred dollars on each share.

SEC. 4. The said corporation are hereby authorized to establish rates of fare and rates of freight, which may be agreed upon and established from time to time by the directors of said corporation; and they are required year to year make a report of their acts and proceedings to the general assembly.

SEC. 5. Whenever said corporation shall lay out said road, or any part thereof, they may cause a bill to be filed thereof to the court of common pleas, then sitting in the holden within and for the county within which the location is made, or may file the report of said location with the clerk of said court, as is by general law provided; wherein they shall particularly describe the bearings of the intended route, or any section thereof so located, and the names of the owners of the lands through which the same may pass, so far as the same can be ascertained; which report, so made, shall be filed on the files of said court, and notice given to the owner or owners of the land therein described, in such manner as the court shall direct, at the expense of said corporation; and the court shall cause upon appoint three discreet and disinterested persons of this State, (vacancies, if any happen, to be filled by the court,) to estimate all damages which are sustained by persons, whose lands are described or mentioned in said report shall sustain, in case such railroad or road or tenance thereof be constructed thereon. A bill shall be filed by the commissioners, before they proceed to execute their duties, shall be sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge thereof; and they shall give reasons for their charges in such manner as said court shall direct, to all persons interested, to file their claims, if any they have, if they have not been released to said corporation, by one of said commissioners, or with the clerk of said court, within thirty days of the date of the filing of said report. At the end of the term allowed for filing such claims, the damages, the commissioners, or a majority of them, having previously given notice to all parties

the time and extent of the route to be examined, by publishing in one or more of the newspapers printed in Providence, an advertisement thereof, in three successive papers at least, shall meet on the premises so intended to be used by said corporation for the purpose aforesaid; and after hearing the parties interested, shall estimate all such damages as they shall think any person may sustain by the construction of said railroad through said land. And the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make return of their doings as soon as may be ordered by said court of common pleas; and the said court thereupon order said report, or the substance thereof, to be forthwith published in one of the newspapers printed in said Providence, three weeks successively, at the expense of said corporation. And if said corporation, or any person interested, shall be dissatisfied with the estimate of said commissioners, application may be made by such dissatisfied party, at the next term of said court of common pleas, after the return of such report, and after its publication as aforesaid, for a jury to hear and finally determine upon the amount of damages to be assessed in the case complained of; which application shall be heard and tried under the direction of the court, by a jury, in the same manner as appeals are heard in said court. And if the party complained in his or her estate apply for such jury, and fail to obtain such increase of damages, such party shall be liable for all legal costs arising after the entry of such judgment for a jury; and such court shall enter judgment and issue execution accordingly. And if such party apply for a jury and fail to obtain a diminution of damages, it shall in like manner be liable for the same, and said court enter judgment and issue execution thereon the same. And if, within ten days after, any damages shall have been finally assessed in manner aforesaid, said corporation shall not pay or cause to be paid such damages, if any, so assessed in manner aforesaid, by said commissioners or such jury, such person in whose behalf any such damages shall have been assessed, may bring an action of debt against said corporation in any court proper to try the same, to recover such damages; and execution from whatever court the same issue, for such damages, assessed as aforesaid, and costs, shall be in

common form, and may be levied on the and lands of said corporation. And the commissioners, when accepted and recorded, appealed from in manner aforesaid, or the jury returned and recorded, shall forever be other action commenced for damages against said corporation, on account of the injury for which damages were awarded, other than is herein provided. Said commissioners shall in all cases be paid ten dollars a day for their services; *Provided*, that the provisions herein contained shall be construed to prevent the corporation from commencing the construction of said railroad, or constructing the same on the part of any person, or from taking or using the lands or materials of any person for the construction of said railroad under this act, before the damages for taking or using said land and materials have been estimated or assessed by the commissioners; and in case of such taking and using of said land and materials, the estimate and assessment of damages therefor shall be assessed by the commissioners, and like proceedings had with the same effect as if such estimate and assessment had been made before the taking and using of said land and materials.

SEC. 6. The commissioners appointed under this act to estimate and assess damages, shall, upon request of any person whose land or materials may be taken or used for the uses of said railroad, require such person to give security to the satisfaction of said commissioners, for the payment of all such damages that may be finally awarded by said commissioners for the taking of the land or materials of the person so required as located as aforesaid, and for all costs that may be by him recovered against said corporation. The right and authority of said corporation to take and use such land or materials, except for the purposes herein provided, shall thereupon be suspended until such person shall give such security.

SEC. 7. When the lands or other property of any married woman, infant, or person *non compos mentis*, shall be necessary for the construction of said railroad, such married woman, and the guardian of such infant or person *non compos mentis*, may rel

relation to the land or estate to be taken and appropriated as aforesaid, as they might do if the same were sold by them in their own rights respectively.

8. If the said railroad in the course thereof cross any private way, said corporation shall so construct said railroad as not to obstruct the safe and convenient use of said private way; and if said railroad be so constructed, the party aggrieved shall be liable to his action on the case in any court proper in the same, and shall recover his reasonable damages for said injury. And if said railroad shall in the course thereof cross any other railroad, canal, turnpike, highway, or bridge, the said railroad hereby authorized shall be so constructed as not to impede or obstruct the safe and convenient use of such other railroad, canal, turnpike, bridge, or other highway; or to cross any turnpike or highway at grade without the consent of the town council of the town where such crossing is located. And the said corporation shall have the right to raise or lower such bridge, turnpike or highway, or to change the location of the same, or widen such crossing, so that the said railroad, if necessary, may conveniently pass under, or over, or across, or at the side of the same. And if said corporation shall raise or lower any such bridge, turnpike or highway, or change the location of the same, or widen such bridge, pursuant to the provisions of this act, it shall not so raise, or lower, or widen, or change the location of the same as to be satisfactory to the proprietors of such bridge or turnpike, or to the town council of the town in which such highway may be located, as the case may be, said proprietors or town council may require, in writing, such alteration or amendment as they may deem necessary; and if said corporation shall refuse or unreasonably neglect to make the same, such proprietors or the town council, as the case may be, may file their complaint with the court of common pleas for the county in which such bridge, turnpike or highway may be; and if said court shall adjudge that such alteration or amendment is reasonable and proper, they shall decree that the same be made by said corporation, and render judgment accordingly; and if said corporation shall neglect to comply with said decree within the time prescribed by the said court,

the said proprietors or town council, as they may proceed to make such alteration or amendment, may institute and prosecute to final judgment, in any court proper to try the same, the case against said corporation, and recover a reasonable indemnity in damages, charges, disbursements, labor and services, making such alterations and amendments, suit. And if said corporation shall find it expedient to change the location of any bridge, turnpike or road, as herein provided, so that said railroad may be located on the best site of ground for that purpose, said corporation may take as much more land on or near their said railroad as may be necessary for that purpose, and if any damage shall be occasioned by the taking of such lands therefor, such damage shall be assessed, and finally determined, or may be released, or said lands may be purchased, according to the provisions of this act for the estimate and assessment of damages to or for the purchase of other lands for said railroad.

SEC. 9. Said corporation, after having reported as located, or taken and used lands for the uses of their said railroad, shall, if they shall find it expedient, to alter the location, or vary the direction of their said railroad, and the location of the same, in whole or in any part, in which case report shall be made and damages for land or materials taken, or located and proposed for the use of said railroad, shall be assessed, or may be released, or said lands may be purchased, and like proceedings in such case shall be had with like effect, as if said railroad or any part thereof located anew had not before been located. *Provided, however,* That the time allowed by this act for completing their said railroad, shall not be extended by consequence of such alteration.

SEC. 10. In case of new location, said corporation may, in their report thereof, state whether their former location has been abandoned, and if so, the person or persons whose land or materials were taken in part, have been abandoned in consequence of the new location; and if the land or materials of

reported as located, shall not have been taken and, all proceedings for the estimate and assessment made in favor of such person shall stop; said person first paying to every such person whose land or materials located shall have been abandoned, his costs and reasonable expenses, if any, incurred in prosecuting such damages up to the time of such abandonment; said damages and expenses to be taxed by the court to whom such location is reported. If the land or materials reported as located have been taken or used by a corporation as the site of, or in constructing and operating their said railroad, and the assessment of damages for the same is then pending before the commissioner or a jury, then upon such new location and abandonment as aforesaid, said corporation shall have the right to give said abandonment in evidence in diminution of damages, paying costs, if the question of damages is then pending before a jury on appeal, notwithstanding the assessment of damages in consequence of such abandonment is then first given in evidence; or if the commissioner or a jury have finally assessed the damages, said corporation, in case of a new location and abandonment as aforesaid, shall have a right to a revision of the assessment of damages, and to a re-assessment of the same by the commissioners, in order that the diminution of damages in consequence of such abandonment may be considered with right of appeal, upon like terms as in other cases. The filing of such petition for revision of damages, and notice to the persons affected thereby, shall perpetually stay all suits or rights of action, for the recovery of the damages first assessed, said corporation first making tender of the taxed costs in such action, if any be pending, to the clerk's office of the court where the same may be pending up to the time of such tender.

11. Said railroad, when the same shall have been constructed, shall be managed and protected, in all respects according to the general laws of this State.

12. If the location of said railroad shall not have been filed in the clerk's office of the court of common pleas for the county within which the land proposed to be taken for the use of said railroad is situated, previous to the first day of June, A. D. 1874, or if said

corporation shall fail to complete their said the first day of June, A. D. 1879, this act and of no effect.

SEC. 13. The annual and all other meetings of said corporation shall be called and notified in writing and shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 14. Said corporation shall have power to enter into such contract or contracts with other corporations or companies, for the equipment, operating and leasing of their said railroad, after the same has been constructed, as may, by the president or other officer to be deemed advisable; and they shall have power, by the vote of the holders of a majority of the stock of said corporation, to sell their road, franchise, rights and privileges under this act, to any other railroad company, or to any other railroad company or companies, and if the companies shall be so united, the stockholders of said corporation shall be stockholders in the other company or companies, and the companies shall constitute one corporation under such name as the united corporation may determine.

RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Voted and Resolved, That the unfinished business before this general assembly be referred to the next session, and that this general assembly be, and is, hereby adjourned, to meet at the State House, Providence on the second Monday in January next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE
Providence, June 1st, 1869.

I certify the foregoing acts and resolutions to be true and correct, and the record of officers elected, and the original documents contained in this volume to be true and correct, as the originals on file in this office. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State, this _____ day of _____ 1869.

APPENDIX.

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island
Independence Plantations, begun and holden at New-
the last Tuesday of May, (being the 25th day
month,) in the year of our Lord one thousand
dred and sixty nine, and of Independence the
rd,

PRESENT:

Agency AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Governor,
and *ex-officio* President of the Senate.
or PARDON W. STEVENS, Lieut. Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

- CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT.
e, - GEORGE L. CLARKE.
th, - GEORGE B. COGGESHALL.
- WILLIAM BUTLER.
- SAMUEL H. CROSS.
eham, - NICHOLAS BALL.
ngstown, - JOHN B. PIERCE.
ngstown, - NATHANIEL C. PECKHAM.
nwich, - JAMES T. EDWARDS.
n, - JOHN M. DOUGLASS.
- LYSANDER FLAGG.
- CHARLES H. FISHER.

6

Glocester, - - -	ALEXANDER EL
Charlestown, -	STEPHEN C. BR
West Greenwich, -	DAVID HOPKINS
Coventry, - - -	ASAHEL MATTE
Exeter, - - -	WILLIAM C. PO
Middletown, -	JETHRO PECKE
Bristol, - - -	SAMUEL W. CHU
Tiverton, - - -	JOSEPH OSBORN
Little Compton, -	ISAAC B. RICHM
Warren, - - -	WHEATON ALL
Cumberland, -	BENJAMIN FESS
Richmond, - -	SILAS C. CRAND
Cranston, - - -	JOSEPH W. SWE
Hopkinton, - -	GEORGE W. TA
Johnston, - - -	ALFRED ANTHO
North Providence,	GEORGE H. COP
Barrington, - -	LEWIS B. SMITE
Foster, - - -	ALBERT G. HOP
Burrillville, -	JAMES S. COOK.
East Providence, -	TIMOTHY A. LE
Pawtucket, - -	BENONI CARPEN
Woonsocket, -	DANIEL B. PON

JOHN R. BARTLET

Secretary of Sta

SUMNER U. SHEARMAN, of Providence, Cl

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL

<i>Newport,</i>		Benjamin T.
William P. Sheffield,		Robert R. Kn
John T. Bush,		William Kno
Francis Brinley,		Charles H. Pe
John Carter Brown,		Henry T. Gra
Henry Bull, Jr.		David S. Har
<i>Providence.</i>		<i>Port</i>
Jesse Metcalf,		John G. Child
Lucius C. Ashley,		<i>War</i>
George T. Spicer,		Richard W. C
George W. Lewis,		Stephen Harr
Daniel E. Day,		Ezra J. Cady,
Julius Baker,		Ira O. Seaman

- Westerly.*
 Weeden,
 veland.
New Shoreham.
 Allen.
North Kingstown.
 E. Spink.
South Kingstown.
 Rodman, Jr.,
 ton Clarke.
West Greenwich.
 W. Greene.
Jamestown.
 G. Carr.
Smithfield.
 Mowry,
 L. Freeman,
 owry,
 H. Seagraves,
 Bourne,
 D. Aldrich.
Scituate.
 Barden,
 d H. Allen.
Glocester.
 Eddy, Jr.
Charlestown.
 D. Wilcox.
West Greenwich.
 L. Waite.
Coventry.
 A. Stone,
 V. Hale.
Exeter.
 B. Lewis.
Middletown.
 Coggeshall, Jr.
Bristol.
 e P. Bogert,
 Pegram.
- Tiverton.*
 Nathaniel B. Durfee.
Little Compton.
 Orin W. Simmons.
Warren.
 Henry F. Drowne.
Cumberland.
 Davis Cook, Jr.,
 Saladin Cook.
Richmond.
 Edward Lillibridge.
Cranston.
 Francis W. Miner,
 Samuel B. Parker,
 William C. Rhodes.
Hopkinton.
 George H. Olney.
Johnston.
 Emor J. Angell,
 William S. Kent.
North Providence.
 William R. Walker,
 William T. Adams,
 William W. Blodgett,
 James C. Collins,
 Joseph F. Brown.
Barrington.
 Nathaniel C. Smith.
Foster.
 James M. Wright.
Burrillville.
 DeWitt C. Remington,
 William H. Clarke.
Pawtucket.
 Edwin Darling.
East Providence.
 George N. Bliss.
Woonsocket.
 Edwin Aldrich,
 Nathan T. Verry.

BENJAMIN T. EAMES, Speaker.

M. ADDEMAN, }
 P. ROBINSON, } Clerks.

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE

TUESDAY, 11 o'clock A. M., May 2

The two Houses of the General Assembly in Grand Committee for the purpose of receiving and declaring the votes for General Officers at the annual election held on the first Wednesday, April, 1869. The ballots were delivered in with the lists of the votes from the several towns.

His Excellency, AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Gave the chair.

On motion, it was voted that the chair appointed committee to assort and count the votes, whereof the following select committee were appointed.

Providence County—Alexander Eddy, Charles H. Kins, William H. Seagraves, Nathan T. Verrill, H. Clarke.

Newport County—Isaac B. Richmond, Henry Thomas G. Carr.

Washington County—Samuel H. Cross, John Land, Edward Lillibridge.

Bristol County—Nathaniel C. Smith, John Henry F. Drowne.

Kent County—Mason W. Hale, Ira O. Seal, Hel Matteson.

The Grand Committee took a recess until 4

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 4

The Grand Committee re-assembled. •

His Excellency Governor BURNSIDE in the chair.

On motion, the calling of the rolls was dispensed with, being apparent that a majority of both Houses were present.

The select committee to count the ballots for General Officers, then submitted the following report :

The Committee appointed to count the votes for General Officers, make the following report :

That the whole number of electors voting for Governor is 10,760, and that 5,381 are necessary for a choice. That 7,539 electors voted for Seth Padelford, of Providence; that 3,390 electors voted for Lyman Allen, and that 11 electors voted scattering. They further report that Seth Padelford, of Providence, is elected Governor by a majority of 3,958 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Lieutenant Governor is 10,781, and that 5,392 votes are necessary for a choice. That 7,523 electors voted for Pardon W. Stevens, of Newport; that 3,257 electors voted for William H. Allen, and that 1 elector voted scattering. They further report that Pardon W. Stevens, of Newport, is elected Lieutenant Governor by a majority of 4,266 votes over all others.

The whole number of electors voting for Secretary of State is 10,548, and that 5,275 votes are necessary for a choice. That 7,373 electors voted for John R. Bartlett, of Providence; that 3,174 electors voted for William J. Allen, and that 1 elector voted scattering. They further report that John R. Bartlett is elected Secretary of State by a majority of 4,199 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Attorney General is 10,661, and that 5,331 votes are necessary for a choice. That 7,327 electors voted for Willard Bliss, of Providence; that 3,334 electors voted for George N. Bliss. They further report that Willard Bliss is elected Attorney General by a majority of 4,000 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for General Treasurer is 10,806, and that 5,404 votes are necessary for a choice. That 7,359 electors voted for Samuel A. Parker, of Newport; that 3,447 voted for Philip Allen. They further report that Samuel A. Parker is elected General Treasurer by a majority of 3,912 votes over all others.

The Committee further recommend the passage of the accompanying resolution :

Resolved, That the following named persons be, and

they hereby are, declared elected to the following for the ensuing year :

SETH PADELORD, of Providence, Governor.

PARDON W. STEVENS, of Newport, Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Providence, Secretary of State.

WILLARD SAYLES, of Providence, Attorney General.

SAMUEL A. PARKER, of Newport, General Treasurer.

SAMUEL H. CROSS,

For the Comm

The oath of office was then administered to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect by the Secretary of State.

The Governor next administered the oath of office to the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the General Treasurer.

Proclamation was made by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the several officers elected, in accordance with the usual usage.

On motion, the Grand Committee rose, and the Houses separated, when the Governor and the officers returned to the Senate Chamber.

IN SENATE, May 27, 1851.

The Governor announced the following executive appointments :

Commissioner of Public Schools—Thomas W. B.

Commissioner of Wrecks on Block Island—Alfred

Commissioner of the Narragansett Indian Tribe

don H. Hoxie.

Commissioner of the Indian School—Charles C.

Inspectors of the State Prison—Augustus W.

Samuel L. Caldwell, Jesse Metcalf, Stephen R. W.

Lewis Fairbrother, William Binney, Benoni C.

Inspector of the Providence, Hartford and Fishk

road—Jonathan Brayton.

Inspector of the Fall River, Warren and Bristol

road—John B. Humphrey.

Dealer of Weights and Measures—Professor John H. Bleton.

Commissioners of Pilots—Captain George W. Conley, of New Shoreham; Philander Crosby, of Providence; Samuel Lee, of Newport.

Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief—Benjamin Remington, Christopher Rhodes, Daniel W. Lyman, Charles T. Murray, of Providence; W. A. Stedman, of Newport.

Committee on the Board of State Charities and Corrections—Henry W. Lothrop, of Providence, for six years; Thomas A. Doyle, of Providence, for five years; Jonathan Brayton, of Warwick, for four years; James M. Middleton, of Westerly, for three years; Samuel W. March, of Bristol, for two years; H. H. Fay, of Newport, for one year.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE, May 27, 1869.

The two Houses met in Grand Committee for the purpose of proceeding with the election of civil officers for the ensuing year.

His Excellency Governor PADEFORD in the chair.

The calling of the rolls of the two Houses was, on motion, waived, it being apparent that a quorum of both was present.

The following gentlemen were then severally elected to the offices stated:

State Auditor—Joel M. Spencer.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Providence County—Charles Blake.

Newport County—Thomas W. Wood.

Bristol County—Charles A. Waldron.

Kent County—Samuel L. Tillinghast.

Washington County—John G. Clarke.

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Newport County—Thomas W. Wood.

Providence County—Daniel R. Ballou.

Bristol County—Charles A. Waldron.

Kent County—Samuel L. Tillinghast.

Washington County—John H. Wells.

SHERIFFS.

Providence County—Christopher Holden.

Washington County—Weeden H. Berry.

Kent County—John Holden.

Bristol County—John B. Pierce.

Justices of the Court of Magistrates, Providence
R. Randolph, Jerome B. Kimball, Ervin T. Caswell.

Justices of the Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket
Justice, George A. Wilbur; Clerk, William H. Johnson.

Justices of the Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket
Shove, Ferdinand D. Balcom and J. P. Gregory.

Court of Justices, Newport—James G. Topham,
N. Ward.

Commissioners to inspect Ferries—John J. Watson,
Congdon.

Inspector of Beef and Pork—Henry M. Kimball.

Inspector of Scythe Stones—John A. Corey.

Inspector of Lime—Jabez W. Jenckes.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

es P. Adams,	Samuel T. Bull,
H. Adams,	Samuel B. Bullock,
a M. Addeman,	James W. Bullock,
Aigan,	Millens Burt,
Aldrich,	George H. Burnham,
ngton Aldrich,	Clement B. Bishop,
Allen,	E. Sylvester Binford,
el Angell,	George A. Carpenter,
e W. Arnold,	Elias Carpenter, Jr.,
en C. Arnold,	George M. Carpenter, Jr.,
m G. Arnold,	John J. Carpenter,
d C. Ashley,	James M. Clarke,
G. Allen,	William J. Clarke,
e A. Atwood,	Frank A. Chace,
m M. Bailey, Jr.,	Henry A. Cleveland,
l C. Blodget,	Robert S. Cook,
R. Ballou,	Theodore M. Cook,
L. Ballou,	Loren M. Cook,
s P. Barnfield,	Frederick Cook,
e B. Barrows,	John C. Chorlton,
mer Batcheller,	John L. Clarke,
s P. Berry,	Edwin Clapp,
m Binney,	William H. Clapp,
s Blake,	Nathaniel Cole,
. Blake,	James C. Collins,
ain J. Blivin,	Stephen A. Cooke, Jr.,
e N. Bliss,	John A. Corey,
Blodgett,	Nathaniel Crowell, Jr.,
E. Borden,	Philander Crosby,
Brastow,	Henry B. Cushman,
l J. Brennan,	A. H. Chaffee,
l A. Brown,	Robert G. Cooke,
H. Brown,	Francis A. Daniels,
W. Brown,	George M. Daniels,
W. Brown,	A. B. Dike,

John F. Dyer,	Elias M. Jenck
James R. Dorrance,	Leland D. Jen
William W. Douglass,	Francello G. J
Benjamin T. Eames,	Joseph G. Joh
Stephen Essex,	George A. Ker
John Eddy,	Wellington Ke
William W. Eddy,	George A. Ker
Darius D. Farnum,	Bradford F. K
Samuel Fessenden,	B. N. Lapham
Ezra D. Fogg,	Oscar Lapham
William H. Gardner,	Simon S. Laph
John A. Gardner,	Cyrus E. Laph
William H. Gooding,	Royal Lee,
Charles E. Gorman,	John E. Lester
Fred. N. Goff,	Theodore F. L
John P. Gregory,	Daniel T. Lym
Arnold Greene,	John Francis I
William H. Greene,	Joseph W. Le
William H. Greene,	Eugene H. Lin
Thomas C. Greene,	James G. Mar
Paul Greene,	Horace Martin
Edward A. Greene,	Henry Martin,
Samuel O. Griffin,	Charles Mattes
George W. Hall,	Edwin Metcalf
William E. Hamlin,	Thomas A. Mi
B. B. Hammond,	Francis W. Mi
William J. Harris,	David Moore,
Earl C. Harris,	William P. Mo
George Harris,	Elisha C. Mow
Wingate Hayes,	Spencer Mowr
William D. S. Havens,	Marquis D. L.
Daniel Howard,	George A. Mu
James E. Hudson,	Thomas Moies
Byron W. Harrington,	Edwin M. Nev
Henry A. Harrington,	George B. Nic
Daniel A. Hopkins,	Samuel A. Nig
Charles C. Hoskins,	John L. Noyes
Frank Hale,	John W. Noye
Thomas W. Hedley,	Josiah H. Orm
Henry H. Ide,	Charles H. Par
Oliver A. Inman,	William H. Pa
Samuel A. Irons,	Daniel N. Pain
Daniel M. Irons,	Ara M. Paine,

Ruel B. Parker,
 Loren R. Perce,
 Thomas A. Paine,
 Charles H. Parsons,
 Chester Patterson,
 George F. Payton,
 Daniel Pearce,
 Daniel W. Peckham,
 Charles Peckham,
 George W. Phillips,
 Albert A. Phillips,
 Thomas T. Pitman,
 Charles S. Pitman,
 George B. Potter,
 Charles C. Potter,
 Thomas Horn Potter,
 Charles C. Potter,
 George L. Potter,
 George W. Prince,
 Charles S. Prior,
 George Purington,
 William D. Pike,
 Charles A. Randall,
 Daniel Randall,
 Thomas Randall,
 Robert R. Randolph,
 George O. Read,
 George S. Read,
 Charles Rennie,
 Thomas W. Rickard,
 Charles H. Riley,
 George S. Rhodes,
 George G. Robinson,
 Charles P. Robinson,
 George Rogers,
 George E. Risley, Jr.,
 Daniel T. Remington,
 Daniel Salisbury,
 Charles A. Sayles,
 Daniel Sayles,
 Charles S. Sayles,
 Daniel Sayles,
 Isaac H. Saunders,
 Livingston Scott,
 Clinton D. Sellev,
 Charles Selden,
 Philip C. Scott,
 Sumner U. Shearman,
 Amos Sherman, Jr.,
 Robert Sherman,
 Charles Staples,
 William H. Seagraves,
 Isaac Shove,
 Samuel Shove,
 Anson Smith,
 Amos D. Smith, 3d,
 Ruel P. Smith,
 William G. Smith,
 Charles M. Smith,
 John W. Smith,
 Simon T. Smith,
 Job L. Spencer,
 Joseph E. Spink,
 Hiram Steere,
 John H. Stiness,
 Charles L. Steere,
 Solomon Sweet,
 Edward F. Steere,
 P. B. Stiness, Jr.,
 Edwin W. Stone,
 Raymond Stone,
 Samuel O. Tabor,
 Edward A. Taft,
 James Tillinghast,
 Pardon E. Tillinghast,
 John J. Tillinghast,
 Joseph W. Tillinghast,
 Benjamin F. Thurston,
 Jonah Titus,
 John F. Tobey,
 Oscar A. Tobey,
 George F. Trescott,
 William C. Townsend,
 John Turner,
 Cæsar A. Updike,

Nicholas Van Slyck,	Robert Wilson,
Nathan T. Verry,	Asa Winsor,
Walter B. Vincent,	Daniel Wilkins
Amasa S. Westcott,	Henry Wilkins
Jonathan M. Wheeler,	David R. Whitt
George L. White,	Sylvester G. W
George A. Wilbur,	Alanson Wood,
William Williams,	George Wheato
Alfred H. Wells,	Arthur Young.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Samuel Allen,	William A. Jac
James Atkinson,	William P. Lev
Francis Brinley,	Benjamin Mars
Frederick R. Brownell,	Benjamin W. F
Henry Bull, Jr.,	F. B. Peckham
Philip B. Chase,	Jethro Peckhar
Joshua Coggeshall,	John G. Sheffi
Nathaniel B. Durfee,	William P. She
John W. Davis,	Alfred Smith,
Lucius D. Davis,	Howard Smith.
Stephen Gould,	Charles N. Till
William Gilpin,	Hamilton B. T
William D. Lake,	C. C. Van Zan
Rowland R. Hazard, Jr.,	Henry N. War
Benjamin B. Howland,	Thomas W. W
George Howland,	George P. Wet

BRISTOL COUNTY.

A. C. Bennett,	Bennett J. Mu
Massadore T. Bennet,	N. T. Sanders,
C. R. Cutler,	William R. Tay
George T. Gardner,	John Turner,
Peter Gladding,	Charles A. Wa
Nathaniel S. Greene,	Francis Wood,
Henry H. Luther,	

KENT COUNTY.

James P. Arnold,	William Carder
Vernon A. Bailey,	Sam. W. Clark
Charles R. Brayton,	J. W. Congdor

W. A. Greene,	Joel M. Spencer,
on A. Fisher,	William V. Slocum,
Knowles,	Edward Stanhope,
es W. Hopkins,	Henry S. Vaughan,
min H. Horton,	Silas Weaver,
Lapham,	John F. Woodmancie,
R. Potter,	Albert M. Waite,
Potter, 2d,	Caleb Westcott,
Seamans,	John Warner,

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

a Arnold,	Thomas H. Peabody,
en A. Apin, Jr.,	Samuel Pearce,
T. Braman,	John B. Pearce,
A. Brown,	Enoch B. Pendleton,
C. Barber,	Albert S. Potter,
m H. Chapman,	Nathan L. Richmond,
Clarke,	Benjamin F. Robinson,
y P. Clarke,	William F. Segar,
W. Cross,	George W. Sheldon,
Cundell,	James W. Stillman,
m P. Coy,	Elisha C. Stillman,
n F. Dixon,	Clarence E. Thomas,
n Eaton, Jr.,	Asa B. Waite,
S. Greene,	Henry Whipple,
Greene,	Ethan Wilcox,
s A. Hall,	Thomas S. Wightman,
Woyes,	Benjamin York.
e H. Olney,	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

<i>Providence.</i>	Alfred Allen,
M. Addeman,	Eleazer M. Arnold,
G. Allen,	Lyman Arnold,
. Allen,	George W. Arnold,

John W. Atwood,	A. W. Godding,
Lucius C. Ashley,	John H. Gould,
George B. Ashley,	Frederic N. Goff,
William H. Ayer,	Edward K. Godf,
George A. Billings,	William H. Gibb,
George B. Barrows,	William H. Hall,
Samuel C. Blodget,	William E. Ham,
Ansel E. Bradley,	B. B. Hammond,
Michael J. Brennan,	Silas Hemenway,
James W. Brown,	William L. Harr,
Edward O. Brown,	Benjamin W. He
Isaac A. Brownell,	Arnold Greene,
Samuel T. Bull,	Thomas C. Gree
George H. Burnham,	William H. Gree
James W. Blackwood,	William R. Gree
Duncan Campbell,	George W. Guile
Charles D. Cady,	Edward I. Ham,
George M. Carpenter, Jr.,	Charles Hart,
John J. Carpenter,	Thomas W. Hay
James M. Clarke,	William B. W. F
William J. Clarke,	Wingate Hayes,
Ervin T. Case,	Jesse B. Hopkins,
J. S. G. Cobb,	Joseph G. Johns
John H. Cokely,	Jerome B. Kimb
R. W. Comstock,	J. P. Knowles,
F. Colwell, Jr.,	Walter P. Knick
Lorin M. Cook,	Joseph W. Lewis
S. A. Cooke, Jr.,	Eugene H. Linc
James M. Cosgrove,	D. Frank Longst
John A. Creighton,	John Francis Lor
Samuel Currey,	James G. Markla
Francis A. Daniels,	Henry Marsh,
Arthur F. Dexter,	George E. Martin
Louis J. Doyle,	Henry Martin,
William W. Douglass,	Charles Matteson
Thomas A. Doyle,	Edwin Metcalf,
Seth Draper,	Ezra J. Morris,
Charles S. Duffee,	William P. Mort
Stephen Essex,	Elisha C. Mowry,
Benjamin T. Eames,	Andrew T. McMi
Ezra D. Fogg,	Wilson P. Moulto
Richard B. Gage,	John W. Noyes,
John A. Gardner,	Joshua H. Ormsb

lin Olds,
 es H. Parkhurst,
 s H. Parsons,
 niel F. Patten,
 h H. Patten,
 am Payne,
 l Pearce,
 e Peckham,
 s Peckham,
 el Peckham,
 onard Pendleton,
 ey F. Payton,
 en R. Perce,
 l Pierce,
 T. Pitman,
 ond G. Place,
 r W. Potter,
 r B. Potter,
 do W. Prince,
 h S. Pitman,
 las Prior,
 R. Randolph,
 C. Rennie,
 am W. Rickard,
 Ripley,
 M. Risley,
 io Rogers,
 es P. Robinson,
 s H. Riley,
 opher Rhodes,
 am Sanford,
 ge L. Sayles,
 egus Sayles,
 rd Sayles,
 o C. Scott,
 gston Scott,
 am H. Seagraves,
 on D. Sellew,
 es Selden,
 er U. Shearman,
 Sheldon,
 Slater,
 y J. Spooner,

Albert A. Slocum,
 Charles H. Smith,
 John H. Stiness,
 Henry J. Spooner,
 Charles Staples,
 Charles M. Stone,
 Edwin W. Stone,
 Theodore B. Talbot,
 John D. Thurston,
 James Tillinghast,
 P. E. Tillinghast,
 William J. Tilley,
 John F. Tobey,
 William C. Townsend,
 William H. Townsend,
 Andrew R. Trotter,
 Cæsar A. Updike,
 A. G. Utley,
 Nelson Viall,
 Walter B. Vincent,
 Amos M. Warner,
 Josiah A. Whitman,
 Henry W. Wilkinson,
 Henry B. Witman,
 G. A. Williamson.

North Providence.

John Angell,
 W. G. Arnold,
 Ferdinand F. Balcom,
 William W. Blodgett,
 William H. Clapp,
 Edwin Clapp,
 William Duffy,
 Herbert E. Dodge,
 Christopher Duckworth,
 William W. Eddy;
 James Gillon,
 Charles E. Gorman,
 George A. Kenyon,
 R. G. Lewis,
 Royal Lee,
 John Lovett,
 Edward W. Raynsford,

P. B. Stiness, Jr.,
John Tucker.

Pawtucket.

John Brierly,
T. P. Barnefield,
Oren S. Horton,
Wellington Kent,
T. F. Lord,
Alvin O. Read,
Isaac Shove,
Robert Sherman,
Alden Sibley, Jr.,
Peter Taylor,
P. E. Tillinghast.

Smithfield.

Wellington Aldrich,
Augustus M. Aldrich,
Alfred Allen,
Bailey E. Borden,
George F. Crowninshield,
John J. Carpenter,
Frederic N. Goff,
John P. Gregory,
James H. Hotchkiss,
Horace C. Lawton,
Abel C. Munro,
Spencer Mowry,
Thomas A. Paine,
Daniel N. Paine,
Daniel Pierce,
William H. Seagraves,
Simon A. Sayles,
Joseph W. Tillinghast,
Joseph M. Ross.

Cumberland.

Conrad W. Cook,
Darwin M. Cargill,
George L. Dana,
Samuel Fessenden,
George A. Gardner,
Roscow D. Metcalf,
Eliab D. Whipple.

Burrillville.

Nelson Armstrong,
Oliver A. Inman,

Nehemiah Kimball,
Charles L. Steere,
Whipple Wallingford.

Cranston.

Mowry K. Aldrich,
Mowry Aldrich,
Isaac J. Baldwin,
Thomas W. Cannon,
Thomas W. D. Cannon,
George W. Ellis,
Henry F. Hawkins,
Aaron S. Haven,
Sheldon Knight,
Francis W. Miner,
Walter L. Potter,
Samuel B. Parke,
James R. Smith,
Sidney B. Smith,
Jonathan M. Whitcomb.

Johnston.

Walter S. Brown,
Israel M. Bowen,
Daniel W. Irons,
J. Erastus Lester,
Isaac W. D. Pike,
Robert Wilson,
Granville S. Williams.

Glocester.

Clovis H. Bowen,
Jesse B. Ballou,
Anson Smith,
George Smith,
Charles Slocum,
Ziba O. Slocum,
Alphonzo P. Williams.

Foster.

Herbert A. Potter,
George S. Tillinghast,
Eddy Walker,
William Williams.

East Providence.

Francis Armington,
Nathaniel Cole,
George N. Bliss,

Woonsocket.
 rd Bartlett,
 h P. Childs,
 s D. Farnum,
 m H. Jenckes,
 min H. Jenckes,
 ello G. Jillson,
 d D. Jenckes,
 n Puffer,
 t G. Robinson,
 es P. Robinson,

James F. Smith,
 Amos Sherman, Jr.,
 Benjamin Sampson,
 Nathan T. Verry,
 George A. Wilbur.

Scituate.

Charles P. Berry,
 Sylvester Patterson,
 George N. Cole,
 Horace Martin,
 George Atwood.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Newport.
 m J. H. Ailman,
 is Brinley,
 l P. Bull,
 W. Davis,
 m Gilpin,
 en Gould,
 min Marsh, 2d,
 is B. Peckham, Jr.,
 rd Smith,
 s G. Topham,
 lton B. Tompkins,

Henry N. Ward,
 Thomas W. Wood,
 William A. White.

Little Compton.

Ephraim W. Brownell,
 Henry M. Tompkins,

Portsmouth.

Charles H. Potter,
 John Tallman,

Middletown.

George P. Leonard.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol.
 Waldron,
 es H. Spooner,
 ge T. Collins,

N. S. Greene,
 J. C. Pegram,
 John Turner.

KENT COUNTY.

East Greenwich.
 S. Randall,
 y S. Tillinghast,
 a R. Potter,
 el L. Tillinghast,
 Weaver.

Warwick.

Jeremiah S. Slocum,
 William V. Slocum,
 Ira O. Seamans,
 Weston A. Fisher,
 Caleb Westcott.

Coventry.
 ved Harvey,
 r Lewis.

West Greenwich.

Charles W. Hawkins,
 Elisha Johnson.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

South Kingstown.

John L. Brown,
 Henry T. Braman,
 John G. Clark,
 Elisha C. Clarke,
 Isaac M. Church,
 S. B. Perry,
 George W. Sheldon,
 Robert Thompson.

Richmond.

Matthew C. Card,
 Abel Tanner.

Hopkinton.

William Buffington,
 John J. Babcock,
 Paul M. Barber, 2d,
 George H. Olney,
 Nathan L. Richmond.

North Kingstown.

Alfred B. Cha
 Allen Reymon
 Thomas S. Wi
Charle
 Paul M. Clark
 Charles Cross,
 Joseph H. Gri

West

Elisha W. Cro
 Samuel H. Cro
 John H. Cross
 Mumford G. F
 Thomas H. Pe
 James W. Still

Exec

Christopher A
 Elisha P. Phill

OFFICERS OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE TOWNS.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence—James C. Hidden, Thomas W. Allen, John B. Allen, John R. Randolph, Nicholas Van Hook, Thomas A. Doyle, Stephen C. Arnold, James H. Bradford, Nathaniel Wheaton, Charles J. Wheeler, Perry T. Grant, Albert A. Slocum, Thomas J. A. Gross, William H. Parkhurst, James H. Coggeshall, Robert Chester, Jr., George W. Wightman, Albert Sanford, Perry Martin, James F. Smith, Stephen A. Cook, Jr., Augustus C. Ashley, Samuel W. Peckham, George W. Greene, James R. Dorrance, George T. Paine.

Lincoln—Courad W. Cook, Jason Newell, Benjamin Fessenden, George A. Gardiner, Andrew M. Belcher.

Rumfordville—Oliver A. Inman, Whipple Walling, George Schofield, Simon S. Lapham, Charles A. Irons, Francis M. Wood, Daniel S. Shumway, Daniel S. Mowbray, Nelson Armstrong.

East Providence—Nathaniel Cole, Parker H. Weaver, George B. Kent.

North Providence—Alvin O. Read, George Mason.

Providence—George L. Tillinghast, Pardon Williams, Albert G. Hopkins.

Providence—Isaac Saunders, Auldiss Barden, John C. Colburn, Simeon C. Arnold, John J. Fiske, Horace Martin, George S. Wells.

Providence—Angelo Howland, John M. Kelly, Richard Bartlett, John H. Sherman, Clinton Puffer.

Providence—William C. Rhodes, Jonathan M. Wheeler, George P. Potter, Hiram Booth, Pardon Tillinghast, Lyman Barney, Henry F. Hawkins, Walter L. Potter.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Portsmouth—Borden Chace, Geo. Manches
H. Potter.

Middletown—Nathaniel Peckham, John Go
A. Brown, George C. Coggeshall.

Tiverton—Thomas H. Borden, Benjamin
John F. Chase.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

North Kingstown—Daniel G. Allen, James
son, Alphonso Church, James N. Arnold.

Richmond—Joshua C. Eldred, Matthew C
ward Lillibridge, Abel Tanner, Amos L. Ke

Exeter—Moses D. Lewis, Christopher A.

Hopkinton—Nathan L. Richmond, George
John J. Babcock, William Buffington.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Warren—William B. Lawton, Ezra M. Mar
Barton.

Bristol—Bennett J. Munro, Mason W. Pie
Waldron, John C. Pegram, Nathaniel T. Sar

Barrington—Francis Wood, Thomas W
Mark H. Wood.

KENT COUNTY.

Warwick—Samuel W. Clarke, Caleb R. F
Spencer, William V. Slocum, Cyrus Holde
Sweet, William Carder, Ira O. Seamans, J
Slocum, Caleb Westcott, John C. Potter,
Adams, John W. A. Greene.

West Greenwich—Elisha Johnson, Charle
kins, Charles F. Carpenter, John T. Lew
Howard.

East Greenwich—Joseph W. Congdon, Joh

REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL TREASURER,

MAY SESSION, 1869.

GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Providence, May 24, 1869. }

Honorable General Assembly:

have the honor to submit the following report of the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year commencing May 1st, 1868, and ending 30th, 1869, which is respectfully submitted:

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. PARKER,

General Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

tax.....	\$469,085 06
for tax on average circulation.....	346 59
contributions for Savings.....	32,601 06
Insurance Companies.....	14,186 10
Foreign Insurance Companies.....	19,449 32
Common Pleas Court.....	4,826 24
of Common Pleas.....	11,981 40
of Magistrates, Providence.....	3,236 73
of Magistrates, Pawtucket.....	947 61
of Justices, Newport.....	179 40
Engineers.....	2,692 91
Justices of the Peace.....	619 35
Councils.....	89,593 51
Professional Licenses.....	8,000 00

Dividends on School Fund.....	
Civil Commissions.....	
Jailers.....	
Charters.....	
Interest for Deposits.....	
Sheriffs.....	
Revised Statutes and Law Reports.....	
Militia.....	
Oyster Lots.....	
Indebtedness of George W. Tew.....	
Forfeiture for peddling without a license.....	
Salaries.....	
Expenses of the General Assembly.....	
Envelopes.....	
Balance in the Treasury, May 1st, 1868.....	

PAYMENTS.

Salaries.....	
Expenses of the General Assembly.....	
Supreme Court.....	
Court of Common Pleas.....	
Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	
Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.....	
Court of Justices, Newport.....	
Public Schools.....	
Insane and other dependent persons.....	
Jails and Jailers.....	
Providence Reform School.....	
Militia.....	
Public Printing.....	
Court Houses and Jails.....	
Fuel and Gas.....	
Rhode Island Schoolmaster.....	
State House.....	
State Prison.....	
Narragansett Indians.....	
Public Normal Instruction.....	
Rents.....	
Orders of the Governor.....	
Law Library.....	
Justices of the Peace.....	
Witnesses.....	
Officers.....	
Accounts allowed by the General Assembly.....	
Overdraft, interest, &c.....	

ption of State bonds	132,000 00
st on State bonds.....	182,384 27
ad Commissioners.....	410 00
rs' Monument.....	6,500 00
laneous.....	7,748 69
ce in the Treasury, May 1st, 1869.....	123,224 48
	<hr/>
	\$757,389 61

RECEIPTS.

State Tax.

ence.....	\$216,481 25
Providence.....	29,300 00
on.....	5,474 00
on.....	5,032 00
te.....	5,225 50
.....	1,630 00
ster.....	2,620 56
lville.....	6,108 12
eld.....	23,132 06
erland.....	8,497 87
cket.....	7,493 30
Providence.....	4,483 56
ocket.....	12,217 00
rt.....	47,450 25
town.....	4,239 62
outh.....	4,973 50
on.....	8,317 80
Compton.....	2,595 66
town.....	1,035 75
horeham.....	674 06
Kingstown.....	8,102 48
Kingstown.....	5,656 51
ry.....	8,406 75
	<hr/>
	\$1,466 57
it.....	29 33
ton.....	1,495 90
stow.....	8,221 25
town.....	1,414 62
ond.....	2,500 25
reenwich.....	3,105 95
ck.....	16,752 75
ry.....	6,860 48
Greenwich.....	1,242 06
	<hr/>
	\$9,492 75
iscount.....	1103 04
	<hr/>
	9,390 71

Warren.....	\$6,761 06	
Less discount.....	76 06	6,685 00
Barrington.....		2,274 07
		<u>\$469,085 06</u>

Banks for tax on average circulation.

Weybosset National.....	\$89 37
Old National.....	123 96
American National.....	92 40
Blackstone Canal National.....	40 86
	<u>\$346 59</u>

Institutions for Savings.

Mechanics Savings Bank, Providence.....	\$3,550 99
Peoples' " " ".....	8,963 35
City " " ".....	1,945 19
Union " " ".....	291 47
Providence Institution for Savings, Providence.....	7,014 47
Rhode Island " " " ".....	210 86
Franklin " " " ".....	2,006 16
Providence County Savings Bank, North Providence.....	2,169 29
Peoples " " Woonsocket.....	828 35
Woonsocket Institution for Savings, ".....	2,110 89
Citizens Savings Institution, ".....	261 08
Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	566 00
Pawtucket Institution for Savings, Pawtucket.....	1,579 46
Pascoag Savings Bank, Burrillville.....	214 24
Savings Bank of Newport.....	2,784 18
Coddington Five Cents Savings Bank, Newport.....	262 22
Westerly Savings Bank.....	577 58
Wickford Savings Bank.....	410 29
Kingston Savings Bank.....	124 29
Wakefield Institution for Savings.....	201 32
Phenix Savings Bank, Warwick.....	267 90
Warwick Institutions for Savings.....	1,195 10
Bristol " " ".....	267 56
Warren " " ".....	248 46
East Greenwich " " ".....	100 86
	<u>\$32,601 06</u>

State Insurance Companies.

American.....	\$564 69
Atlantic.....	821 19

REPORT OF THE GENERAL TREASURER.

Commercial.....	\$316 74
.....	343 22
.....	410 84
.....	584 33
.....	946 29
.....	2,076 47
.....	1,231 17
.....	574 38
.....	129 33
.....	52 32
.....	882 48
.....	343 92
.....	775 80
.....	507 18
.....	1,417 98
.....	864 70
.....	845 48
.....	185 44
.....	20 02
.....	292 13
	<hr/>
	\$14,186 10

Foreign Insurance Agents.

D. Smith, 3d, Providence.....	\$5,303 62
.....	1,368 55
.....	1,236 64
.....	854 98
.....	772 85
.....	603 76
.....	544 87
.....	139 99
.....	312 83
.....	235 03
.....	561 19
.....	356 88
.....	409 83
.....	414 84
.....	79 64
.....	222 87
.....	302 16
.....	393 86
.....	458 06
.....	89 45
.....	72 69
.....	12 11
.....	10 72

Whitman T. Steere, Providence.....	5 00
Henry G. Stewart, ".....	5 00
David Greene, ".....	19 56
Z. C. Rennie, ".....	159 09
William C. Townsend, ".....	5 00
John Eddy, ".....	178 88
P. Skinner, jr., ".....	96 56
R. B. Chapman, ".....	230 77
S. Clough, ".....	5 00
W. Hertha, ".....	15 12
A. Howard, ".....	85 18
E. Neville, ".....	17 11
A. A. White, ".....	449 76
James W. Goodwin, ".....	5 00
Leonard O. Smith, ".....	5 00
L. L. Barnard, ".....	1,602 58
E. B. Paterson, North Providence.....	355 10
Benjamin D. Potter, Johnston.....	5 00
R. P. Smith, Smithfield.....	330 66
William Hall, Cumberland.....	5 00
S. H. Brown, Woonsocket.....	7 29
Isaac Shove, Pawtucket.....	197 48
Henry Bull, Jr., Newport.....	226 78
L. D. Davis, ".....	117 62
Langley & Engs, ".....	70 96
Wm. E. Hamlin, ".....	8 41
Carlos Banning, ".....	114 79
William Childs, Portsmouth.....	5 00
William G. Kenyon, South Kingstown.....	7 23
James M. Pendleton, Westerly.....	263 98
James M. Collins, ".....	74 65
Collins & Greene, ".....	10 00
A. C. Crandall, ".....	3 68
Smith & Hoxie, ".....	12 58
Henry Whipple, ".....	5 00
William R. Taylor, Bristol.....	4 87
Samuel J. Allen, ".....	5 00
P. Skinner, ".....	5 00
William B. Lawton, Warren.....	5 00
Dennison, Parker & Co., Mystic, Conn.....	17 81
Gilbert Hoag, Boston.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$19,449 32

Supreme Court.

Entries.....	\$1,445 00
Jury fees.....	362 50

REPORT OF THE GENERAL TREASURER.

.....	\$975 00
.....	897 98
ce overdrawn for Jurors.....	428 50
“ “ Witnesses.....	244 30
“ “ Officers.....	202 50
ssion Fees.....	20 00
llaneous.....	250 46
	<hr/>
	\$4,826 24

Court of Common Pleas.

.....	\$929 00
Fees.....	432 50
.....	2,217 05
.....	3,211 15
ce overdrawn for Jurors.....	2,541 50
“ “ Witnesses.....	1,527 20
“ “ Officers.....	323 00
rnizances.....	800 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,981 40

Court of Magistrates, Providence.

.....	\$905 50
.....	1,110 45
.....	1,087 38
.....	133 40
	<hr/>
	\$3,236 73

Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.

.....	\$208 00
.....	349 01
.....	362 00
.....	28 60
	<hr/>
	\$947 60

Court of Justices, Newport.

.....	\$58 25
.....	46 00
.....	60 15
.....	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$179 40

Auctioneers.

Doyle & Joslin, Providence.....	\$1,252 86
Francis J. Sheldon, “	275 19
Henry F. Ferrin, “	58 06
A. S. Wilbur, “	89 15
John G. Moore, “	46 60
John M. Gibbs, “	8 21
William H. Hall, “	15 36
Daniel B. Ingraham, North Providence.....	12 76
Lemuel Angell, “ “	5 19
Geo. A. Kenyon, “ “	5 81
C. S. Sweetland, Johnston.....	84 48
Francis Armington, East Providence.....	48 87
Robert Sherman, Pawtucket.....	7 45
F. N. Goff, Smithfield.....	241 64
Josiah R. Hill, Burrillville.....	11 88
D. S. Shumway, “	18 76
Olney M. Cook, Cumberland.....	80 97
Nathan T. Verry, Woonsocket.....	105 47
Stephen P. Bowen, Scituate.....	7 88
Samuel Steere, jr., Gloucester.....	14 18
Alfred Hopkins, Foster.....	10 32
Ray G. Andrews, Warwick.....	16 03
Francis Stanhope, Newport.....	109 97
William Mason, “	39 90
Thomas Burlingame, “	23 91
Daniel T. Swinburne, “	2 28
Joseph Osborne, Tiverton.....	5 66
George S. F. White, Little Compton.....	8 78
H. T. Chadsey, North Kingstown.....	25 99
Harris Smith, “ “	24 89
Benjamin York, Westerly.....	29 75
B. F. Smith, Hopkinton.....	7 69
John F. Baggs, Richmond.....	1 64
John L. Kenyon, “	15 80
Joseph James, jr., “	1 18
William N. Sherman, East Greenwich.....	29 49
Daniel Tillinghast, West Greenwich.....	45 75
James Fones, East Greenwich.....	5 59
G. H. Reynolds, Bristol.....	9 47
	<hr/>
	\$2,692 91

Justices of the Peace.

Gideon Bradford, Cranston.....	\$45 00
Samuel B. Parker “	33 25
John Tucker, North Providence.....	34 75

REPORT OF THE GENERAL TREASURER.

Joseph B. Stiness, jr., North Providence.....	\$102 00
Collins, Scituate.....	20 00
John Sayles, Smithfield.....	25 00
Harris, ".....	21 85
W. A. Gardiner, Cumberland.....	68 00
Charles A. Inman, Burrillville.....	18 00
Henry T. Braman, South Kingstown.....	88 00
Samuel B. Perry, ".....	1 00
Thomas H. Peabody, Westerly.....	15 00
John Richmond, Hopkinton.....	20 00
William Bufington, Hopkinton.....	20 00
John Hill, Warwick.....	20 00
Samuel W. Clarke, Warwick.....	62 00
John Weaver, East Greenwich.....	22 00
Samuel L. Tillinghast, East Greenwich.....	88 00
Samuel J. Munroe, Bristol.....	26 00
	<hr/>
	\$619 85

Town Councils.

Providence.....	\$55,854 58
North Providence.....	5,568 50
Kingston.....	1,875 00
Smithfield.....	1,400 00
Smithfield.....	3,900 00
Cumberland.....	200 00
Burrillville.....	688 00
Westerly.....	1,916 68
Providence.....	250 00
Westerly.....	1,987 50
Westerly.....	8,087 50
South Kingstown.....	15 00
South Kingstown.....	602 00
Hopkinton.....	100 00
Richmond.....	85 00
East Greenwich.....	800 00
Warwick.....	5,562 50
East Greenwich.....	707 80
Bristol.....	28 75
Westerly.....	625 00
	<hr/>
	\$89,598 51

Pedlers' Licenses.

William Cassels, Providence.....	\$100 00
D. Bicknell.....	100 00

Thomas Pelan, Providence.....	100 00
W. H. Ramsden, "	100 00
Edward W. Hall, "	50 00
Robert Ramsden, "	100 00
Moses Nutting, "	100 00
John T. Kenyon, "	100 00
Barney Murphy, "	100 00
Mary Ann Hickey, "	100 00
James Donnelly, "	100 00
E. H. Flagg, "	100 00
H. P. Aylesworth, "	100 00
Patrick Turbit, "	100 00
R. J. Lillibridge, "	100 00
John Skelton, "	100 00
W. H. Young, "	100 00
Michael B. Wood, "	100 00
Charles W. Farrington, Providence.....	100 00
N. B. Young, "	100 00
Bainbridge Eveleth, "	100 00
Edwin Tanner, "	100 00
E. J. Remington, "	100 00
James O. Medbury, "	100 00
Thomas Morris, "	100 00
Abraham Pennington, North Providence.....	100 00
James Gladdis, Johnston.....	100 00
William Booth, "	100 00
John G. Marble, Scituate.....	100 00
William Ellis, "	100 00
Job S. Yeaw, "	100 00
John B. Potter, "	100 00
Charles P. Crossman, Providence.....	100 00
Peter Moran, Smithfield.....	100 00
S. P. Dana, "	100 00
F. A. Dunham, "	100 00
Stephen B. Winsor, Smithfield.....	100 00
Thomas Andrews, Pawtucket.....	100 00
F. V. Bliss, "	50 00
Charles H. Perkins, Woonsocket.....	200 00
A. P. Holley, "	100 00
Wm. L. Darling, "	100 00
Joseph Gilbert, "	100 00
James McKown, Newport.....	100 00
Isaac Macomber, Tiverton.....	100 00
Adoniram Bliss, "	100 00
Charles H. White, "	100 00
John T. Beverly, Richmond.....	100 00
William T. Davol, Little Compton.....	100 00
Henry E. Appleby, Warwick.....	100 00

C. Henman, Warwick.....	100 00
Gardiner, ".....	100 00
n Greene, ".....	100 00
Wilbur, Coventry.....	109 00
ge T. Mayo, Boston, Mass.....	100 00
McIntyre, " ".....	100 00
Burton, " ".....	100 00
Carson, " ".....	100 00
Mulloy, " ".....	100 00
r H. Durell, " ".....	100 00
Durell, " ".....	100 00
ll Lyon, " ".....	100 00
E. Mann, " ".....	100 00
Cummings, " ".....	100 00
P. Batchelder, " ".....	100 00
Kendall, " ".....	100 00
stus Ingraham, " ".....	100 00
Howe, Fall River, Mass.....	100 00
tt Rounds, " ".....	100 00
er A. Medberry, Springfield, Mass.....	100 00
elson, Westfield, ".....	100 00
a Carpenter, Foxboro', ".....	100 00
og, Blackstone, ".....	100 00
Glazin, Worcester, ".....	100 00
H. Richmond, Plainfield, Conn.....	100 00
am Horn, New York.....	100 00
Keiser, " ".....	100 00
ge A. Sherman, New York.....	100 00
eis D. Lincoln, " ".....	100 00
Steere, Fall River, Mass.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,000 00

Dividends on School Funds.

nal Bank North America, Providence.....	\$5,830 00
nal Bank of Commerce, ".....	3,048 25
nal American Bank, ".....	2,184 00
anics National Bank, ".....	1,328 00
e National Bank, ".....	10,000 00
e Island National Bank, ".....	101 25
nal Exchange Bank, Newport.....	28 00
e Island Bonds.....	240 00
	<hr/>
	\$22,759 50

Civil Commissions.

R. Bartlett, Providence.....	\$40 00
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Christopher Holden, Providence.....	\$316 00
W. D. Lake, Newport.....	43 00
Weeden H. Berry, Westerly.....	43 00
John Holden, Warwick.....	4 00
John B Pearce, Bristol.....	17 00
	<hr/>
	\$463 00

Jailers.

Nelson Viall, Providence.....	\$379 55
E. S. Babcock, Washington.....	80 17
John S. Place, Kent.....	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$960 72

Charters.

American Worsted Company.....	\$100 00
American Enamel Company.....	100 00
American Butt Company.....	300 00
Hall Manufacturing Company.....	100 00
Silver Spring Bleachery and Dyeing Company.....	100 00
Inman Manufacturing Company.....	200 00
Providence and New York Steamship Company.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,000 00

Interest for Deposits.

National Bank of North America.....	\$687 17
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company.....	2,101 25
	<hr/>
	\$2,788 42

Sheriffs.

Christopher Holden, articles sold from State House.....	\$19 28
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Revised Statutes and Law Reports.

John C. Bartlett.....	\$218 90
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Militia.

Ambrose E. Burnside, from the United States.....	\$6,012 53
George W. Hall, military stores sold.....	16,906 36
	<hr/>
	\$22,818 89

Rents from Oyster Lots.

John P. Knowles, Commissioner.....	\$1,949 15
------------------------------------	------------

Indebtedness of George W. Tew.

T. Tilly, assignee..... \$4,083 62

Forfeiture for Peddling without License.

William P. Dean..... \$25 00

Salaries.

John Fales, Court of Justices, Newport..... \$75 00

Expenses of the General Assembly.

Amos H. Church, pay of members and mileage..... \$14 40

James and Hazard, stationery, &c..... 5 00

\$19 40

Envelopes.

R. Bartlett..... \$8 50

Balance in the Treasury, May 1st, 1868..... \$42,954 95

\$357,389 61

PAYMENTS.

Salaries.

John Burnside..... \$1,000 00

Samuel W. Stevens..... 375 00

R. Bartlett..... 1,800 00

Edward Sayles..... 1,686 44

Samuel A. Parker..... 1,375 00

James C. Collins..... 500 00

W. M. Spencer..... 750 00

John Chapin..... 1,000 00

George A. Brayton..... 2,925 00

Thomas Durfee..... 2,500 00

Robert S. Burges..... 2,500 00

John A. Potter..... 2,790 41

Robert Randolph..... 1,000 00

Henry J. Spooner..... 1,000 00

James B. Kimball..... 750 00

James A. Waldren..... 300 00

James A. Greene..... 100 00

George A. Wilbur..... 600 00

William A. Jenckes..... 200 00

George Shove..... 400 00

Frederick and Balkcom..... 400 00

George P. Gregory..... 600 00

David Fales.....	600 00
Henry N. Ward.....	500 00
John F. Tobey.....	482 00
Stephen A. Cook.....	250 00
John P. Knowles.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$26,783 85

Expenses of the General Assembly.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

Providence.....	\$1,047 80
North Providence.....	576 00
Cranston.....	331 36
Johnston.....	283 08
Scituate.....	344 92
Foster.....	189 68
Glocester.....	189 36
Smithfield.....	627 40
Cumberland.....	264 76
Burrillville.....	385 82
Pawtucket.....	170 16
Woonsocket.....	281 80
Newport.....	498 20
Middletown.....	177 20
Portsmouth.....	178 00
Tiverton.....	176 72
Little Compton.....	194 80
Jamestown.....	174 64
New Shoreham.....	221 20
East Providence.....	165 84
South Kingstown.....	380 76
North Kingstown.....	198 80
Westerly.....	355 40
Richmond.....	225 20
Hopkinton.....	237 20
Exeter.....	294 28
Charlestown.....	224 24
East Greenwich.....	183 92
Warwick.....	446 68
West Greenwich.....	204 08
Coventry.....	280 68
Bristol.....	279 88
Warren.....	179 12
Barrington.....	175 60
	<hr/>
	\$10,094 08

Pay of Clerks, Sheriff and Deputies, Pages, Stationery, Newspapers, &c. \$3,480 28

\$13,574 36

Supreme Court.

esses.....	\$3,785 74
ers.....	4,168 16
rs.....	6,437 10
ks.....	1,419 22
ental.....	1,015 14
	<hr/>
	\$16,815 36

Court of Common Pleas.

esses.....	\$6,424 50
ers.....	4,618 35
rs.....	7,763 60
ks.....	2,236 24
ental.....	847 22
	<hr/>
	\$21,389 91

Court of Magistrates, Providence.

esses.....	\$168 64
ers.....	1,361 40
ental.....	84 47
	<hr/>
	\$1,564 51

Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.

esses.....	\$11 50
ers.....	33 35
	<hr/>
	\$44 85

Court of Justices, Newport.

esses.....	\$46 60
ers.....	95 95
	<hr/>
	\$142 55

Public Schools.

vidence.....	\$16,217 55
h Providence.....	3,982 59
nston.....	1,724 33
nston.....	1,361 23
uate.....	2,168 48
ester.....	1,432 69
er.....	1,543 30
illville.....	2,082 26
berland.....	1,559 20

Smithfield.....	5,459 70
Pawtucket.....	1,466 20
East Providence.....	972 94
Woonsocket.....	2,114 52
Newport.....	2,977 43
Middletown.....	552 82
Portsmouth.....	883 93
Tiverton.....	1,208 41
Little Compton.....	856 77
Jamestown.....	201 99
New Shoreham.....	772 09
South Kingstown.....	2,472 21
North Kingstown.....	1,595 97
Westerly.....	1,633 14
Exeter.....	1,152 83
Hopkinton.....	1,443 61
Richmond.....	1,391 65
Charlestown.....	636 78
East Greenwich.....	971 03
Warwick.....	3,259 44
West Greenwich.....	985 19
Coventry.....	2,015 22
Bristol.....	1,582 52
Warren.....	938 52
Barrington.....	383 35
	<hr/>
	\$70,000 48
Insane and other dependent persons.....	\$18,113 45
Jails and jailers.....	1,739 81
Providence Reform School.....	19,273 70
Militia.....	15,712 96
Public Printing.....	5,525 81
Court Houses and Jails.....	2,082 20
Fuel and Gas.....	1,901 71
Rhode Island Schoolmaster.....	300 00
State House.....	796 00
State Prison.....	5,600 00
Narragansett Indians.....	250 00
Public Normal Instruction.....	1,175 00
Rents.....	1,980 38
Orders of the Governor.....	352 21
Law Library.....	1,197 41
Justices of the Peace.....	758 87
Witnesses.....	322 30
Officers.....	2,209 34
Accounts allowed by the General Assembly.....	13,941 03
Overdrafts, interest, &c.....	61,574 62
Redemption of State Bonds.....	132,000 00

REPORT OF THE GENERAL TREASURER.

Interest on State Bonds.....	\$182,384 27
Road Commissioners.....	410 00
Soldiers' Monument.....	6,500 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,748 69
Balance in the Treasury May 1st, 1869.....	123,224 48
	<hr/>
	\$757,389 61

The following investments constitute the stock of the Permanent School Fund.

10 shares Globe National Bank, Providence.....	\$101,008 19
2 " Mechanics National Bank, Providence.....	16,600 00
3 " National Bank of North America, Providence.....	59,289 57
6 " National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	42,925 24
7 " National Exchange Bank, Newport.....	350 00
5 " Rhode Island National Bank, Providence.....	1,534 25
6 " American National Bank, Providence.....	28,659 12
4 Rhode Island coupon bonds of \$1,000 each.....	3,940 00
	<hr/>
	\$254,316 37

Town Funds in account with the Agent.

DR.

Stanton Peckham, City Treasurer, Newport.....	\$300 00
Samuel A. Parker, Agent, salary.....	42 00
Balance carried to new account.....	4,077 25
	<hr/>
	\$4,419 25

CR.

Balance from old account.....	\$3,218 75
Dividends, Newport National Bank.....	126 00
" Newport Savings Bank.....	205 00
" Lime Rock National Bank, Providence.....	36 00
" Blackstone Canal National Bank, Providence.....	200 00
" Commercial " " ".....	48 00
" Weybosset " " ".....	80 00
" Roger Williams " " ".....	78 75
" Manufacturers " " ".....	120 00
" Merchants " " ".....	192 00
" Rhode Island " " ".....	114 75
	<hr/>
	\$4,419 25

The following Stocks constitute the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund.

10 shares Manufacturers National Bank, Providence.....	\$3,277 25
2 " Merchants " " ".....	1,788 27
0 " Weybosset " " ".....	1,095 14

11 shares	Roger Williams National Bank,	Providence	841	50
24	“ Commercial	“ “ “	1,301	00
200	“ Blackstone Canal	“ “ “	5,160	97
21	“ Newport	“ “ Newport	1,291	85
18	“ Lime Rock	“ “ Providence	926	40
51	“ Rhode Island	“ “ “	1,806	53
				\$17,488 91

Statement of School Fund subject to investment.

Amount reported May, 1868	\$4,038 24
Received from Auctioneers to May 1st, 1869	2,692 91
	\$6,731 15

Funded Debt of the State.

Bonds issued October 1st, 1861, payable 1871	\$2,500 00
“ “ Sept. 1st, 1862, “ 1882	1,112,000 00
“ “ April 1st, 1863, “ 1893	239,000 00
“ “ August 1st, 1864, “ 1894	848,000 00
“ “ July 1st, 1863, “ 1893	737,000 00
	\$2,938,500 00

REPORT

OF THE

STATE AUDITOR,

MAY SESSION, 1869.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Providence, May 25, 1869. }

to the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island.

In conformity with the laws requiring the Auditor to make a report to the General Assembly at its May session, of the condition of the treasury, as he may ascertain it to be from an examination of the receipts and accounts of the General Treasurer, I have the honor to submit the following report :

My examination of the accounts of that officer, shows that his receipts are correctly kept, and that he has on file my certificates as vouchers for all moneys paid out, except for interest on State bonds redeemed during the year to the amount of \$100,000 as shown by his report.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1869, as prepared by the General Treasurer :

RECEIPTS.

Tax.....	\$469,085 06
Tax on average circulation.....	346 59
Contributions for Savings.....	32,601 06

State Insurance Companies.....	14,186	10
Foreign Insurance Companies.....	19,449	82
Supreme Court.....	4,826	24
Court of Common Pleas.....	11,981	40
Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	3,236	73
" " " Pawtucket.....	947	61
" " Justices, Newport.....	179	40
Auctioneers.....	2,692	91
Justices of the Peace.....	619	35
Town Councils.....	89,593	51
Pedlers' Licenses.....	8,000	00
Dividend on School Fund.....	22,759	50
Civil Commissions.....	463	00
Jailers.....	960	72
Charters.....	1,000	00
Interest on Deposits.....	2,788	42
Sheriffs (articles sold from S. H., Providence).....	19	28
Revised Statutes and Law Reports.....	218	90
Militia—from United States.....	\$6,012	53
Military stores sold.....	16,306	36
Oyster Lots.....	1,949	15
Indebtedness of George W. Tew.....	4,083	62
Forfeiture for Peddling without license.....	25	00
Salaries (returned).....	75	00
Expenses General Assembly.....	19	40
Envelopes.....	8	50
Balance in Treasury, May 1st, 1868.....	42,954	95
	\$757,389	61

PAYMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$26,783	85
General Assembly.....	13,574	36
Supreme Court.....	16,815	36
Court of Common Pleas.....	21,389	91
Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	1,564	51
Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.....	44	85
Court of Justices, Newport.....	142	55
Public Schools.....	70,000	48
Insane, &c.....	18,113	45
Jails and Jailers.....	1,739	31
Reform School.....	19,273	70
Militia.....	15,712	96
Public Printing.....	5,525	81
Court Houses and Jails.....	2,082	20
Fuel and Gas.....	1,901	71
Rhode Island Schoolmaster.....	300	00

House.....	796 00
Prison.....	5,600 00
Wangsett Indians.....	250 00
Normal Instruction.....	1,175 00
.....	1,980 38
Salaries of the Governor.....	352 21
Library.....	1,197 41
Salaries of the Peace.....	758 87
Expenses.....	322 30
.....	2,209 34
Amounts allowed by General Assembly.....	13,941 03
Transport, Interest, &c.....	61,574 62
Redemption of State Bonds.....	132,000 00
Interest on State Bonds.....	182,384 27
Salaries of Commissioners.....	410 00
Warrior's Monument.....	6,500 00
Miscellaneous.....	7,748 69
Balance in the Treasury May 4, 1869.....	123,224 48
	<hr/>
	\$757,389 61
Unredeemed debt of the State on the 1st of May, 1868, was.....	\$3,070,500 00
redeemed during the year.....	132,000 00
	<hr/>
Unredeemed amount of bonded debt, May 1st, 1869.....	\$2,938,500 00

The public funds of the State are the Permanent School Fund, amounting to \$254,316,37; Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund, \$188,91.

In my report to the General Assembly at its January session, I appended a transcript of certificates issued from this office up to December 31, 1868. I now append to this report a similar statement of certificates issued from January 1st to April 30th, 1869, with the names of the party to whom given, with the date and amount of same, and to what appropriation charged. I also attach to this report a statement of the president of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Corporation, of the capital stock, assets and liabilities of said corporation, and the nature and amount of its investments and the amount of moneys deposited with it in trust, as required by its charter:

ASSETS.

Bonds in the hands of General Treasurer of the State of R. I....	\$100,000 00
Capital and Railroad bonds.....	20,000 00
Shares.....	74,600 00
On call.....	20,000 00

Bills receivable including loans on collateral security.....	1,054,564 93
Cash on hand.....	40,017 99
Bank stock as trustee.....	3,000 00
Expense.....	264 45
	\$1,812,447 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$500,000 00
Deposits on interest.....	121,725 21
Moneys held in trust.....	234,374 18
General Treasurer of State of Rhode Island.....	129,258 80
City of Providence.....	306,015 79
Dividends unpaid.....	3,267 00
Balance.....	17,806 39
	\$1,812,447 37

Rendered for May 25, 1869. Signed by WILLIAM BINNEY, President.

I have received from the Commissioner of Public Schools a report of moneys expended by him on account of lectures and institutes as required by law. He has received the appropriation of five hundred dollars and expended of the same for lectures and institutes \$442,49, leaving a balance unexpended in his hands of \$57,51.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOEL M. SPENCER,

State Auditor.

Certificates issued from January 1st to April 30th, A. D. 1869 :—Date, name, amount, and appropriation.

SALARIES.

1869.

Lieutenant Governor.

Mar. 2. Pardon W. Stevens..... \$125 00

Secretary of State.

Mar. 31. John R. Bartlett..... 450 00

Attorney General.

Mar. 1. Willard Sayles..... 486 44

General Treasurer.

2.	Samuel A. Parker.....	375 00
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Chief Justice Supreme Court.

10.	George A. Brayton.....	750 00
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Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

1.	Thomas Durfee.....	625 00
6.	Thomas Durfee.....	625 00
2.	Walter S. Burges.....	625 00
30.	Elisha R. Potter.....	625 00
30.	Elisha R. Potter.....	625 00
2.	Walter S. Burges.....	416 67

State Auditor.

2.	Joel M. Spencer.....	250 00
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Commissioner of Public Schools.

1.	J. B. Chapin.....	300 00
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Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court.

9.	John F. Tobey.....	125 00
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Justices Court of Magistrates, Providence.

2.	John R. Randolph.....	250 00
27.	Henry J. Spooner, clerk.....	300 00
1.	Jerome B. Kimball.....	250 00

Presiding Justice, Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.

1.	George A. Wilbur.....	150 00
2.	George A. Wilbur.....	150 00

Justices Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.

2.	Isaac Shove.....	100 00
1.	Isaac Shove.....	100 00
2.	Ferdinand F. Balkcom.....	100 00
19.	Ferdinand F. Balkcom.....	100 00
1.	John P. Gregory, clerk.....	150 00
2.	John P. Gregory, clerk.....	150 00

Court of Justices, Newport.

23.	David Fales.....	150 00
4.	Henry N. Ward.....	125 00

Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Bristol.

April 4. Charles A. Waldron..... 100 00

Pay and Mileage General Assembly.

March 26.	Alfred Anthony,	January Session, 1869.....	\$64 44
" "	Wheaton Allen,	" " ".....	68 76
" "	Nicholas Ball,	" " ".....	91 80
" "	William Butler,	" " ".....	65 40
" "	Stephen C. Browning,	" " ".....	82 20
" "	Oliver C. Browning,	" " ".....	79 80
" "	George A. Corliss,	" " ".....	68 72
" "	Benoni Carpenter,	" " ".....	65 42
" "	E. G. Champlin,	" " ".....	87 00
" "	Samuel W. Church,	" " ".....	71 64
" "	George B. Coggeshall,	" " ".....	79 80
" "	J. T. Edwards,	" " ".....	69 72
" "	Benjamin Fessenden,	" " ".....	66 36
" "	Lysander C. Flagg,	" " ".....	65 40
" "	Benjamin C. Gardiner,	" " ".....	79 82
" "	Albert G. Hopkins,	" " ".....	70 68
" "	David Hopkins,	" " ".....	78 08
" "	Rowland Hazard,	" " ".....	78 36
" "	James T. Harris,	" " ".....	62 20
" "	Henry V. Joslin,	" " ".....	75 00
" "	Job Kenyon,	" " ".....	69 24
" "	Charles Noyes,	" " ".....	88 44
" "	Joseph Osborne,	" " ".....	74 04
" "	Edward D. Pearce,	" " ".....	63 96
" "	Daniel B. Pond,	" " ".....	70 68
" "	Smith Peckham,	" " ".....	70 68
" "	John B. Peirce,	" " ".....	75 00
" "	Jethro Peckham,	" " ".....	78 81
" "	Jesse M. Smith,	" " ".....	76 44
" "	Alanson Steere,	" " ".....	70 68
" "	Joseph W. Sweet,	" " ".....	63 96
" "	Lewis B. Smith,	" " ".....	67 80
" "	Benjamin F. Thurston,	" " ".....	68 00
" "	Charles C. Van Zandt,	" " ".....	77 40
" "	William T. Adams,	" " ".....	65 40
" "	Edwin Aldrich,	" " ".....	71 16
" "	Emor J. Angell,	" " ".....	65 88
" "	Olney Arnold,	" " ".....	65 40
" "	Julius Baker,	" " ".....	68 00
" "	Oren A. Ballou,	" " ".....	63 00
" "	Samuel Barber,	" " ".....	84 60
" "	Amos C. Barstow,	" " ".....	68 00

26.	George N. Bliss,	January Session, 1869.	\$64 92
	Theodore P. Bogart,	" " "	70 20
	Joseph F. Brown,	" " "	65 40
	John T. Bush,	" " "	77 40
	Ezra J. Cady,	" " "	68 76
	Elias Carpenter, jr.	" " "	70 68
	William Carpenter,	" " "	68 76
	Thomas G. Carr,	" " "	76 44
	Thaddeus H. Church,	" " "	84 60
	George L. Clarke,	" " "	63 00
	Thos. Coggeshall, jr.,	" " "	79 80
	James C. Collins,	" " "	65 40
	Benj. Comstock,	" " "	65 40
	Samuel H. Cross,	" " "	84 60
	Edwin Darling,	" " "	66 36
	L. D. Davis,	" " "	77 40
	Edward J. Deblois,	" " "	77 40
	Henry F. Drown,	" " "	67 80
	N. B. Durfee,	" " "	77 40
	B. T. Eames,	" " "	63 00
	Seril Esten,	" " "	75 00
	Lewis T. Fisher,	" " "	66 84
	E. L. Freeman,	" " "	65 40
	James M. Gooding,	" " "	70 20
	Richard W. Greene,	" " "	68 28
	George W. Hall,	" " "	63 00
	Stephen Harris,	" " "	68 28
	Esek A. Jillson,	" " "	63 00
	William S. Kent,	" " "	65 80
	Caleb Kenyon,	" " "	82 20
	John J. Kilton, jr.,	" " "	70 20
	George C. Knowles,	" " "	82 20
	Henry A. Lawton,	" " "	67 80
	Wanton Lillibridge,	" " "	82 20
	Elmer N. Maynard	" " "	73 08
	Francis W. Miner,	" " "	63 96
	Arlon Mowry,	" " "	71 16
	Jabez W. Mowry,	" " "	67 80
	Obed Paine,	" " "	68 86
	Samuel B. Parker,	" " "	64 44
	Samuel W. Pierce,	" " "	69 72
	Charles H. Perkins,	" " "	63 00
	John Potter, 2d,	" " "	72 60
	James P. Ray,	" " "	71 16
	William M. Rawson,	" " "	67 80
	William H. Reynolds,	" " "	63 00
	William Butler,	" " "	64 44
	Sam'l N. Richmond,	" " "	83 16

Mar. 26.	Horatio Rogers.	January Session, 1869.....	\$63 00
" "	Lycurgus Sayles.	" " "	63 00
" "	John G. Sheffield,	" " "	94 20
" "	William P. Sheffield,	" " "	65 86
" "	John P. Sherman, jr.,	" " "	82 20
" "	Martin Smith,	" " "	68 76
" "	William H. Snow.	" " "	68 76
" "	George T. Spicer.	" " "	63 00
" "	Joseph E. Spink.	" " "	73 56
" "	James W. Stillman.	" " "	84 60
" "	William C. Townsend.	" " "	77 40
" "	Albert M. Waite.	" " "	79 80
" "	William R. Walker,	" " "	65 40
" "	Frederick W. Whipple.	" " "	71 64
" "	James M. Wright.	" " "	72 60
" "	Samuel Barber,	" " "	5 00

EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Clerks. January Session, 1869.

Mar 27.	Sumner U. Sherman, (Senate).....	\$315 00
" "	John Turner, (House).....	315 00
" "	Joshua M. Addeman, "	315 00

Sheriff and four Deputies.

Mar. 27.	Christopher Holden.....	\$183 00
" "	Roger W. Potter.....	122 00
" "	Phineas Fairbrother.....	122 00
" "	J. Aborn Gardiner.....	122 00
" "	Frederick N. Goff.....	122 00

Pages—House and Senate.

Mar. 27.	Clemence J. Byrne.....	\$61 00
" "	George O. Cooke.....	61 00
" "	Oscar A. Carleton.....	61 00
" "	Otis A. Capron.....	61 00
" "	Walter R. Stiness.....	61 00
" "	John L. Humbert.....	61 00

Other Expenses of the General Assembly.

Mar. 9.	J. P. Noyes, Diagram of Senate and House.....	\$25 00
April 10.	H. M. Coombs, Journal, House of Rep., January Session....	14 50

Stationery and Newspapers.

ar. 8.	Tillinghast & Mason, stationery, Sen. and House, Jan. Ses..	\$893 97
" 27.	" " newspapers, " " " " " "	560 15

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

Clerks.

n. 2.	Lorin M. Cook, Deputy Clerk, S. C., Providence.....	\$125 00
" 12.	John G. Clark, S. C., Washington.....	59 74
" 22.	Thomas M. Wood, C. C. P., Newport.....	54 00
ar. 8.	John G. Clark, S. C., Washington.....	75 51
" 15.	Charles Blake, " Providence.....	194 95
" 17.	Orville Peckham, deputy clerk, S. C., Providence.....	104 00
" 30.	Daniel R. Ballou, C. C. P., Providence.....	493 05
ril 1.	Edward O. Brown, deputy clerk, S. C., Providence.....	125 00
" 6.	Daniel R. Ballou, C. C. P., Providence.....	348 75
" 16.	" " " deputy clerk, S. C., Providence.....	20 00
" 24.	" " " special C. C. P., Providence.....	5 35
" 26.	S. L. Tillinghast, S. C., Kent.....	57 80
" " " " " C. C. P., Kent.....	43 20	

Jurors.

b. 12.	John G. Clarke, estimate February Term, S. C., Washington.	\$300 00
" "	Chas. A. Waldron, " March " " Bristol.....	300 00
ar. 1.	Thomas W. Wood, " " " " Newport.....	250 00
" 4.	Daniel R. Ballou, " " " " C. C. P., Providence.	1,200 00
" 4.	S. L. Tillinghast " " " " Kent.....	300 00
" 4.	Daniel R. Ballou, (additional, Dec..) Providence.....	967 40
ril 2.	Charles Blake, estimate, March Term, Providence.....	1,800 00
" 6.	S. L. Tillinghast, " C. C. P., April Term, Kent.....	250 00
" 13.	G. S. Eddy, September Term, 1869, Providence.....	4 70
" 16.	Daniel R. Ballou, special court.....	40 00
" 24.	Daniel R. Ballou, " "	2 80
" 30.	Thomas W. Wood, S. C., Newport.....	50 00
n. 4.	John Holden, " Kent County.....	40 60
" 12.	John G. Clarke, balance due, S. C., Washington County....	100 80
" 26.	Daniel R. Ballou, C. C. P., Providence, Dec. Term.....	1,500 00

Justices of the Peace.

1869.		
n. 25.	Benjamin C. Borden.....	\$5 25
b. 20.	H. T. Braman.....	9 55
" "	George S. Collins.....	2 50
ar. 22.	George S. Collins.....	1 25
" "	Daniel N. Paine.....	12 90

Dec.	22.	George A. Gardiner.....	4 65
April	1.	Henry T. Braman.....	34 00
"	10.	Charles Cross.....	5 50
"	"	H. T. Braman.....	7 75
"	"	Matthew C. Card.....	1 50
"	"	William Buffington.....	1 50
"	"	Moses D. Lewis.....	1 55
"	"	Christopher A. Hall.....	1 50
April	12.	O. A. Inman.....	23 75
"	"	Samuel W. Clarke.....	12 65
"	14.	John Harris.....	17 00
"	16.	Thomas H. Peabody.....	2 25
"	26.	Nathaniel Cole.....	2 30
"	27.	E. R. Potter.....	5 75
"	"	Samuel W. Clarke.....	3 65
"	"	Sidney T. Tillinghast.....	2 50
"	28.	Simon A. Sayles.....	5 00
"	29.	S. L. Tillinghast.....	14 20
"	"	N. L. Richmond.....	7 45
"	30.	Bennett J. Munro.....	27 30
Jan.	12.	P. B. Stiness, jr.....	81 30

Witnesses, Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas.

1869.		Sundry persons January 1st to January 25th, omitted.).....	\$97 10
Jan.	25.	Sundry persons, (delivered clerk C. C. P., Newport.....	15 45
"	"	Henry A. Parker, S. C., Providence.....	2 60
"	30.	Frank J. Potter, C. C. Pleas, Providence.....	6 95
"	"	Ephraim Greene, " " ".....	2 10
"	"	William L. Blake, " " ".....	1 15
Feb.	17.	Weeden H. Berry, estimate, S. C., Washington.....	200 00
"	18.	Frederick W. Perry, C. C. P., Providence.....	7 25
"	20.	Sundry persons delivered clerk of S. C., Washington.....	39 85
"	23.	B. A. Whitford, C. C. Pleas, Providence.....	3 95
"	24.	John Ryan, " " ".....	1 20
"	"	R. B. Nickerson, " " ".....	60
"	"	D. S. McDougal, " " ".....	2 00
"	25.	George F. H. Greene, " " ".....	70
"	26.	William H. Clapp, " " ".....	4 75
"	26.	William C. Cunningham, C. C. P., Providence.....	55
Mar.	1.	J. Aborn Gardiner, estimate, Mar. Term, C. C. P., Provid'e.	1,000 00
"	3.	John B. Pearce, " " " S. C., Bristol.....	125 00
"	4.	H. H. Thomas, C. C. P., Providence.....	2 35
"	5.	John Holden, estimate, S. C., Kent.....	60 00
"	12.	William D. Lake, " " Newport.....	100 00
"	"	William W. Richards, C. C. P., Providence.....	55
"	"	William H. Shepard, " " ".....	55

19.	Charles J. E. Thompson, S. C., Providence.....	6 50
"	D. T. Lyman, " "	1 20
20.	Fannie Lockhart, " "	6 60
"	Carrie Bottom, " "	6 60
22.	Courtland Hoppin, C. C. P., Providence.....	2 20
"	John Moon, " " "	1 10
"	B. Perry, " " "	1 65
24.	William K. Austin, S. C., "	5 40
27.	Robert Niles, " "	5 40
30.	Joseph Hussey, C. C. P., "	1 10
"	Henry C. Pollard, " " "	3 35
31.	John S. Miller, " " "	3 30
"	Patrick Barlow, " " "	6 05
"	Richard B. Nickerson, " " "	3 30
1.	Theodore A. Derby, " " "	65
"	Seth L. Horton, " " "	2 75
"	J. H. Miller, S. C., "	3 40
"	Joseph R. Hathaway, " "	8 40
2.	Agnes Cavanaugh, C. C. P., "	1 10
"	M. S. Carder, " " "	65
"	Thomas McAdams, " " "	1 65
"	Welcome W. Pitcher, C. C. P., "	8 40
"	Clarinda M. Pratt, " " "	4 20
"	Lizzie Horton, " " "	4 20
3.	Albert Sanford, S. C., "	3 10
"	William Potter Dean, C. C. P., Providence.....	4 90
"	John T. White, " " "	2 90
"	George Eagan, " " "	55
"	S. F. Burke, " " "	56
"	E. F. O'Connor, " " "	55
"	F. H. Slavin, " " "	65
6.	S. L. Tillinghast, " " "	1 25
"	Sheffield Arnold, " " "	1 25
"	Amasa Angell, S. C., "	5 20
8.	Benjamin Essex, " "	5 80
"	Isaac W. D. Pike, C. C. P., "	65
"	John Holden, " " Kent.....	5 00
9.	Joanna Angell, S. C., Providence.....	5 20
"	William Flaherty, C. C. P., "	55
"	William A. Carroll, " " "	2 20
"	E. F. O'Connor, order sundry persons, C. C. P., Providence..	4 95
10.	Sundry persons, delivered clerk of S. C., Kent.....	42 00
"	Alfred B. Church, C. C. P., Providence.....	1 65
"	Henry C. Pollard, " " "	6 80
"	Albert Sanford, " " "	5 95
"	Thomas Bonner, " " "	1 95
"	John Bonner, " " "	55
12.	Weeden H. Berry, bal. due pages, wit's., Feb. Tm. S. C. Wash.	48 40

April 13.	Alonzo Healy,	C. C. P., Providence.....	70
" "	John H. Northup,	" " "	14 05
" 14.	Simon T. Northup,	" " "	14 05
" "	Simon T. Northup,	order, Charles S., C. C. P., Providence..	12 95
" "	John A. Brown,	C. C. P., Providence	90
" "	Bethuel A. Slocomb,	" " "	1 10
" 15.	James Gallagher,	" " "	2 20
" 16.	J. Aborn Gardiner,	estimate, March Term, S. C., Providence.	200 00
" "	Simeon Howard,	C. C. P., Providence.....	9 70
" "	Daniel E. Moran,	" " "	1 05
" 19.	Sundry persons,	delivered clerk, S. C., Washington.....	10 85
" "	Charles S. Landers,	C. C. P., Providence.....	4 40
" 20.	Louis Labrouch,	" " "	2 40
" "	Patrick Scouler,	" " "	18 60
" 21.	James McEnanley,	" " "	55
" 22.	Linus A. Gould,	order L. Labrouch and others, C. C. P., Prov.	13 50
" 26.	S. L. Tillinghast,	S. C., Providence.....	1 10
" 27.	Sundry persons	delivered clerk, S. C., Kent.....	19 30
" "	Michael Duffy,	C. C. P., Providence.....	10 80
" "	James Gallagher,	" " "	55
" 29.	Charles R. Burke,	" " "	55
" "	Linus A. Gould,	order sundry persons, C. C. P., Providence.	8 85
" "	E. R. Potter,	C. C. P., Providence.....	2 40
" "	Walter Spencer,	" " "	1 25
" "	Thomas Bateman,	" " "	1 25

Witnesses—Courts of Justices and Magistrates.

Jan. 23.	Amasa J. Gross,	Court of Magistrates, Providence....	55
" 25.	Bernard Dunham,	" " " "	1 10
" 28.	Sarah B. Young,	order B. Jefferson, Ct. of Mag., "	55
" 30.	Frank J. Potter,	Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	1 65
" 2.	James M. Wiggin,	" " "	6 35
" "	Jeremiah C. Hammond,	" " "	55
" 6.	Rosabella Williams,	" " "	55
" "	Ella Williams,	" " "	55
" 7.	Thomas A. Conray,	" " "	1 10
" "	William Wellman,	" " "	1 10
" 8.	Anna Johnson,,	" " "	55
" 13.	Cornelius A. White,	" " "	2 20
" "	Charles G. Hendrick,	" " "	1 10
" 15.	Joseph Marston,	" " "	1 10
" "	B. S. Newhall,	" " "	55
" "	Henry Chesbrough,	" " "	55
" "	William J. Booth,	" " "	55
" "	James Miner,	" " "	55
" "	Hiram Hart,	" " "	55
" "	Richmond J. Stone,	" " "	1 65

15.	Lawrence Kehoe, Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	55
"	Ira B. Kent, " " " ".....	55
"	John B. Livesey, " " " ".....	55
"	Isaac Weaver, " " " ".....	1 10
16.	James T. Oatley, " " " ".....	1 65
"	Theodore Rutherford, " " " ".....	2 75
"	A. J. Kandall, " " " ".....	1 55
"	Isaac H. Brown, " " " ".....	55
"	Albert C. Johnson, " " " ".....	55
18.	Sylvester W. Peck, " " " ".....	55
19.	William H. Cory, " " " ".....	1 65
"	Charles B. Foster, " " " ".....	55
"	Emma McKay, July 17, omitted, Court of Mag., Providence.	1 55
5.	W. C. M. Church, Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	1 10
"	William Drape, " " " ".....	55
12.	Francis Gould, " " " ".....	2 75
"	E. F. O. Connor, " " " ".....	55
13.	E. F. O. Connor, order sundry persons C. C. P., Providence.	2 20
16.	Andrew Glover, Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	1 10
"	Jame: Glover, " " " ".....	55
17.	Orseumus M. T. Vaughn, " " " ".....	2 10
18.	Frederick W. Perry, " " " ".....	55
25.	Jeremiah Matteson, " " " ".....	1 55
26.	P. Fletcher, " " " ".....	1 10
2.	Joseph Flannegan, " " " ".....	1 10
8.	Henry N. Ward, Court of Justices, Newport.....	3 85
23.	Henry C. Pollard, Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.....	1 15

Witnesses—Justices Court, (Continued.)

25.	Kendrick Walker.....	55
18.	Ann Skees.....	55
23.	Dennis Maher.....	55
24.	Patrick Barlow, order of J. Killary.....	55
"	Mary McComb.....	1 10
27.	Kendrick Walker.....	55
1.	John Maher.....	55
7.	Julia Maher.....	55
13.	Thomas McAdams, order of Shepard & Henry.....	1 10
25.	John S. Follett.....	1 65
2.	Thomas McAdams, order E. McGin.....	55
5.	Sundry persons del. H. T. Braman, Jus. of Peace, Kingston,	53 15
12.	Weeden H. Berry.....	2 35
6.	Owen Rice, Stiness' returns.....	55
"	Patrick Barlow, self and others, " ".....	3 30
8.	Richard B. Nickerson, " ".....	4 65
"	" " " " Tucker's returns.....	1 10
15.	Catherine Porter, Stiness' returns.....	55

Jan. 19.	Margaret Foy, Tucker and Stiness' returns.....	\$1 65
" "	Ellen Leddy, " "	55
" "	Welcome White and others, " "	2 20
April 14.	Allen H. Thayer	95
" "	Sundry persons, delivered J. Harris.....	2 00
" 19.	Wellington Aldrich.....	1 00
" 27.	Sundry persons, del. Sam. W. Clarke, Trial Justice, Warw'k,	15 30
" 28.	Charles S. Rex.....	75

Officers - Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas.

Jan. 25.	Sundry persons delivered clerk C. C. P., Newport.....	\$155 30
" "	Kendrick Walker, order S. A. Parker, S. C., Providence.....	1 00
" 30.	Christopher Holden, " "	60 00
Feb. 4.	Roger W. Potter, " "	40 00
" "	Phineas Fairbrother, " "	32 00
" "	Christopher Holden, C. C. P., Providence.....	75 00
" 5.	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " "	38 00
" 8.	George W. Arnold, " " "	50 00
" 12.	Lyman Upham, " " "	50 00
" 17.	Weeden H. Berry, estimate, S. C., Washington.....	100 00
" 20.	John Nichols, " "	12 50
" "	E. S. Babcock, " "	38 50
" "	Ansel Carpenter, C. C. P., Providence.....	12 00
" 24.	Richard B. Nickerson, " " "	5 40
" 25.	George F. H. Greene, " " "	3 80
" 27.	K. Walker, order H. Parker, C. C. P., Providence.....	3 55
Mar. 1.	Christopher Holden, " " "	63 00
" "	Lyman Upham, " " "	6 00
" "	Ansel Carpenter, " " "	42 00
" "	I. W. D. Pike, " " "	28 00
" "	George W. Arnold, " " "	42 00
" "	I. Aborn Gardiner, estimate Mar. " "	200 00
" 3.	John B. Pearce, " " S. C., Bristol.....	50 00
" 5.	John Holden, " " " Kent.....	60 00
" 12.	William D. Lake, " " " Newport.....	50 00
" 15.	Phineas Fairbrother, " " Providence.....	10 30
" 16.	Edmund S. Babcock, " " Washington.....	44 00
" "	George W. Arnold, " " Providence.....	6 00
" "	S. L. Tillinghast, " " "	3 40
" "	Christopher Holden, " " "	24 00
" "	Roger W. Potter, " " "	8 00
" 22.	Christopher Holden, C. C. P., Providence.....	33 00
" "	George W. Arnold, " " "	20 00
" 24.	William W. Austin, S. C., Providence.....	2 10
" 25.	Ansel Carpenter, C. C. P., Providence.....	22 00
" 30.	Henry C. Pollard, " " "	17 60

31.	John S. Miller,	C. C. P., Providence.....	\$12 60
"	J. Aborn Gardiner,	" " "	11 50
"	John S. Miller,	" " "	3 10
1.	I. W. D. Pike,	" " "	22 00
2.	Wellington Aldrich,	" " "	7 00
"	J. H. Cokely,	" " "	7 15
"	Thomas McAdams,	" " "	7 50
"	" " "	order James Behan, C. C. P., Providence..	2 65
3.	Jabez C. Potter,	C. C. P., Providence.....	5 30
6.	S. L. Tillinghast,	" " "	4 90
8.	J. Aborn Gardiner,	" " "	7 90
"	John Holden, estimate,	April, C. C. P., Kent.....	75 00
9.	Frederick N. Goff,	C. C. P., Providence.....	8 00
"	William A. Carroll,	" " "	9 00
"	Alfred B. Church,	" " "	77 30
"	Frederick N. Goff,	.....	4 30
"	Sundry persons, delivered clerk,	S. C., Washington.....	74 10
12.	Weeden H. Berry,	" "	9 40
"	Weeden H. Berry,	" "	32 78
13.	Nehemiah Kimball,	C. C. P., Providence.....	58 35
"	Nehemiah Kimball,	" " "	2 40
14.	John A. Brown,	" " "	29 00
"	Bethuel A. Slocomb,	" " "	26 90
16.	J. Aborn Gardiner,	S. C., Providence.....	11 50
"	J. Aborn Gardiner, estim'e,	" "	50 00
"	J. Aborn Gardiner,	C. C. P., Providence.....	18 00
19.	Weeden H. Berry,	S. C., Washington.....	14 60
"	C. P. W. Pendleton,	" "	1 00
21.	James McEnanley,	C. C. P., Providence.....	32 20
26.	S. L. Tillinghast,	S. C., Kent.....	30 40
27.	Peleg Brown,	" "	26 65
"	Peleg Brown, jr.,	" "	22 00
"	S. J. Lee,	" "	20 00
"	Peleg Brown,	C. C. P., Kent.....	12 00
"	S. J. Lee,	" " "	8 00
"	Peleg Brown,	" " "	6 00
"	John S. Place,	" " "	8 00
28.	Christopher Holden,	C. C. P., Providence.....	6 00
29.	S. L. Tillinghast, order of	S. C., Kent.....	24 00
30.	John Holden, J. S. Place,	C. C. P., "	13 80
"	John Holden,	S. C., "	87 60
"	Christopher Holden,	" Providence.....	102 00
"	George W. Arnold,	" "	68 00
"	J. Aborn Gardiner,	" "	6 00
"	Lyman Upham,	" "	68 00
"	Ansel Carpenter,	" "	68 00
1.	George W. Arnold,	" "	10 00
"	Roger W. Potter,	" "	40 00

Jan.	1.	Christopher Holden, S. C., Providence.....	60 00
"	"	Roger W. Potter, C. C. P., Providence.....	4 00
"	"	Phineas Fairbrother, " " ".....	6 00
"	"	Phineas Fairbrother, S. C., ".....	38 00
"	2.	Lyman Upham, C. C. P., Providence.....	40 00
"	"	Lyman Upham, S. C., ".....	6 00
"	"	J. Aborn Gardiner, " ".....	10 00
"	4.	F. N. Goff, C. C. P., ".....	6 00
"	"	John Holden, S. C., Kent.....	31 00
"	"	John Holden, C. C. P., Kent.....	19 80
"	5.	John C. Wilcox, C. C. P., Providence.....	4 20
"	6.	Peleg Brown, " " Kent.....	23 10
"	"	Ansel Carpenter, S. C., Providence.....	2 00
"	"	Nehemiah Kimball, C. C. P., ".....	7 35
"	8.	S. J. Lee, " " Kent.....	12 00
"	"	John S. Place, " " ".....	12 80
"	9.	Weeden H. Berry, S. C., Washington.....	51 20
"	"	E. S. Babcock, " ".....	24 00
"	"	Joseph James, jr., " ".....	10 00
"	"	David Douglas, " ".....	28 00
"	"	Henry T. Chadsey, " ".....	4 00
"	"	George W. Greene, " ".....	28 00
"	"	Herbert Babcock, " ".....	24 00
"	12.	John G. Clarke, paid officers, S. C., Washington.....	49 00
"	22.	William D. Lake, special C. C. P., Newport.....	3 00

Officers in Criminal Cases.

1869.			
Jan.	1.	Christopher Holden.....	\$2 70
"	"	John H. Gould.....	18 00
"	2.	Charles H. Swan.....	5 90
"	6.	James McEunaley.....	7 30
"	"	Nehemiah Kimball.....	9 40
"	8.	R. B. Nickerson.....	7 70
"	"	Isaac C. Potter.....	6 75
"	9.	William G. Peckham, 2d.....	14 20
"	14.	John B. Pearce.....	7 40
"	"	Randall H. Tallman.....	2 40
"	"	John M. Knowles.....	9 90
"	"	Charles H. Hunt.....	14 40
"	"	Albert C. Johnson.....	7 20
"	"	Horace D. Lewis.....	90
"	"	James M. Wiggins.....	90
"	"	Ira B. Kent.....	90
"	"	John M. Knowles.....	16 85
"	"	Charles H. Hunt.....	32 50
"	"	Albert C. Johnson.....	15 80

14.	Edward S. Hammond.....	7 10
"	James Blundell.....	1 00
"	Theodore Rutherford.....	1 60
"	S. L. Tillinghaast.....	3 00
"	John S. Place.....	1 30
22.	E. S. Hammond.....	7 10
"	Abram Coleman, J. P. Dean & J. H. Cokely.....	6 60
25.	Alfred B. Church.....	14 50
"	William G. Kelley.....	6 70
29.	George H. Waterman.....	6 40
"	William H. Pullen.....	4 20
2.	Joseph James, jr.....	17 40
20.	John Steele.....	7 10
"	George O. Ashworth.....	2 60
24.	Nathaniel S. Greene.....	6 60
"	J. C. Potter.....	1 35
1.	Christopher Holden.....	39 60
4.	John B. Pearce.....	11 10
"	Charles S. Landers.....	4 90
"	A. B. Church.....	4 10
8.	Henry N. Ward.....	10 05
"	Edward S. Hammond.....	2 60
9.	Benjamin F. Smith.....	8 00
11.	E. S. Hammond.....	7 10
2.	Nehemiah Kimball.....	4 70
8.	A. B. Church.....	7 80
9.	William D. Lake.....	21 30
2.	George O. Ashworth.....	1 30
1.	John S. Miller.....	11 35
"	Henry C. Pollard.....	2 30
"	James H. Haberlin.....	3 40
2.	John S. Follett.....	14 50
"	John S. Follett.....	5 10
5.	E. S. Babcock.....	47 90
"	John Edwards.....	48 90
"	Weeden H. Berry.....	34 60
"	J. E. Babcock.....	1 50
"	Henry C. Pollard.....	3 00
9.	Frederick N. Goff.....	1 70
"	William A. Carroll.....	5 70
0.	Oliver O. Colvin.....	3 00
2.	Weeden H. Berry.....	51 50
"	Weeden H. Berry.....	45 80
3.	Nehemiah Kimball.....	9 40
"	Nehemiah Kimball.....	29 90
4.	William G. Peckham, 2d.....	7 10
"	A. H. Thayer.....	4 70
"	A. H. Thayer.....	4 70

April 14.	John A. Brown.....	16 90
" "	William G. Smith.....	2 90
" 15.	A. B. Church.....	4 10
" 19.	Wellington Aldrich.....	4 90
" 21.	H. T. Chadsey.....	5 10
" "	J. B. F. Smith.....	7 10
" 27.	Peleg Brown.....	12 40
" "	James P. Gardiner.....	12 62
" "	Peleg Brown, jr.....	8 00
" 28.	Christopher Holden.....	5 40
" "	Charles S. Rex.....	13 50
" 29.	S. J. Lee.....	90
" 30.	John H. Gould.....	18 00

Incidental Expenses—Courts.

1869.		
Jan. 25.	Charles E. Hammett, jr., C. C. P., Newport.....	2 81
" 9.	Weeden H. Berry, S. C., Washington.....	6 08
" "	James Atkinson, C. C. P., Newport.....	5 00
" 22.	Hammond, Angell & Co.....	3 50
" "	F. A. Pratt, C. C. P., Newport.....	2 00
" 25.	Thrs. W. Wood, " " ".....	11 13
" 27.	Wheeler & Tallman, S. C., Providence.....	6 00
Feb. 2.	George H. Whitney, C. C. P., ".....	35 25
Mar. 16.	Providence Press Co., S. C., ".....	43 49
" 17.	George H. Whitney, ".....	42 45
" "	S. S. Rider & Brother, ".....	20 25
" "	Thomas J. A. Gross, C. C. P., ".....	18 50
" 30.	Daniel R. Ballou, " " ".....	7 50
" "	Daniel R. Ballou, " " ".....	2 50
April 3.	Christopher Holden, " " ".....	15 70
" 6.	Daniel R. Ballou, " " ".....	2 50
" "	Daniel R. Ballou, order W. S. Burges, C. C. P., Prov.....	4 30
" 8.	J. Aborn Gardiner, C. C. P., Providence.....	7 90
" "	George H. Whitney, " " ".....	29 20
" "	Isaac W. D. Pike, " " ".....	7 70
" 10.	Lyman Upham, " " ".....	1 80
" "	Samuel W. Brown, " " ".....	4 00
" 23.	Hammond, Angell & Co., ".....	9 50
" 24.	Lyman Upham, " " ".....	7 20
" 26.	S. L. Tillinghast, " " Kent.....	7 50
" "	S. L. Tillinghast, S. C., ".....	4 72

Insane and other Dependent Persons.

Jan. 7.	Butler Hospital, board for sundry persons.....	\$2,715 83
" 23.	A. Angell, order Celinda Greene, board Isaac Greene.....	30 00

8.	George W. Wightman, expenses trans. pauper to New York.	22 25
18.	J. T. Cole, funeral expenses, W. A. Davis, S. B., Boston....	32 00
8.	State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton.....	75 00
"	L. D. Packard, physician, bill W. A. Davis, S. B., Boston...	10 00
16.	Vermont Asylum for Insane.....	736 16
"	Worcester Lunatic Hospital.....	60 00
13.	Vermont Asylum for Insane, board sundry persons to April 1,	737 47
"	State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, " " " " " "	75 00
"	Worcester Lunatic Hospital, " " " " " "	80 34
"	Amer. Asylum, Hartford, 6 mos., " " " " " "	489 43
"	Butler Hospital, " " " " " "	2,559 18
"	" " " Dan'l G. Browning, " " " "	24 03
24.	Albert Angell, order Celinda Greene, Israel Greene.....	30 00

Jails and Jailers.

21.	John S. Place, Kent....	\$45 78
3.	John B. Pearce, Bristol.....	106 64
26.	Edward D. Jones, Newport.....	78 08
16.	Edmund S. Babcock, Washington.....	311 98
30.	John S. Place.....	41 80

Militia and Military Affairs.

359.	4. E. A. Russell, services Woonsocket Cavalry, 1868.....	\$232 00
"	J. Clarke Barber, " Westerly Rifles, 1868.....	215 00
"	Lyman Himes, " Kentish Guards, 1868.....	98 00
6.	D. C. Remington, " Q. M. Gen. to Dec. 31, 1868..	125 00
11.	Lysander Flagg, " Smithfield, U. G., 1868.....	209 00
"	Wm. R. Walker, " Staff Officer, Pawtucket L. G.....	30 00
15.	Wm. R. Taylor, Bristol, Town Council, rent of Armory, B. L. Infantry, to December 31, 1868.....	100 00
"	Obadiah Brown, services N. P. and Pawtucket Cav., 1868....	490 00
13.	Town Council, West Greenwich, rent, Armory, Cadets.....	24 00
15.	Board Aldermen, Newport, " " 1868.....	300 00
"	Town Council, Woonsocket, rent of Armories, 1868.....	166 66
"	Providence Press Co., 100 general orders, Adj't General....	3 00
20.	Jabez C. Knight, services, Paymaster General, 1868.....	150 00
1.	Fred. Miller, services, Providence Horse Guards, 1868.....	265 50
3.	D. C. Remington, sundries, Q. M. Gen'l office.....	3 50
5.	George H. Whitney, " " " " " ".....	11 74
11.	E. C. Mauran, services, Adj. Gen., July 1, to Dec. 30.....	250 00
12.	Fall River Iron Works Co., rent store, S. M. street, to Dec. 31,	200 00
13.	W. K. Delaney, services, Aquidneck Rifles, 1868.....	353 00
"	Nathaniel Church, services, Brig. Gen. and Staff, 1868.....	21 00
17.	J. E. Despeau, rations furnished battalion, Pawtucket.....	261 00

Mar.	1.	O. P. Peckham, making returns, military, 1st brigade.....	20 00
"	3.	Board of Aldermen, Providence, rent of Armories, 1868-69..	716 67
"	12.	Horace Daniels, pay Brig. Gen. and Staff, 1867.....	66 50
"	17.	B. W. Howard, services, Kentish Artillery, 1868.....	130 00
"	24.	Town Council, North Providence, rent armories to Dec. 31..	200 00
"	25.	D. C. Remington, freight, muskets from Newport.....	3 25
"	21.	D. C. Remington, services, Q. M. G., Jan. 1 to Mar. 25.....	47 23
"	31.	David R. Johnson, services. Burnside Guards, Newport, 1868,	138 50
April	1.	E. C. Mauran, services, Adj. Gen., quarter ending Mar. 31..	75 00

Reform School.

Mar.	3.	J. M. Talcott, board inmates, quarter ending Feb. 23, 1869..	\$4,825 71
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Public Printing.

1869.

Jan.	4.	C. A. Greene, printing laws, Bristol Phenix.....	\$50 00
"	23.	R. Sherman & Co., advertising laws, Paw. Gazette, 1868.....	50 00
"	5.	Noah D. Payne, pub. laws, Herald, 1868.....	60 00
"	23.	Providence Press Co., printing, Secretary of State.....	210 45
"	6.	Akerman & Co., printing, Sec. State, \$368,98; S. C. Bris., \$28,	393 98
"	23.	Providence Press Co., printing notices, &c., Gen. Treasurer,	6 00
"	9.	James W. Barton, pub. laws, Warren Gazette.....	50 00
"	25.	F. A. Pratt, advertising laws, 1868, Newport Mercury.....	57 00
"	12.	George H. Whitney, 200 copies tax cost, Jus. Ct., N. Prov...	5 00
Feb.	1.	Providence Press Co., printing receipt books, State Auditor.	72 50
Jan.	20.	" " " " " certificates, " "	3 50
"	"	" " " " " circulars, C. P. Schools.....	10 00
"	"	" " " " " general orders, Adj. Gen.....	6 50
"	13.	T. A. Carpenter, advertising G. laws, Westerly Enterprise...	25 00
Mar.	6.	A. Crawford Greene, " " " Weekly Gazette.....	50 00
"	8.	Providence Press Co., printing circulars, &c.....	13 50
"	12.	S. S. Foss, pub. laws, Woonsocket Patriot, 1868.....	50 00
"	25.	Providence Press Co., printing S. Report, C. P. Schools....	682 70
April	1.	Davis & Pitman, printing 300 warrants, C. Jus., Newport....	9 25
"	2.	Providence Press Co., printing for Secretary of State.....	112 41
"	"	" " " " " report Shell Fisheries.....	25 00
"	"	" " " " " blanks Adj. Gen'l. office.....	4 75
"	"	" " " " " Gen. Treas. office.....	5 50
"	8.	" " " " " for Gen. Assem., Jan., 1869.	268 30
"	"	" " " " " Attorney Gen. office.....	25 50
"	23.	Hammond, Angell & Co., " 200 blanks, Sec. of State....	3 00
"	29.	G. B. & J. H. Utter, pub. laws, N. Weekly and Recorder, from April 10 to January 1, 1869.....	100 00

Court Houses and Jails.

1869.

Jan.	7.	John L. Calder, marble basin, Court House, Providence.....	\$65 37
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n.	26.	James M. Turner, setting glass, &c., C. H., Providence.....	\$20 52
"	21.	E. W. Lovell & Co., iron pump and labor, Kent jail.....	16 46
"	28.	Agnes Conolly, cleaning Court House, Providence....	16 50
"	"	Catherine Smith, " " " "	10 50
"	30.	Bridget Byrne, repairing flag, " " " "	3 50
b.	4.	Freeman & Kelley, repairs, &c., " " " "	62 74
"	5.	W. Congdon & Son, ice awl, " " " "	33
"	9.	Thomas W. Freeborn, iron and tin articles, C. H., Newport..	26 49
"	"	Burdick & Shaw, reglazing glass, Providence jail.....	6 45
"	12.	Owen & Bennett, " " jail, Kent.....	5 78
"	13.	William Barstow & Co., matting, C. H., Providence.....	179 96
ar.	1.	Freeman & Kelley, fixtures, &c., Col. street Court room....	90 60
"	3.	David Smith, matting and papering, C. H. and jail, Wash'on.	90 69
"	12.	David C. Potter, repairing jail, Kent.....	10 00
"	16.	E. S. Babcock, " " Washington.....	13 75
"	"	J. L. Congdon, sundries, C. H., Kent.....	4 15
"	17.	C. V. Kennon & Son, brackets, &c., Col. street C. room....	26 50
"	27.	William D. Lake, C. C. House, Newport.....	8 39
ril	2.	D. Brainard Blake, clock, thermometer, &c., C. st. C. room..	16 25
"	3.	Agnes Connolly, cleaning W. closets, &c., C. H., Providence.	12 00
"	"	C. Earle Whitaker, spittoons, &c., C. H. and C. st. C. room..	118 05
"	8.	James M. Turner, setting glass, " " " " ..	45 11
"	10.	Wm. J. Miller, repairing gas fixtures, C. H. and jail, Bristol.	12 58
"	12.	Weeden H. Berry, labor and sundries, C. H. and jail, Wash.	53 03
"	16.	W. S. Fifield & Co., 19 office chairs, Col. street Court room..	47 50
"	23.	William Barstow & Co.; mats, oil cloth, S. H., Providence..	12 00
"	28.	Thomas Phillips & Co., sundries and labor, C. H., " ..	6 90
"	30.	John Holden, cleaning C. H. &c., Kent.....	18 75

Fuel and Gas.

1869.

n.	4.	J. Hodges & Co., fuel, C. Public Schools.....	\$1 00
"	28.	E. S. Babcock, fuel, C. H. and jail, Washington.....	108 50
"	8.	Allen & Congdon, coal, C. H., Kent.....	19 85
b.	9.	J. S. Godfrey, fuel, jail, Kent.....	43 88
n.	21.	Potter & Wilkes, coal, C. Jus., Newport.....	7 15
b.	"	John W. Sherman, " " " "	20 55
n.	12.	R. H. Cottrell, charcoal, sheriff, "	1 12
b.	12.	Wm. D. Lake, " " " "	1 80
n.	12.	Bristol Gas Light Co., gas for C. H. and jail, Bristol.....	37 24
b.	12.	R. H. Champlin, charcoal, sheriff, Kent.....	21 29
n.	18.	Wm. Knight, 10 baskets charcoal, C. H., Providence.....	3 50
b.	16.	Providence Gas Co., gas, State House and offices, Providence,	68 91
n.	19.	Alfred Stone, gas, Com. Public Schools', office.....	2 83
b.	19.	Joseph Bradford, fuel, sheriff, Newport.....	1 00
n.	22.	Manchester & Hopkins, one ton coal, C. Pub. Schools.....	11 50
"	"	James Jacques, fuel, Col. street C. room, Providence....	2 40

Mar.	2.	S. Grant & Co., fuel, Court Magistrates room, Pawtucket....	17 80
"	12.	Newport Gas Light Co., gas, C. H. and jail, Newport.....	101 90
April	1.	E. C. Mauran, coal and gas, Adj. Gen. office, Providence....	13 87
"	2.	Manchester, Hopkins & Co., coal, C. Pub. Schools, Provid'ce,	9 50
"	10.	Bristol Gas Light Co., gas, C. H. and jail, Bristol.....	63 70
"	13.	A. T. & J. J. Usher, coal, " "	52 42
"	21.	Providence Gas Co., gas, public offices, Providence.....	60 13
"	23.	Peck & Salisbury, coal, C. Magistrates, "	18 76
"	30.	J. W. Sherman, coal and wood, jail and C. H., Newport.....	38 07
"	"	Joseph Hodges & Co., wood, C. Mag. and C. P. Schools, Prov.	8 00

For State House.

Jan.	1.	Joseph O'Connor.....	\$36 00
"	30.	John Byrne, night watch.....	46 50
"	2.	John Byrne, " "	46 50
Jan.	2.	Joseph O'Connor.....	\$36 00
"	9.	John Byrne, care of Gov. & Sec. S. office, Nov. 7 to Jan. 9,	18 00
Mar.	1.	Joseph O'Connor.....	36 00
"	4.	John Byrne.....	42 00
April	1.	Joseph O'Connor.....	36 00
"	2.	John Byrne.....	46 50
"	10.	John Byrne, care of Gov. and Sec. of State office.....	24 00

Narragansett Indians.

1869.

Jan.	27.	Charles Cross, Indian S. Commissioner.....	\$25 00
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Public Normal Instruction.

Jan.	18.	William H. Bowen for Lapham Institute.....	\$180 00
Mar.	24.	D. B. Whittemore, " " "	120 00

Rents.

Jan.	4.	S. S. Foss, C. M. room, Woonsocket, April to Dec. 31.....	\$75 00
"	5.	S. S. Rider & Bro., Com. P. Schools, office, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31,	37 50
"	7.	Nat. Bank N. America, rent, Adj. Gen. office, " 1 to Dec. 31,	75 00
"	8.	E. J. Mallett, Col. street C. room, Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.....	225 00
"	14.	Harriet D. Hoppin, sheriff's room, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.....	31 25
Feb.	26.	J. M. Hammett, clerk, C. Jus., Newport, to Feb. 1.....	30 00
Mar.	24.	Woonsocket Guards, C. M. room, March and April, 1868....	33 33
April	1.	N. Bank North America, rent Adjutant's office, to March 31..	75 00
"	"	Sidney S. Rider & Bro., C. P. School, to March 31.....	37 50
"	2.	C. H. Fletcher, C. Mag. room, April 1 to June 1, 1867.....	12 50
"	6.	Harriet D. Hoppin, sheriff's office, to Dec. 31.....	75 00
"	8.	E. J. Mallett, C. room, 18 South Main street, to June 30.....	250 00

Orders of the Governor.

15.	A. E. Burnside, families of disabled soldiers.....	\$20 00
16.	Henry P. Boyce, shades, Sec. of State's office.....	25 50
16.	Western Union Telegraph Co., dispatch.....	1 95
1.	A. E. Burnside, Cullun's Register, Adj. Gen. office.....	11 50
6.	“ “ “ “ “ “ Sec. of State.....	11 50
	“ “ “ “ soldiers' families, March 1.....	20 00
	G. P. Putnam & Son, books for public library N. Greene.....	6 34

State Law Library.

369.		
30.	E. R. Potter.....	\$22 50
	“ Sidney S. Rider & Brother.....	146 67
1 3.	T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.....	32 24

Miscellaneous Expenses.

369.		
1.	Charles Staples, dep. Sec. of State, Dec. 1 to Dec. 31.....	\$81 00
2.	Christopher Holden, shoveling snow, State House, Prov.....	5 76
	“ S. S. Rider & Bro., stationery, C. Public Schools.....	6 48
	“ George H. Whitney, “ C. Mag., Provid'e and Paw'et.....	45 29
4.	E. S. Jackson, P. M., P. O. bills, public offices.....	49 04
	“ F. L. Turner, physician, jail, Newport.....	22 00
	“ E. S. Jackson, P. M., P. O. bill, Com. Public Schools.....	8 16
6.	Patrick Flynn, witness before Railroad Com., May, 1868....	1 35
	“ H. T. Root & Co., umbrella stand, Auditor's office.....	3 50
7.	Patrick Sexton, witness, Railroad Com., May, 1868.....	1 35
	“ A. J. Ward, stationery, C. Justices, Newport.....	3 54
8.	S. S. Rider & Bro., stationery, Secretary of State.....	12 90
9.	Bridget Byrne, washing towels, &c., State House, Provid'e..	12 75
12.	Robert Ferrant, care of Clk. and Sher. offices, Newport....	6 00
	“ D. Brainard Blake, repairing clock, State H., Providence....	1 00
	“ John J. Tilley, assignee, express chg. late G. Treas. office....	8 51
	“ William Earle, bunting, flag, S. H., Providence.....	3 00
15.	J. Aborn Gardiner, service writs, Cove lands and case Geo. W. Tew.....	2 10
21.	Nathan B. Hail, feather duster, Com. of P. Schools, office...	2 87
22.	Earl Carpenter & Sons, ice, C. H., Sheriff, &c., &c.....	86 25
	“ Wm. C. Thurston, atty., C. of Jus., Newport, to Jan. 1, '69.	25 50
23.	Providence Press Co., Eve'g Press, Auditor and C. P. Schools,	8 00
27.	Henry J. Spooner, care C. Mag. room to January 53, 1869...	28 00
6.	William H. Brown, sweeping stairs, office, C. P. S.....	3 00
9.	William D. Lake, shoveling snow, S. H., Newport.....	2 70
	“ W. W. Bailey, dep. Sec. of State, to Feb. 4.....	40 00
11.	E. C. Mauran, ice bill, Adj. office.....	3 64
18.	James H. Eldridge, med. services. Kent County jail.....	11 00

Feb. 19.	Robert Ferrent, care of clk and S. office, Newport.....	6 00
" 20.	John H. Gould, att'd, C. Mag., Providence, January.....	16 00
" "	Wilson & Brother, tin boxes, C. Mag., Pawtucket.....	3 60
Mar. 2.	John H. Gould, att'd, C. Mag., Providence, February.....	16 00
" "	Joel M. Spencer, services, Ins. Com. to Feb. 28, 1869.....	50 00
" 3.	James Lyon, care of C. room, College street, Prov., Feb. '69.	45 00
" 8.	Providence Press Co., Eve. Press, C. Pub. Schools, 6 mos...	4 00
" 9.	William H. Brown, care C. Public S., office to Feb. 7.....	13 50
" 12.	H. Bertie Wood, care rooms, State House, Newport.....	6 00
" 17.	Sam'l W. Church. Com. on Insane Asylum.....	250 65
" 24.	A. G. Robinson, Ex. Com. to procure rooms C. Mag., Woon't.	251 19
" 27.	Tillinghast & Mason, envelopes, pens, &c., Auditor.....	4 04
" 29.	Samuel A. Parker, punch, key, &c., Gen. Treasurer.....	2 75
" 30.	Henry C. Pollard, fines, liquor cases, Mar. term, C. C. P., Providence, 1869.....	20 00
April 1.	John H. Gould, services, Court of Magistrates, March.....	18 00
" "	Sidney S. Rider & Bro., sundries, C. P. S., office.....	1 25
" "	E. C. Mauran, office expenses, Jan. 1 to April 1.....	19 57
" 3.	James Lyons, care of Col. street C. room, March.....	40 50
" "	Sidney S. Rider & Bro., wrapping paper, &c., Sec. State....	17 00
" 6.	E. S. Jackson, P. M., postage, public offices, to April 1....	59 65
" 8.	George H. Whitney, warrants, &c., C. Mag., Pawtucket.....	30 40
" "	Providence Press Co., Eve. Press, C. P. S. and Aud., to Ap. 1,	3 30
" 9.	William A. Carroll, Com. part fine case John Laughlin, Dec. Term; C. C. P., Providence, 1869.....	10 00
" 22.	Knowles & Danielson, Journal, State Auditor, to Mar. 31, '69..	7 33

State Prison.

1869. REPAIRS, FUEL, &c.. &c.

April 16.	Nelson Viail.....	\$2,550 00
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Chaplain. (State Prison.)

Jan. 1.	William Douglas.....	\$150 00
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Physician. (State Prison.)

Jan. 1.	George W. Carr.....	\$100 00
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"Accounts allowed by the General Assembly," and charged to "Miscellaneous Expenses."

1869.

Feb. 9.	George Hall, services, sale of military property.....	\$300 00
" 19.	C. C. Van Zandt, services, Com. on Finance, &c., 1868.....	130 00
" 23.	Edwin Aldrich, " " " " " "	150 00

23.	Geo. H. Grant, horses, &c., Woon. Lt. Artillery, 1867.....	851 50
"	Amos C. Weeden, military services.....	475 00
6.	Aquidneck Rifles, trans. to Bristol Ferry.....	28 40
9.	F. A. Pratt, pub. notice illegal liquors selling.....	15 00
"	George W. Holt, jr., Slatersville Brass Band.....	152 00
15.	Matthew Vance, carting ashes from S. H. and C.....	9 00
"	Edwin M. Snow, expenses to Cattle Convention.....	138 50
19.	G. P. Putnam & Son, 52 copies Life of Nathanael Greene....	140 00
20.	Charles E. Hall, services laying out Killingly road.....	125 00
"	N B. Schubarth, services, plats, &c., " "	380 00
23.	Gideon Bradford, " "	40 00
"	Curry & Richards, desk destroyed during the war.....	20 00
24.	Charles H. Parkhurst, services, Atty. Gen., pro tem. March Term. Bristol.....	18 00
"	W. W. Bailey, dep. Sec. of State, to March 11.....	40 00
25.	D. C. Remington, extra services. Q. M. G.....	200 00
27.	Wheaton Allen, services, case Smithfield and Woonsocket... J. S. Manchester, military services.....	5 00 282 90
"	Christopher Holden, dis. proclamations, 1866, '67 and '68....	75 00
"	William Ellsbree, use of horses, &c., Q. M. Gen., 1867... ..	157 00
"	T. W. Rounds, 12 circingles, " " " "	18 75
29.	Jesse Matteson reimbursement substitute under draft.....	300 00
"	Benoni Carpenter, services, case Smithfield and Woonsocket, Com. R. I. Medical Society, add. allow. Reg. rep., '66 and '67,	5 00 250 00
"	Frederick Perry, services, armorer, Union Guards.....	100 00
30.	Tower Lt. Battery, " " 1868.....	50 00
"	S. P. Henry, cartridges, Tower Lt. Battery, July 8, 1869....	66 90
"	Thomas Parker, disabled soldier.....	50 00
"	Pollard & Leighton, army hats and trimmings....	270 00
31.	Burn. Guards, trans. to Bristol Ferry from Newport and ret'n, N. Prov. and Pawtucket Cavalry, bill, rations, forage, &c....	10 20 20 75
1.	Joseph O'Connor, resolution, Gen. Assembly.....	25 00
"	Woonsocket Lt. Artillery, services of armorer 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869.....	150 00
2.	John Byrne, resolution.....	50 00
8.	Newport Lt. Infantry, transportation to Bristol Ferry.....	28 40
"	" " " cleaning muskets, &c.....	50 00
9.	Eli Aylesworth, services, Com. case late Gen. Treas. & Au'r.	150 00
"	Christopher G. Wilcox, injuries on steamer Ella.....	25 00
12.	Weeden H. Berry, expense in arresting Callaghan and Hogan,	58 25
14.	Bristol Train Artillery, transportation to Woonsocket.....	66 50
"	G. & C. P. Hutchins, loan of crockery, Q. M. G., 1867.....	20 38
19.	Mechanic Rifles, trans C. mus., '65, '66, '67.....	62 55
"	Stephen C. Arnold, armorer, Mechanic Rifles, '66, '67.....	100 00
23.	First Lt. Infantry, armorer, 1867.....	50 00
26.	Woonsocket Guards, " 1867 and 1868.....	100 00
27.	John J. Watson, inspector of ferries, year ends May 1, 1868.	10 00
"	John Congdon, " " " " " " " "	10 00

"SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS."

Repairs, State House, Newport.

1869.

Jan. 14. J. T. Bush and P. W. Stevens.....\$1,514 51

Class Case, State House, Providence, for Battle Flags.

Feb. 17. George A. Brown..... \$160 22

Repairs on Court House, Bristol.

Mar. 17. Theodore P. Bogert..... \$597 46

Tower Light Battery, Pawtucket.

Mar. 5. Special loan secured by mortgage..... \$2,000 00

C. H. Tompkins.

Mar. 9. Services settling claims, General Government..... \$500 00

Providence Marine Corps of Artillery.

Mar. 29. Uniforms, rents, &c..... \$2,000 00

Heirs of Judge Staples.

April 2. Evelina Staples, executrix, manuscript and copyright, Convention..... \$750 00

New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company.

April 18. Transportation of men during the war..... \$1,363 58

THE STATE FARM.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

to the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c., at the May Session, A. D., 1869.

The committee appointed by resolution, passed at the last January session, "to negotiate for, and purchase a suitable farm of not less than two hundred acres for the location of a House of Correction, a State Asylum for the Insane poor, and such other purposes as the General Assembly may direct," and who also at the same session were directed to report "a plan for the organization and establishment of a system of correction and State pauper system, with the necessary bills and resolutions to carry the same into effect, and also the plans for and estimated cost of such buildings as may be needed until permanent structures are erected," make this their report:

Immediately after their appointment, your committee by notice in public newspapers for three weeks, invited proposals from parties offering suitable farms for sale, and in answer thereto, several farms in different portions of the State were offered to your committee, all of which, with the exception of one situated in the town of Glocester, which from its location was deemed unsuitable for the purpose required, were visited and examined.

After the examination your committee came to the unanimous conclusion, that the W. A. Howard farm, so called, situate about six and one-half miles from the city of Providence, on Sokanosset Hill, in the town of Cranston,—if it could be procured at a satisfactory

price—would be the best place to locate the State institutions. Negotiations were accordingly opened with the owner thereof, which finally resulted in the purchase of the farm by your committee, for the sum of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars. The deed has been prepared and is ready for delivery as soon as the General Treasurer shall be authorized to pay for the same.

The farm thus purchased contains in all, upwards of two hundred and eighty acres of land, lying on both sides of the New London turnpike, and between that road and the middle road, so called, leading from Providence to East Greenwich.

About forty acres of the land is woodland, and a portion of the wood is heavy enough to furnish the timber for the proposed buildings. About one hundred and sixty acres of the land has been cleared at great expense and is walled in, with walls built in the most substantial manner, ten feet in height and varying from six to twelve feet in thickness.

There are four large old orchards, producing from 200 to 300 bushels of apples yearly; also, from 300 to 400 young fruit trees of various kinds, from four to six years old, and about 500 grape vines of the best varieties.

The buildings upon the premises are in good order and are insured for thirteen thousand dollars. They comprise a dwelling house, seven years old, two and a half stories in height, 28 by 70 feet, and containing twenty rooms, with a connected cellar under the whole.

A house for help; also a cottage house which is rented. The former is two stories high, 20 by 50 feet, and has a wing 20 by 40 feet.

There are three barns, more than three hundred feet long in all, with stalls for sixty head of cattle and four horses. Also a shed 75 feet long, and a hog pen of the same length, with accommodations for fifty hogs.

There is also a cider house, a tool house and a crib. There is a sufficient number of springs upon the farm to furnish a full supply of pure water for all purposes.

The Stonington Railroad passes within one and a half miles, and the Hartford Railroad within thirty-one hundred feet of the estate.—To each of these roads proper carriage roads can be built at small expense, after the State institutions shall be in operation.

Besides these means of communication the present terminus of the
railroad at Narragansett Park is but little more than two miles
distant, while there are two good carriage roads leading into the city
of Providence.

Your committee are convinced that the purchase they have made is
the most favorable one for the State, and they are confirmed in their
opinion by the judgment of persons familiar with the location of insti-
tutions in other States, of similar character to those proposed to be
erected here, who have visited and examined it.

Your committee present herewith a plat of the estate, by which it
will be seen that there are two or three adjoining parcels of land
of which it is desirable for the State to purchase and which can be bought
at reasonable prices. Your committee therefore recommend that prop-
rietary authority be given at this session for their purchase.

Your committee felt that the interest of the State required that the
privated portion should be planted at once, in order that there might be
a supply of vegetables the coming season for the persons who should be
employed on the farm, and they, therefore, although not specially authorized to do
so, purchased the supply of manure which was not sold with it, and
directed the same to be spread upon the land and crops to be put in,
in which action they trust will meet the approval of your honorable body.
Your committee having discharged the duty assigned to them, turn-
ing their attention to that portion of their instructions which required
them to report a plan for the organization and establishment of a
House of Correction and State pauper system, and also plans and es-
timates for temporary buildings.

To comply with these instructions information had to be obtained
from sources without the State, where organizations and institutions
already existed like those designed to be established here.

It was ascertained that several of the States had a system corre-
sponding in general details, the operations of which had proved emi-
nently successful for the purposes intended. This system consists of a
board of officers appointed by the Governor for a term of years, one
of them being appointed annually, who serve without pay, and who are
called a "Board of State Charities" or a "Board of State Charities
and Corrections." They elect a Secretary who thereby becomes a
member of the board and a State Agent, who is their executive officer.

They also appoint the officers of the institutions under their charge, and fix the compensations of their officers and agents. This Board has the entire charge of all the State institutions, penal and charitable, and, as might be anticipated from so simple a system, the result of their labors has uniformly been a great financial saving to the State treasury, and a great relief to the towns from vagrants and paupers. In the neighboring State of Massachusetts more than one hundred of the towns, under this system, have abolished their almshouses, and board their paupers at the State establishment, where they are better cared for and at less cost than formerly, while the labor of the paupers has proved a source of revenue to the State. In the case of the pauper insane, who were deemed to be incurable, it has been found that by bringing them together and allowing them to work in the open air, or at such employment as they were familiar with, which in these large institutions can easily be done, the most satisfactory results have followed, and many have been restored to their former condition in life. The moral effect upon the community has also been salutary, for, under the operations of the system, all paupers who become such from their own evil habits or passions are committed to the State work house, and are not allowed to be supported in idleness, a curse to themselves and to the place where they reside. Sentenced for a term not less than six months nor more than three years, with an additional term of six months if they escape from the work house, they become useful members of the establishment, and by their labor help to maintain those who are unable to help themselves. Habitual drunkards who are to be found in every place, instead of, as at present in this State, being fined from one to five dollars and sent to the county jail at an expense to the State and town, are, under the other plan, sent to a work house, where, when the effect of the liquor has been removed, they are able to become sober and industrious citizens, and often times when discharged continue to remain such.

Your committee therefore recommend the establishment in this State of a board of State charities and corrections, and report herewith a bill for that purpose.

It will be apparent to your honorable body that the first want upon the farm and by the Board will be productive labor, to be employed not only in ordinary farm work but in the erection of buildings.

To obtain this labor necessarily involves the establishment of a State work house rather than a house of correction, and your committee therefore, instead of carrying into effect their instructions to report a plan for the latter, have omitted that and have embodied in the bill herewith a plan for the organization of a State Work House.

The latter needs but little expense to start it, and furnishes the very kind of labor wanted, while a house of correction involves considerable expense for the construction of suitable buildings, and the labor is necessarily in-doors and therefore unavailable. Upon the land purchased, there is a large building for help, which can be easily adapted at very small expense, adapted to the uses of a work house, so that within a month after the passage of the act of your honorable committee, the establishment may be in good working order.

Your committee have not procured any plans for temporary buildings, for the reason that all such matters should be left to the Board, who are to carry into effect the new system, and who will be better qualified to decide upon what is wanted as the work progresses, than your committee could possibly be. The temporary buildings will, in all probability, be only structures, one story in height, built after the manner of army barracks, which, when no longer wanted for the purposes for which they are erected, can be easily removed to other portions of the premises, and converted to such uses as may be called for.

The passage of the act reported herewith and the adoption of the accompanying resolutions will work a great improvement in the management of the criminal and pauper business of the State. It will save the several towns large sums of money annually. The cost of supporting an incurable insane pauper varies from two hundred dollars to two hundred and forty dollars per annum at the present time; one hundred and twenty dollars of which is drawn from the State Treasury and the balance is paid by the town. It is safe to estimate that when the proposed system is in operation the same class of persons will be supported at a cost not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum. The Providence county jail has been a constant drain upon the State Treasury, which, it is believed, will be materially reduced in amount if not entirely stopped when those now committed there for minor offences, such as vagrancy, drunkenness and petty assaults shall be transferred to a work house or house of correction and made to pay their board by remunerative labor.

It has been urged that the removal of this class of persons to places of confinement distant from the place where the courts are usually held will involve a heavy cost in mileage to officers, and in the fees for commitments. It will be observed that by the provisions of the act establishing the Board of Charities, all expense of that kind will be saved and the cost of trials greatly reduced from what they are now, as the officers employed at the institutions will perform all the duties of receiving and delivering prisoners and attending to their transportation to and from the courts. The passage of the act will hereafter remove from the Providence Reform School a class of persons who, with little hope of reformation, have always been a source of trouble and annoyance in the institution, and who in a work-house or house of correction would be brought under a discipline better suited to their condition.

Your committee have no estimates to present of the probable cost of maintaining the several institutions, nor of the cost of erecting permanent buildings; such estimates will be presented, from time to time, when the proposed Board shall have had opportunity to ascertain precisely what is needed. There are certain things which should be done at once, such as the purchase of tools and implements, horses, carts, cattle and swine, also the adjoining parcels of land already referred to. The cultivation of the lands should also be provided for until labor is furnished by the courts. To do all this, and to enable the Board to open the work-house at once and to commence the other institutions as rapidly as possible, your committee recommend that the sum of twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, to be drawn for, from time to time, as needed for the purposes indicated.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL W. CHURCH,
 JOSEPH OSBORNE,
 JOSEPH W. SWEET,
 EZRA J. CADY,
 SAMUEL H. CROSS,
 THOMAS A. DOYLE,
 Mayor of Providence,
 JAMES ATKINSON,
 Mayor of Newport.

} Committee.





R E P O R T

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT OF A BRIDGE
ACROSS THE SEEKONK RIVER.

The Special Committee to whom was referred, at the January session of the General Assembly of 1869, the petition of George F. Wilson and others, concerning the Central Bridge Corporation, or "Old Red Bridge," so called—across the Seekonk River, and connecting the city of Providence and the town of East Providence, respectfully report :

That they have attended to the duty assigned them by calling a meeting of all the parties interested in the question, at Pawtucket, on the 21st inst.

The meeting was largely attended, and a full and patient hearing of the case was had, at the office of the Town Clerk of the town of North Providence.

The Committee also visited the remains of the old bridge, and listened to the suggestions of several gentlemen largely interested in business in East Providence, and in the city of Providence, and in the free and unimpeded navigation of the river to Pawtucket. The bridge has not been in passable condition for more than a year.

The draw, taking the direction of the channel and the velocity of the currents into consideration, is a serious obstruction to the navigation of the river, and in any case is too narrow to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

The piers are tumbling down ; the water in which they are not

built, but located, is very deep, averaging about thirty-eight feet deep. The timbers are rotten or much decayed, and the approach to the bridge, on either side or end, is steep, narrow and crooked, and, besides, is not located where a bridge should be in order to subselve, in the best manner, the demand of those who are compelled to use it.

As an evidence of this, it is perfectly apparent to the Committee that if another bridge was erected across the river nearly one-half a mile above the one in question, that there are not a dozen persons in East Providence, and scarcely that number in Providence, who would use the old bridge in preference to either of the others.

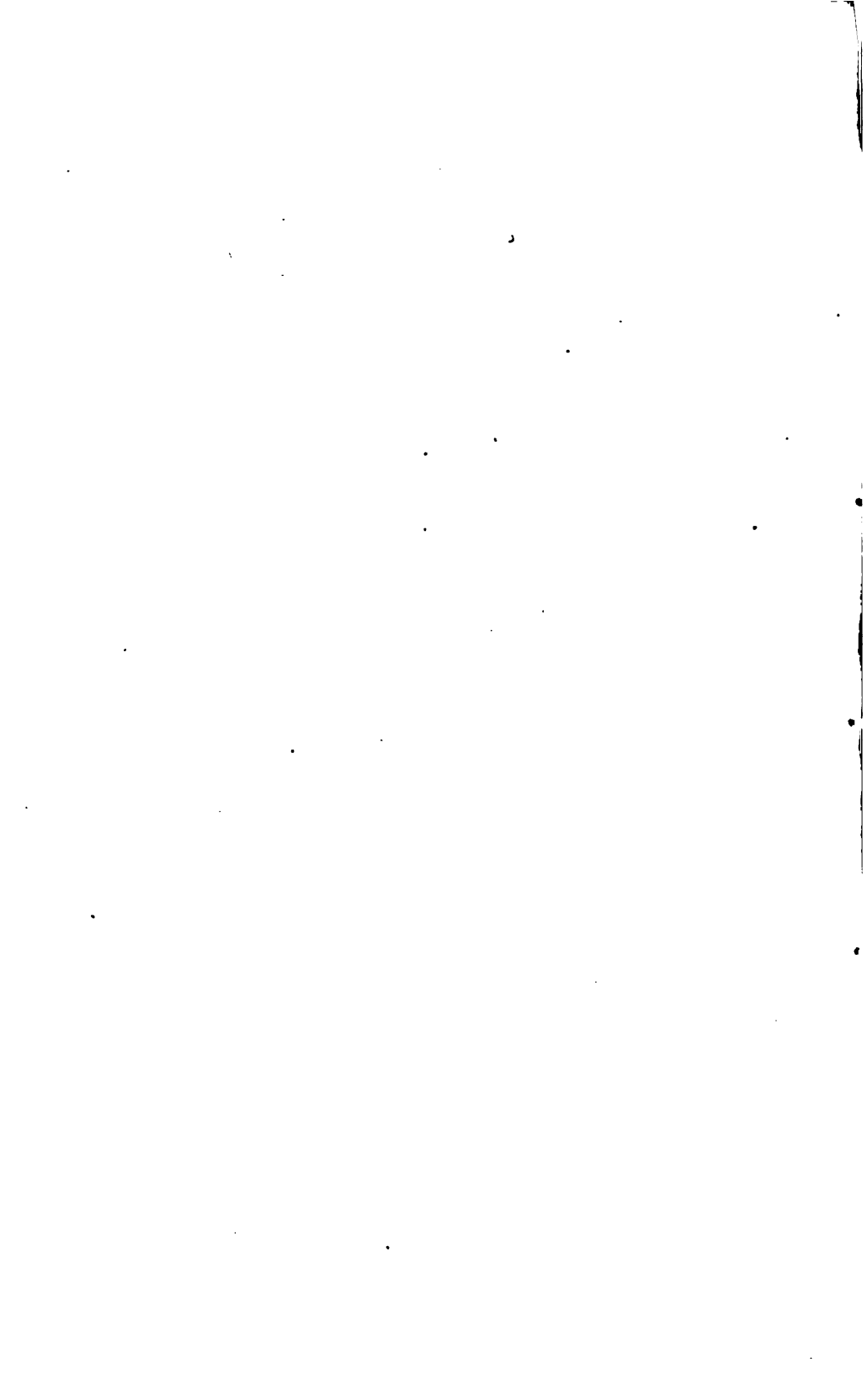
It was proposed that the Committee should recommend the passage of an act, authorizing the erection of a new bridge across the river, connecting Angell Street in Providence with Walkers Point in East Providence, and a street leading thence by Christopher Dexter's house to the Walker-place Corner, so called—a well known place in a public road in East Providence.

Here it was asked if such a bridge should be built would the proprietors of the Central Bridge surrender and release all right and power granted them to maintain a bridge at the old "Ferry Place," so called in their charter.

Mr. Tobey, speaking for the Corporation, said he had no doubt of it; he certainly would, and was sure the other owners would agree with him.

On examining the proposed location, your Committee find that the width of the river at the proposed point of the new bridge, is about 1290 feet; that the depth of the water for 630 feet of the eastern end is, at mean low water mark, not exceeding 4 feet; that for 360 feet of the distance next west, it is but 7 feet; and that, in the channel proper where the pier for the support of the draw must be erected, it is but 12 feet deep, with a good solid bottom.

Your Committee are also of the opinion, that a bridge located at or between the points named, would better answer the demands of commerce or travel across the river, than a bridge located at any other place, and they believe that it could be built and maintained at less expense here, than at any other suitable point between the old bridge and Pawtucket, but at the same time would suggest that the precise location be left to the selection of a commission to be appointed by law.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY TREASURER

OF THE

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

to the Honorable City Council of the City of Newport :

The City Treasurer presents his Annual Report of receipts and payments of the interest of the Jewish Synagogue Fund for the financial year ending June 1st, 1869 :

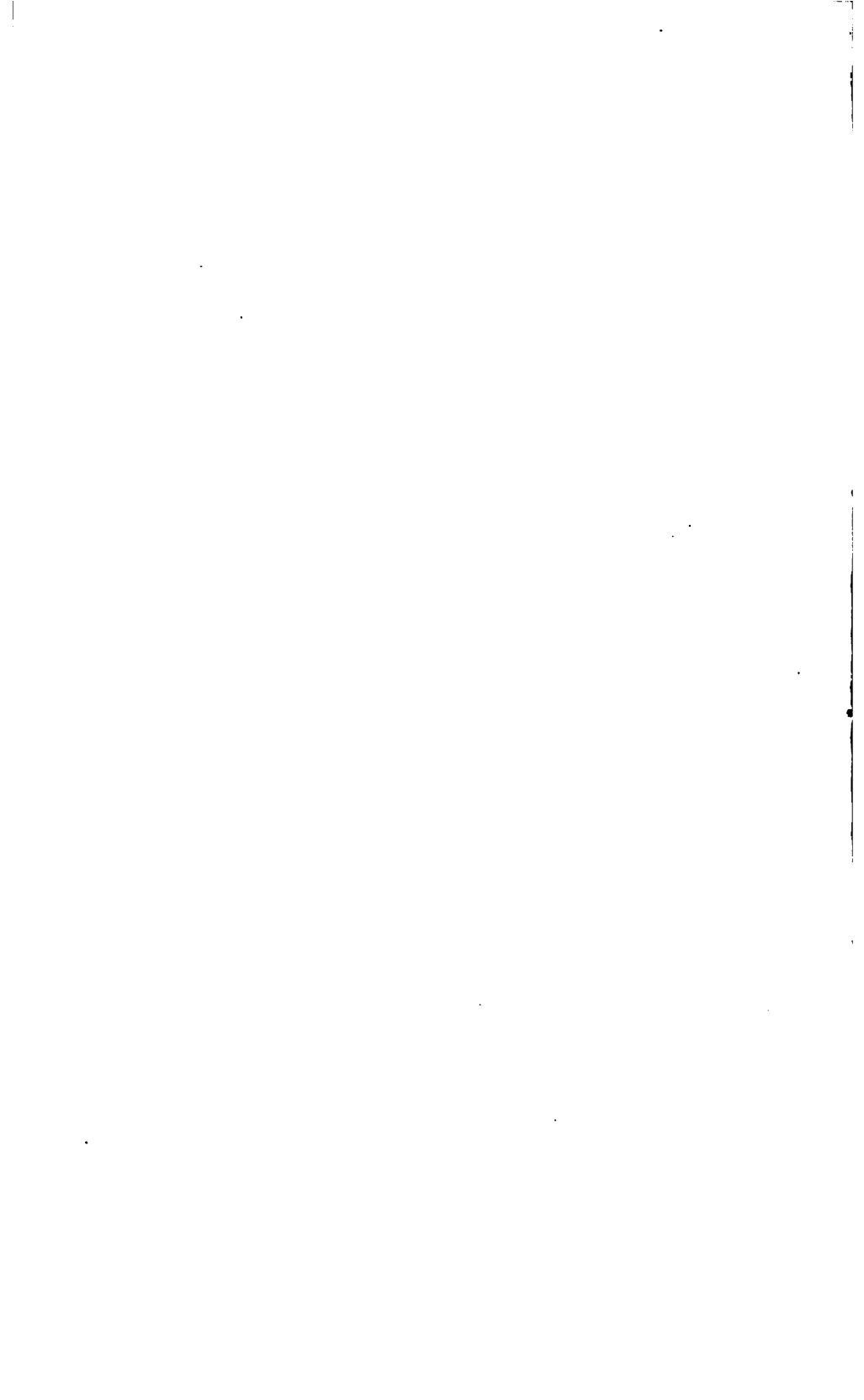
		CR.	
68.			
1.	By balance on hand.....		\$34 43
10.	" amount from Samuel A. Parker, General Treasurer.....		300 00
<hr/>			
		DR.	
68.			
27.	To cash paid Wm. J. H. Ailman, tax assessed July, 1868.....	\$166	55
29.	" " " C. T. Dubbs, watering street.....	10	00
9.	" " " Wm. C. Thurston, bill (repairs).....	2	87
23.	" " " Richard Reynold, mowing grass and keeping yard in order.....	21	00
1.	" " " Wm. C. Thurston, six months salary.....	12	50
69.			
3.	" " " Caleb Langley, bill shoveling snow from side walks,	6	75
9.	" " " Wm. C. Thurston, bill repairs on fence.....	75	
9.	" " " John C. Stoddard, bill painting fence.....	12	40
1.	" " " Wm. C. Thurston, six months salary to June 1, '69.	12	50
1.	" " " Treasurer's commissions.....	11	73
1.	Balance to new account.....	88	31
			<hr/>
			\$334 43

Respectfully submitted,

STANTON PECKHAM, *City Treasurer.*

NEWPORT, R. I., May 25th, 1869.

Approved: JAS. ATKINSON, *Mayor.*



REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS TO INSPECT FERRIES.

to the Hon. General Assembly of Rhode Island:

We, the undersigned Commissioners appointed to inspect Ferries, respectfully submit our annual report.

Situated as we are, one in South Kingstown and one in Jamestown, we have frequently crossed the ferry between Jamestown and Newport on business to the latter place, and as a general thing, have found the boats in good order, and in their proper places, and some disposition on the part of the keepers to accommodate their patrons. The rock on the Newport side is getting quite shoal, and it is not without some difficulty that cattle can be landed at extreme low tide.

One of your Commissioners has had occasion to cross from South Kingstown to Jamestown twice during the past year, and was not at all displeased with the state of affairs at the Narragansett Ferry. On a former occasion, he found the boat loading with turnips to discharge on her trip to a vessel anchored in the bay, loading for the West Indies, and was detained two hours, besides being charged the usual price for a single passenger to be put off in the boat, and that when there was another passenger on the same trip, which is neither lawful nor customary. It may be that ferries, unlike railroads, which your honorable body has been afraid would carry their Commissioners free, charge them double price.

On the latter occasion, he found the ferry boat fast aground, and a small boat taken out of the ferry for repairs; and in company

with four other passengers waited three hours for the tide to rise enough to float the boat, which ought not to have been allowed to ground at all, and would not had it been at the head of the wharf when the tide fell.

The ferry on the west side of Jamestown, which was kept by Senator Gardiner last year, we regret to say, has changed keepers, and is at present kept by Mr. Peters, who is both boatman and keeper, and promises the passenger shall be better accommodated than they ever have been, which promise we hope to see fulfilled, but cannot expect very great accommodations so long as the boat will not float in the dock twelve hours out of twenty-four.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN J. WATSON, }
W. G. CASWELL. } *Commissioners.*

ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

JANUARY SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

1870.



PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1870.

☞ The General Assembly convened at Providence, on the second Monday in January, 1870, (being the 11th,) in conformity with the provisions of Article 4 of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and adjourned on Thursday, the thirty-first day of March following, to meet again in Newport, on the last Tuesday of May, 1870.

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

JANUARY SESSION, 1870.

[The Chapters of Public Laws are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 829.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE SALE AND INSPECTION OF MILK, Passed Mar. 14, 1870.
AND IN REPEAL OF CHAPTER 647 OF THE STATUTES ENTITLED "AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE SALE AND INSPECTION OF MILK."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The Mayor and Aldermen of any city, Inspectors of Milk. and the Town Council of any Town may annually appoint one or more persons to be Inspectors of Milk for their respective places, who shall be engaged to the faithful discharge of the duties of their office. Each inspector shall give notice of his appointment by publishing notice thereof for two weeks in some newspaper published in the city or town from which he shall be appointed; or if no newspaper be published therein by Public notice of appointment. posting up such notice in two or more public places in such city or town.

SEC. 2. Each inspector shall keep an office and Record of dealers. book for the purpose of recording the names and places of business of all persons engaged in the sale of milk

within their limits. They may enter any place where milk is stored or kept for sale, and all carriages used in the conveyance of milk ; and whenever they have reason to believe any milk found therein is adulterated, they shall take specimens thereof and cause the same to be analyzed or otherwise satisfactorily tested, the result of which they shall record and preserve as evidence ; and a certificate of such result sworn to by the analyzer shall be admissable in evidence in all prosecutions under this act. The Inspector shall receive such compensation as the Mayor and Aldermen or Town Council shall determine.

May analyze Milk.

Of Prosecutions.

Neglect of dealer to be recorded.

Penalty to record.

Penalty for selling impure milk.

Of adulterated milk.

Of Complaints.

Public notice to be given of this law.

SEC. 3. Whoever neglects to cause his name and place of business to be recorded in the Inspector's book, and his name legibly placed upon all carriages used by him in the conveyance of milk before engaging in the sale thereof, shall forfeit twenty dollars for the first offence, and for a second and each subsequent offence fifty dollars, and whoever offers for sale milk produced from cows fed upon the refuse of distilleries, or any substance deleterious to the quality of the milk, or whoever offers for sale milk produced from sick or diseased cows shall forfeit twenty dollars for the first, and fifty dollars for every subsequent offence ; and whoever, in the employment of another, violates any provision of this section, shall be held equally guilty with the principal and suffer the same penalty.

SEC. 4. Whoever sells or exchanges, or has in his possession with intent to sell, or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, adulterated milk or milk to which water or any foreign substance has been added shall, for each offence, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty, nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of every Inspector of Milk to institute complaints on the information of any person, who shall lay before him satisfactory evidence on which to sustain the same.

SEC. 6. Each Inspector of Milk in this State is hereby required to cause the provisions of this act to be published in his town, at least three times in some newspaper printed in said town, or some newspaper in the county in which the town is situated.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to

cause the name and place of business of all persons convicted under this act to be published in two newspapers printed in the town or county where the offence may have been committed. Names of persons convicted to be published.

SEC. 8. Chapter 647 of the Statutes, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 829.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 73 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF "OF THE SUPPRESSION OF CERTAIN NUISANCES." Passed Jan. 12, 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The court of tribunal before which any person shall be convicted for any offence committed after the passage of this act in violation of the provisions of said Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, or of any act in addition thereto or in amendment thereof, may, in its discretion, sentence such person to "the Workhouse and House of Correction" for a term not less than six months nor more than three years instead of imposing the sentence prescribed in said act. Commitments to House of Correction.

CHAPTER 830.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 84 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE TOWN COUNCIL." Passed Feb. 1, 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. City and Town officers, appointed to prosecute for violations of the ordinances and regulations of the several cities and towns of the State shall not be required to give surety for costs on any complaint made by them in such capacity; but the several cities and towns shall be directly liable to the State for all costs to the State, upon complaints made by said prosecuting officers in their said capacity. Violation of Ordinances.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 831.

Passed Feb. 1, 1870. **AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE CESSION TO THE UNITED STATES OF ALL THE TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND IN THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY, AT GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.**

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Gettysburg
Cemetery.

SECTION 1. The Board of Commissioners having the charge and care of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, are hereby authorized and empowered to transfer all the right, title, and interest of this State in said Soldiers' National Cemetery upon the completion of the same, to the government of the United States; the State of Rhode Island hereby ceding and relinquishing to the United States all its title to the grounds and property of said cemetery, upon the condition that the United States government make provision for its care and maintenance, and keep it forever in good order and condition.

SEC. 2. The Governor of this State is hereby authorized and empowered to do all acts, and execute all papers on behalf of this State necessary to consummate the cession, and to cause a copy of this act to be forwarded to the Board of Commissioners having charge of the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

CHAPTER 832.

Passed Mar. 12, 1870. **AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AND IN AMENDMENT OF CHATER 222, TITLE 81, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES."**

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Criminal
cases.

SECTION 1. In any indictment, information or complaint for any felony or misdemeanor, when it shall be

requisite to state the ownership of any property whatsoever, whether real or personal, which shall belong to or be in possession of more than one person, whether such persons be partners in trade, joint tenants or tenants in common, it shall be sufficient to name one of such persons, and state such property to belong to the person so named, and another or others, as the case may be; and when in any indictment, information, or complaint and warrant for any felony or misdemeanor, it shall be necessary to mention, for any purpose whatsoever, any partners, joint tenants or tenants in common, it shall be sufficient to describe them in the manner aforesaid, and this provision shall be considered to extend to all joint stock companies, or trustees.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon and after its passage.

CHAPTER 833.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 138 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO, AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF OF "GUARDIAN AND WARD." Passed Mar. 12, 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Courts of Probate are hereby authorized to appoint guardians of the persons and estates of habitual drunkards. Court of Probates may appoint.

SEC. 2. The guardian of any habitual drunkard appointed under the authority of this act, shall have the same right to control the custody of his ward as is conferred by law upon guardians appointed of any of the classes of persons enumerated in Section 7, of said Chapter 138, of the act to which this is in addition, including the authority to commit the ward to any curative hospital, either within or without this State until he is cured of his drunkenness, but not exceeding six months at any one time. Of habitual drunkards.

SEC. 3. The ward's estate shall be chargeable with the expenses properly incident to his committal and custody under the provisions of the next preceding section of this act. Of expenses.

CHAPTER 834.

Passed Mar. 17, 1870. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO, AND IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 230, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF FEES AND COSTS IN CERTAIN CASES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Probates fees.

SECTION 1. In addition to the fees now prescribed by Section 27 of the act to which this is in addition and in amendment, courts of probate shall be entitled to receive for every decree on petition for leave to adopt child the sum of \$3.00. In all cases where the inventory shall exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, the fees of courts of probate shall be as follows, viz.:

For the probate of every will granting letters testamentary thereon, and allowing bond of executor to return an inventory, or pay debts and legacies.....	\$2 00
For filling every will proved out of the State.....	2 00
For granting letters of administration on an intestate estate, and allowing bond of administrator.....	2 00
For appointing and engaging appraisers.....	50
For allowing the account of an executor or administrator, and engaging the person exhibiting the same.....	2 00
For allowing the account of a guardian, and engaging the person exhibiting the same.....	1 00
For granting letters of guardianship over a minor or other person.....	1 00
For granting a warrant for dividing real estate or assigning dower, and engaging the persons appointed therein.....	2 00
For receiving and allowing a division of real estate or assignment of dower.....	1 00
For every decree on petition for sale of real estate giving instructions and approving bond, or for refusing to grant such decree after hearing.....	4 00
For every decree judgment, or order other than the above....	50
For receiving and allowing an inventory and engaging the executor, administrator or guardian exhibiting the same, one-tenth of one per cent. not exceeding in any one case, one hundred dollars.	

Fees of clerks of Probate.

SEC. 2. Section 28 of said act is hereby so amended that the fees of the clerks of the courts of probate shall be as follows:

For taking and issuing letters testamentary or of administration or of guardianship.....	1 00
For every warrant or citation.....	50
For drawing decree of probate of will or codicil.....	50

For drawing decree of acceptance or allowance of an inventory, commissioner's report, account, or guardian's list of debts.....	25
For every petition for the adoption of child.....	2 00
For receiving and filing every certificate of death.....	10
For every notice ordered by the court or issued in pursuance of law.....	50

SEC. 3. Section 7 of said act is hereby so amended that the fees of all recording and certifying officers, unless otherwise specially provided, shall be as follows :

For every page of one hundred words recorded or copied....	15
For searching the records, by the hour.....	40

SEC. 4. Excepting as herein provided the fees of said courts and officers shall remain as now provided by law. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 835.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 228 OF THE REVISED STATUTES "OF THE STATE PRISON, ITS OFFICERS AND DISCIPLINE." Passed Mar. 16, 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Board of Inspectors of the State Prison and County Jail are hereby authorised to fix the salary of the Warden of the State Prison and County Jail at a sum not exceeding eighteen hundred dollars. Salary of Warden.

SEC. 2. So much of Section 6, Chapter 228, as conflicts with this law is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 836.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XIII, CHAPTER 71 OF THE REVISED STATUTES " ON GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS." Passed Mar. 16, 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. No Superintendent or School Committee of any city or town, or any other person officially con- Gratuity prohibited.

nected with the government or direction of the public schools, shall receive any private fee, gratuity, donation or compensation in any manner whatsoever, for promoting the sale or the exchange of any school books, maps, or charts, in any public school or schools.

Penalty for offering fees.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to offer to any public school officer of this State any private fee, commission or compensation whatsoever, as an inducement to effect through such officer any sale, or promotion of sale or exchange of any school books, maps, charts or school apparatus; and any violation of this or the preceding section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and punishable by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 837.

Passed Mar. 17, 1870. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 54, TITLE 11, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED, AN ACT FOR THE PUBLIC PROVISION FOR THE INDIGENT INSANE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Appropriations for Beneficiaries

SECTION. 1. The Governor is authorized to draw upon the General Treasurer, annually for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars in any one year, to be by him appropriated to the maintenance, in whole or in part, of such Indigent Insane Persons, being inhabitants of this State, as he may select as State Beneficiaries, not more than one hundred dollars to be by him appropriated annually for the support of any one person; said two thousand dollars, being instead of the fifteen hundred dollars authorized by the 3d Section of said Chapter 54.

CHAPTER 838.

Passed Mar. 14, 1870. AN ACT AUTHORIZING SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER ONE OF THE TOWN OF WESTERLY TO RAISE MONEY FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Town may issue bonds.

SECTION 1. School District number one of the town of Westerly is hereby authorized and empowered to

issue bonds, under their corporate name and seal, and bearing not more than six per cent. interest per annum, the amount for which said district may issue bonds not to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. Said bonds shall be obligatory upon said district in the same manner and to the same extent as other debts lawfully contracted by said district, and the money derived from the issue of such bonds shall be expended by said district to pay for lots purchased, and for buildings erected and being erected for school purposes in and by said district. How to be expended.

SEC. 3. Said bonds shall be issued by the trustees and signed by the clerk and treasurer of said district, in sums of five hundred dollars each, with interest payable annually, four of which said bonds with the interest thereon, shall be payable in one year from the date of their issue, and four of said bonds shall become due and shall be paid in each and every year thereafter, together with the interest thereon, until the whole of said bonds shall be paid and cancelled. Bonds, when payable.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 839.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 25, TITLE VI, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF ELECTIVE MEETINGS." Passed Mar. 11, 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. At every district town meeting held in any town which now is or may hereafter be divided into districts, for voting purposes, when the moderator and clerk are present, no other quorum of the electors of said district shall be required for the opening of the polls for the voting for any civil officers, except moderator and clerk. Of quorums.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 840.

Passed Mar. 18, 1870. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 37, TITLE VIII, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF PROPERTY LIABLE TO TAXATION."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Exemptions
from taxa-
tion.

SECTION 1. In addition to property now exempt from taxation, the land used in connection with houses for religious worship, the property, real and personal, held for or by any free public or incorporated library society, and the property, real and personal, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars in value, held for or by any church or incorporated religious or charitable society, shall be exempt from taxation.

CHAPTER 841.

Passed Mar. 22, 1870. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 37, TITLE VIII, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, 'OF PROPERTY LIABLE TO TAXATION,'" PASSED AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The act entitled "an act in addition to chapter 37, title VIII, of the Revised Statutes, "of property liable to taxation," passed at the present session of the general assembly," is hereby amended, by inserting the words "library society" after the words "free public" in said act.

CHAPTER 842.

Passed Feb. 16, 1870. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 43, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF LAYING OUT AND MAKING HIGHWAYS AND DRIFTWAYS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of relaying
roads.

SECTION 1. Town councils are authorized to re-lay, widen, straighten, to change the location of, or to abandon the whole or any part of any highway, or driftway within the limits of their respective towns ; and the like

proceedings shall be had in all respects in taking lands and in ascertaining damages to the owners of lands taken to change the location of a highway or driftway, or for widening or straightening such highway or driftway, as are now had in taking lands and in ascertaining damages to the owners of lands taken in laying out public highways.

SEC. 2. The authority to mark out, widen, change ^{Of changing locations.} the location of, or to abandon highways or driftways heretofore laid out by the State, is hereby ceded and remitted to the town council of the town in which such highway or driftway may be located; and such town council shall in all respects have like control over such highway or driftway, and the town in which the same is located shall be subject to the like obligations and duties, in relation thereto in every respect, as such town council or such town would be subjected to, as to highways laid out by such town council.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 843.

AN ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUP- Passed Feb. 23, 1870.
 PORT OF THE STATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH
 DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, for the support of the government of the State, for the year ending on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1870:

FOR MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Fight thousand five hundred dollars.

Military

FOR COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

Court
Houses.

For repairs of court houses and jails, and for furniture and fixtures for the same, five hundred dollars.

FOR CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

State Char-
ities.

For the payment of the orders of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, thirty-five thousand dollars, the same to be paid upon the orders of the secretary of said board, as directed by said board.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Miscellane-
ous.

To pay appropriations made by the General Assembly and other expenses not provided by this act, three thousand dollars.

 CHAPTER 844.

Passed Feb. 18, 1870. AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY HARBOR MASTER IN NEWPORT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The city council of the city of Newport are hereby empowered, whenever they think proper, to authorize and require the harbor master of Newport to appoint a deputy, in such manner and upon such conditions as they may see fit to impose.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

 CHAPTER 845.

Passed Mar. 2, 1870. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 423, OF THE STATUTES, "OF ARMS, EQUIPMENTS, ARMORIES AND MILITARY PROPERTY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Brass Band. SECTION 1. The board of aldermen of the city of Providence shall provide a suitable place of meeting in said city for the American Brass Band, and shall include

the same in their annual return of the armories in said city required by section three, chapter 423 of the statutes, and the rent of such place of meeting to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars in any one year, shall be allowed by the quartermaster general and paid to said board of aldermen for the use of said band, in the manner prescribed in section four, chapter 423.

CHAPTER 846.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 52, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 814, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS." Passed Mar. 28, 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. In case any unmarried woman, having no legal settlement in this State, is found to be with child, or shall be delivered of a child in this State, the Superintendent of State Charities and Corrections is hereby vested with all the powers and required to perform the same duties now by law conferred and imposed upon overseers of the poor in relation to bastard children. Of bastard children.

SEC. 2. Complaints in such cases may be made by the Superintendent of State Charities and Corrections before any justice of the peace in the county in which such unmarried woman shall be found, and like proceedings shall be had upon such complaints as now by law required in complaints made by overseers of the poor under the provisions of said chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 3. So much of section six of said chapter 52, as requires the justice of the peace, before whom any complaint is made, to direct the accused to enter into a recognizance to appear at the town clerk's office in the town, and so much of section eight of said chapter as requires said town clerk to procure some justice of the peace to attend at the time fixed in said recognizance, are hereby repealed, and said justice shall require the accused to enter into such recognizance to appear at such time and place as shall be fixed by said justice,

and to abide the final order of the court on the complaint.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall hereafter be committed under the provisions of section fourteen of chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes, shall be committed to the workhouse and house of correction, instead of being committed to jail; and shall be committed to said workhouse and house of correction until therefrom discharged by the Superintendent of State Charities, or otherwise by order of law.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts so far as inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 847.

Passed Mar. 24, 1870. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 226, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF JAILS, AND THE CARE AND DISCIPLINE OF JAILS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The several towns in the county of Bristol shall have the right to use the jail, located in the town of Bristol, for the confinement of persons committed under the authority of the ordinances of the towns upon the payment to the keeper of the jail the actual cost of the support of such prisoners, without computing therein any keeper's salary or compensation for assistants.

CHAPTER 848.

Passed Mar. 26, 1870. AN ACT FOR THE ENCOURAGING AND REGULATING INLAND FISHERIES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The governor shall appoint three commissioners to be appointed. commissioners, who shall be known as commissioners of inland fisheries, who shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are appointed, whose duties shall be, to make complaints of all violations of the acts relating to inland fisheries, to the proper informing offi-

cer; to consider the subject of the introduction, protection and culture of fish in our inland waters; to cooperate with fish commissioners of other States, and to make an annual report to the general assembly of such facts and suggestions relating thereto as may be deemed proper.

SEC. 2. Such commissioners shall be allowed their actual disbursements while employed on such official duty.

SEC. 3. No person shall take any fish contrary to the instructions of the commissioners on inland fisheries from any pond or lake in this State, which has been or may hereafter be stocked with fish by the said commissioners or private parties, by and with the consent of the town council of any town or towns in which, in whole or in part, such lake or pond is situated, for a period of three years after the same has been so stocked, and said instructions filed in the town clerk's office in said town or towns, and published in one or more newspapers in the county or counties in which said pond or lake is located. Protection of fish.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall violate the provisions of section three of this act, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding three months, or by such fine and imprisonment or both. Penalty for violation of this act.

CHAPTER 849.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 776, OF THE STATUTES, Passed Mar. 22, 1870.
 "OF DOGS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. All money remaining in any town or city treasury on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1869, received from the owners or keepers of dogs, for licenses, shall be paid over and credited to the school fund of such town or city for the use of the public schools thereof; and all money which may have been derived from the said source, and which upon the 25th day of any succeeding March shall have remained in any town or city Taxes to go to the school fund.

treasury for one year, shall, in like manner, be paid over to the school fund of such town or city for the use of the public schools thereof.

CHAPTER 850.

Passed Mar. 23, 1870. AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Board, how organized.

SECTION 1. The general supervision and control of the public schools of this State, with such high schools, normal schools and normal institutes as are or may be established and maintained wholly or in part by the State, shall be vested in a State Board of Education, which shall consist of the governor, the lieutenant governor, as members *ex officio*, and of one other member from each of the counties of the State, with the exception of Providence county, which shall have two other members. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education to recommend to the governor, candidates for the office of commissioner of public schools, from whom the governor may, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint the commissioner of public schools.

Commissioner of public schools.

Board, how elected.

SEC. 2. The six members of the Board of Education from the several counties shall be elected in grand committee of the two houses at the present session of the general assembly, and two members shall be in the same manner elected annually after the year 1870, at the May session of the general assembly, and shall hold their offices, after the first election, for the term of three years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. After the first election and at the first meeting of the Board, the members shall be divided by lot or otherwise into three classes. The seats of the members of the first class shall be vacated in May, 1871; of the second class in May, 1872; and of the third class in May, 1873; and the seats of members of the several classes shall be filled as provided for in this section, when vacancies shall occur by reason of the death, the resignation, or the expiration of the official term of any member.

Term of office.

SEC. 3. The governor shall be president *ex officio*, President and secretary. and the commissioner of public schools, *ex officio* Secretary of the Board of Education.

SEC. 4. The Board of Education shall hold quarterly Meetings. meetings on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December of each year, at the office of the commissioner of public schools in Providence, for the transaction of business, and may hold special meetings at the call of the president and secretary. It shall be their duty to frame and modify at pleasure, such by-laws as may be deemed expedient for their own government, and which shall be consistent with the laws of this State, and shall prescribe and cause to be enforced all rules and regulations necessary for carrying into effect, the school laws of this State.

SEC. 5. The Board of Education shall consider the Public schools. necessities of the public schools of the State; and shall recommend to the general assembly from time to time, such considerations and amendments to the laws as are deemed necessary for the promotion of the cause of public education; and shall, with the commissioner of public schools, make an annual report to the general assembly at the January session.

SEC. 6. The members of the board shall receive no Expenses to be paid. compensation for their services, but the State treasurer is authorized to pay upon order of the State auditor, the necessary expenses of the members, when attending the meetings of the board, or when travelling upon official business for and within this State, after the bills have been approved by the general assembly.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately upon and after its passage.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 851.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 136, TITLE XX, OF THE Passed Mar. 23, 1870. REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN, AND OF THE DISPOSITION OF THE SAME."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The covenants and agreements of a mar-

ried woman, hereafter made, relating to the real estate, chattels, real, household furniture, plate, jewels, stock or shares in the capital stock of any incorporated company, money on deposit in any savings bank or institution for savings, with the interest thereon, or debts secured by mortgage on property, which are the property of any woman before marriage, or which may become the property of any woman after marriage, shall be binding upon her and her legal representatives, when made by deed in which such married woman joins with her husband, such deed to be acknowledged by such married woman in the manner provided for in section seven of chapter 136, title XX, of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 852.

Passed Mar. 21, 1870. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 769, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, CONCERNING THE TRIAL OF CIVIL ACTIONS IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN THE COUNTY OF PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The court of common pleas, at any March or September term thereof, within and for the county of Providence, may, with the consent of the parties to any civil action pending in said court, and at the preceding December or June term of said court continued to the next June or December terms thereof, take off said order of continuance, and such action may be proceeded with and tried at said term, in the same manner as at the June and December terms of said court.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 853.

Passed Feb. 18, 1870. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 776, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN ADDITION TO, AND IN AMENDMENT OF, CHAPTERS 82 AND 826, OF THE STATUTES, 'OF DOGS.'"

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the town sergeant

of each town, and of such others as the town council may appoint annually in the month of April, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty, to ascertain and make a list of the owners or keepers of dogs in such town or city, and return such list to the clerk on or before the last day of May, who shall receive from the town treasury the sum of twenty cents for each dog so listed; and the clerk shall, within two weeks thereafter, furnish the town sergeant, and to each special constable so appointed and sworn, a list of all dogs licensed for the current year, and a list of those not licensed, with the name of the owner or keeper thereof, and shall also post such lists in at least three public places in the town or city, or publish the same in such other manner as the town or city council may direct.

SEC. 2. The town of New Shoreham at its annual meeting may decide whether the provisions provided for in chapter 776, of the public laws relating to dogs, shall or shall not be enforced in its town.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 854.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS." Passed Mar. 31, 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The supreme court and the court of common pleas are respectively authorized to sentence criminals to the work house and house of correction, which they are now authorized to sentence to the county jails.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 855.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE I, CHAPTER 4, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF CERTAIN CIVIL OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY." Passed Mar. 31, 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section three of said chapter is hereby

amended by striking out all the words, "three inspectors of ferries," so that on and after the passage of this act, there shall be no inspectors of ferries elected by the general assembly.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 856.

Passed Mar. 31, 1870. AN ACT TO REGULATE THE SALE OF MEDICINES AND POISONS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, unless a registered pharmacist, or registered assistant pharmacist in the employ of a registered pharmacist, within the meaning of this act, to retail, compound, or dispense medicines or poisons, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Any person, in order to be registered in the meaning of this act, must be either a graduate in pharmacy, a practising pharmacist, or a practising assistant in pharmacy.

SEC. 3. Graduates in pharmacy must be such as have obtained a diploma from a regularly incorporated college of pharmacy within the United States ; or such foreign graduates in pharmacy as shall present satisfactory diplomas or credentials of their attainments to the pharmaceutical board of this State, and pay a fee of five dollars. Practising pharmacists, in the meaning of this act, within this State, shall be such persons only, as, at, or prior to the passage of this act, have kept and continue to keep open shop for compounding and dispensing the prescriptions of medical practitioners, and for the sale of drugs and medicines. Practising assistants in pharmacy shall be such persons as have served four years' apprenticeship in a shop where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, and shall have passed an examination before the pharmaceutical board of this State, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. The governor of the State shall, on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1870, and every third year thereafter, appoint seven persons who shall constitute the pharmaceutical board of the State, the members of said board so appointed by the governor shall hold office for the term of three years, and until their successors are elected, and in case of vacancy by removal from the State, resignation or death, the governor shall have power to fill the vacancy from the registered pharmacists of this State.

SEC. 5. The duties of the pharmaceutical board shall be to examine all candidates presenting themselves; to direct the registration by the registrar of pharmacists of all persons properly qualified or entitled under this act; to cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions; and to report annually to the general assembly on the condition of pharmacy, together with the names of all persons registered as pharmacists or assistant pharmacists. Four members of the pharmaceutical board shall constitute a quorum; they shall organize by the election of a president and secretary for the entire term, who shall sign all certificates and other official documents; they shall meet at least twice a year, and shall have power to make by-laws for the proper fulfillment of their duties under this act. The secretary of the board of pharmacy shall be also registrar of pharmacists. All persons applying for examination shall pay to the pharmaceutical board ten dollars, and, if passing the examination, shall be furnished with a certificate in accordance with schedule E of this act, for which certificate no fee shall be exacted or paid. A registrar, guilty of any misconduct or malfeasance in office, shall be removed from office, and a successor appointed by the governor, and he may be fined at the option of the court in a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars, to be paid into the State treasury.

SEC. 6. The duties of the registrar shall be to keep a book in which shall be entered, under the supervision of the pharmaceutical board, and in the form set forth in schedule B to this act, the name and place of business of every person doing business in this State, who shall apply to him in the form set forth in schedule C to this

act, producing proper evidence, in accordance with sections three and four of this act, that he is a graduate in pharmacy or a practising pharmacist, or a duly qualified practising assistant in pharmacy. It shall also be the duty of the registrar to erase from his register the name of any registered pharmacist who may have died or removed from the State, and to make all necessary alterations in the location of persons registered under this act. For the first registration as registered pharmacist, the registrar shall receive a fee of five dollars; provided that all persons in business at the time of the passage of this act shall be entitled to registration on paying one dollar. Registration must be renewed each year, for which one dollar only shall be received. The registrar shall, on the written demand of any registered pharmacist or registered assistant, accompanied by a fee of twenty-five cents, give him a certificate under his own hand, setting forth in the manner prescribed in schedule H to this act, that such person is so registered.

SEC. 7. Any person not a registered pharmacist, who shall, after the first day of July, 1870, keep open shop for the retailing and dispensing of medicines and poisons, or who shall take, use, or exhibit the title of registered pharmacist, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay fifty dollars; and any registered pharmacist or authorized retailer of poisons, who shall fail to comply with the regulations of this act in regard to retailing, dispensing, and compounding of poisons, shall forfeit and pay a like sum of fifty dollars for the first offence, and one hundred dollars for the second, and every subsequent offence, to be recovered to the use of the pharmaceutical board; and all such penalties shall be sued for and recovered in the name of the said board in an action of debt; provided, however, that in towns and parts of towns where there is no registered pharmacist within three miles, it shall be lawful for retail dealers, annually, to procure licenses from the registrar of pharmacists, at a fee of one dollar, to sell the usual domestic medicines put up by some registered pharmacist, and marked with his label, excepting, however, the poisons enumerated in schedule A of this act.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this act shall apply to or in any manner whatever interfere with the business of any practitioner of medicine, who does not keep open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of medicines and poisons, nor prevent him from administering or supplying to his patients such articles as may seem to him fit and proper; nor shall it interfere with the making and dealing in proprietary remedies (popularly called patent medicines), unless such medicines be wholly or in part composed of some one or more of the articles enumerated in schedule A; nor with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons according to the ordinary course of wholesale dealing to retailers and physicians, and for use in the arts.

SEC. 9. From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1870, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, either by wholesale or retail, any poison, without distinctly labelling the bottle, box, vessel, or paper, and wrapper or cover, in which said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word poison, and the name and place of business of the seller. Nor shall it be lawful for any registered pharmacist or authorized retailer of poisons to sell or dispense poison, without first entering in a book kept for that purpose only, and subject always to inspection by the pharmaceutical board, or any officer or agent thereof, or other proper authority, and to be preserved for at least five years, a record of the same, in accordance with schedule F accompanying this act.

SEC. 10. The provisions of section IX shall not apply to articles to be exported, nor to any articles forming part of the ingredients of medicines compounded in accordance with the written prescription of a practitioner of medicine; but all prescriptions, whether or not composed in part of an ingredient or ingredients, declared by this act to be poisons, must be carefully kept by the pharmacist on a file or in a book for that purpose only, and numbered in the order in which they are received or dispensed, and every box, bottle, vial, vessel, or packet, containing medicine so dispensed, must be labelled with the name and place of business of the pharmacist so dispensing them, and be numbered with a number corresponding with that on the

original prescription retained by the pharmacist on his file or book as aforesaid. Such prescription must be preserved at least five years, and shall be open to the inspection of the writers thereof, and a copy must be furnished by the pharmacist, if demanded by either the writer or purchaser or both, for which copy or copies the pharmacist shall not exact any fee.

SEC. 11. From and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any pharmaceutical shop to allow any person not a graduate or a practising assistant in pharmacy, to compound or dispense the prescriptions of physicians, except as an aid, under the immediate supervision of said proprietor, of a graduate, or a practising assistant in pharmacy.

SEC. 12. From and after the passage of this act, all persons who shall knowingly, intentionally, and fraudulently adulterate or cause to be mixed any foreign or inert substance with any drug or medicinal substance, or any compound medicinal preparation, recognized by the pharmacopœa of the United States or of other countries as employed in medicinal practice, with the effect of weakening or destroying its medicinal power, or who shall sell the same otherwise than in the unbroken original package put up by the manufacturer and labelled with his name and address, or who shall sell such unbroken original package, knowing the article contained therein to be thus adulterated, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, before any proper court, shall forfeit all the articles so adulterated, which may be in his possession at the time he is complained of for said offence, and shall be deprived of his license, and be made incapable of practising as a pharmacist in this State thereafter. When complaint shall be duly made, under oath or affirmation, before any justice of the peace, of suspected violation of any of the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the board of pharmacy to make investigation thereof, employing competent persons to make analysis of suspected articles when necessary; and if such charges shall be substantiated, the board shall, in accordance with section V of this act, cause prosecution to be made against the offenders. The fees received for examinations, registration, and certificates of

registration under this act, shall be appropriated to defray the expenses of the board of pharmacy, in such proportion and in such way as they shall direct; provided, however, that one-eighth of the whole receipts shall be reserved as a fund to pay the cost of chemical analysis, which may be conducted under the direction of said board.

SEC. 13. All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Schedules referred to in the foregoing act, viz. :

SCHEDULE A.

Aconite and its preparations.	Opium and its preparations, paregoric excepted.
Arsenic and its preparations.	Oxalic Acid.
Belladonna and its preparations.	Poison Hemlock or Conium.
Cantharides and the tincture.	Savine.
Chloroform.	Strychna and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.
Cotton Root and its preparation.	Tartar Emetic.
Corrosive Sublimate.	Volatile Oil of Bitter Almonds, of Pennyroyal, of Savine, and of Tansy.
Croton Oil.	Proprietary or secret medicines recommended, sold or advertised as Emmenagogues and Parturients.
Cyanide of Potassium.	
Digitalis and its preparations.	
Ergot and its preparations.	
Henbane and its preparations.	
Hydrocyanic Acid.	
Nux Vomica and its preparations.	

SCHEDULE B.

DATE.	NAME.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.	QUALIFICATIONS.	REMARKS.
1870. January 10.	A. B.	329 Broadway, N. Y.	In business within this State prior to the passage of the Pharmacy and Poison Act, 18	
January 11.	C. D.	Athens, Greene Co., N. Y.	Graduate in Pharmacy of Maryland College, of class 1862-'63.	Died June 11, 1870.
January 20.	E. F.	280 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Practising assistant in pharmacy, examined by Pharmaceutical Board of this State, on day of 1870.	July 8, 1870. Removed to and carries on business on his own account at 43 John st., Ithaca, N. Y.; has passed examination of College Pharmacy of the city of New York, June, 1870.
January 20.	G. H.	Middletown, N. Y. with A. B., city of N. Y.	Registered assistant in Pharmacy, Graduate of the Mass. College of Pharmacy, Class 1868-69	September 1, 1870. Commenced business on his own account, 136 Lake st., Buffalo, N. Y.

Board, to be competent to dispense poisons and compound medicines, subject to all legal restrictions. In testimony whereof the Officers of this Board have hereunto signed their names this _____ day of _____ 18

{ SEAL. }

SCHEDULE F.

Form in which registered pharmacists and retail dealers in poisons shall keep their poison-book.

Date.	Name of purchaser.	Name and quantity of poisons sold.	For what purpose said to be required.	Remarks.

SCHEDULE G.

Form of License to be issued to retailers of poisons in rural districts.

I, _____, Registrar of Pharmacists, at the written request of _____ of _____ County of _____, State of _____ and upon his written declaration that no registered pharmacist is situate within three miles of his place of business, have, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Pharmacy and Poison Act, 18 ____; and upon payment by him of one dollar, do hereby issue to him this license, authorizing him to retail poisons under the restrictions provided in said Act.

{ SEAL. }

(Signed)

Name.
Registrar of Pharmacists
Of the State of _____

Office No. _____

Street,
Town,
County.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____

SCHEDULE H.

Form of Registrar's Certificate to be given a registered Pharmacist or registered Practising Assistant in Pharmacy.

This is to certify that _____ of _____ County of _____ State of _____, was entered on the [date], at the office of the undersigned as *Registered Pharmacist (Registered Assistant in Pharmacy)*, in conformity with the Pharmacy and Poison Act of this State.

Given under my hand and seal, _____ [town], this _____ day of _____ 18 ____

{ SEAL. }

(Signed)

Name,
Registrar of Pharmacists.

CHAPTER 857.

Passed Mar. 31, 1870. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 178, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE FORM OF WRITS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The following form of original writ in addition to the forms provided by sections five, six, seven, eight and nine, of chapter 178, of the Revised Statutes, is hereby prescribed, viz. :

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT.

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, SC. To the sheriffs of our several counties, [*Seal.*] or to their deputies, GREETING.

We command you to attach the goods and chattels or real estate of _____ to the value of _____ dollars ; and those in safe custody keep, and also, to summon the said _____ (if _____ may be found in _____ at our next _____ court _____ to be holden at _____ within and for our county of _____ on the _____ Monday of _____ next ensuing the date hereof, in an action of _____ as by declaration to be filed in court will be fully set forth ; to the damage of the plaintiff _____ dollars.

Hereof fail not, and true return make of this writ, with your doings thereon.

Witness, _____ Esq., at _____ the _____ day of _____ in the year _____ Clerk.

And the same shall be substantially adapted to use by justices of the peace and courts exercising the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

SEC. 2. In any civil action the original writ may be issued substantially in the form prescribed by this act, and the same shall be served by attachment of real or personal estate, or of both, and in foreign attachment, in the modes now by law provided, whether the defendant or defendants therein named be within or without this State at the time of such service ; *Provided*, That real estate shall not be attached upon any justices' writs in which the debt or damage claimed does not exceed twenty dollars.

SEC. 3. Any officer making an attachment of goods or chattels upon any original writ, shall surrender the

same to the person or persons whose interest therein has been so attached, or to the person or persons from whom the possession thereof shall have been taken by virtue of such attachment, upon receiving a bond with sufficient surety or sureties in double the value of such goods and chattels, and upon the condition that at any time after a judgment shall have been rendered in the action in which such attachment or levy shall have been made by the court before which such action is commenced, in favor of the plaintiff or plaintiffs therein, and against the defendant or defendants whose said interest in said goods and chattels shall have been attached or levied upon, as aforesaid, the said goods and chattels shall, upon request therefor, be, (in as good order and condition as when so surrendered,) returned to the officer taking such bond, as aforesaid, or to any officer to whom shall be directed and who shall hold in his hands for service, an execution issued from such court upon such judgment; unless the said judgment and the amount of said execution and incidental costs thereon shall have then been paid, or shall immediately be paid and satisfied upon making said request for the return of said goods and chattels.

SEC. 4. No attachment of property shall be made upon mesne process, unless an affidavit of the plaintiff, or of some person in his behalf, shall be endorsed on the writ, setting forth that the plaintiff has a just claim or demand against the defendant, upon which he has a reasonable expectation of recovery in said action a sum sufficient to give jurisdiction thereof to the court to which said writ is made returnable, and that the defendant has property which he does not intend to apply to the payment of the plaintiff's claim; *Provided*, That such affidavit shall not be required to make an attachment of goods and chattels when the defendant is not to be found in the county where such goods and chattels are, or of real estate, when the defendant is not to be found in this State.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of July, A. D. 1870; and all acts and parts of acts so far as inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 858.

Passed Mar. 31, 1870. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 183, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENT," AND CHAPTER 711, "OF THE PUBLIC LAWS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The personal estate of any person lodged or lying in the hands of his attorney, agent, factor, trustee or debtor, shall be liable to be attached or levied upon, the plaintiff giving special order therefor on the back of his writ of attachment, or execution, to answer any just debt or demand.

SEC. 2. Service of such writ shall be made in all respects in the manner and with the effect prescribed by chapter 183, of the Revised Statutes, and service of such execution shall be made as provided in chapter 711 of the public laws.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of July, A. D. 1870.

CHAPTER 859.

Passed Mar. 31, 1870. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 181, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF ATTACHMENTS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The working tools of a debtor necessary in his or her usual occupation, not exceeding in value the sum of one hundred dollars; the household furniture and family stores of a housekeeper, in the whole not exceeding in value the sum of three hundred dollars; and the salary or wages due or payable to any debtor, not exceeding the sum of ten dollars, shall be exempted from attachment and execution on any warrant of distress or any other writ, original or judicial.

SEC. 2. The second section of chapter 181, of the Revised Statutes, so far as inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of July, A. D. 1870.

CHAPTER 860.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 180, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF ARREST AND TAKING BAIL," AND CHAPTER 194, "OF EXECUTIONS." Passed Mar. 31, 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Arrest or imprisonment in any action founded upon any cause of action accruing after the passage of this act, for the recovery of debt, or of State or town taxes, is hereby abolished, except in the mode and subject to the conditions hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Whenever a writ of attachment shall be issued against one or more defendants for the recovery of debt, or of State or town taxes, and the plaintiff, or one of the plaintiffs, or his or their agent or attorney, shall make affidavit duly certified on such writ, that the defendant, or some one of the defendants, is about to depart from this State without leaving therein real or personal estate whereon service of said writ may be made by attachment, sufficient to satisfy the damages laid therein, or that the defendant or some one of the defendants has committed fraud in contracting the debt upon which the action is founded, or in the concealment or wrongful disposition of any of his property, then the officers charged with the service of such writ shall arrest the body of such defendant in the manner and with the effect provided by chapter 180 of the Revised Statutes; but no female shall be liable to arrest in any civil action founded on contract, by virtue of any original writ whatsoever. But the court to which such writ is returnable, or any justice thereof, may, by order, upon application of any defendant so arrested, and upon hearing the parties therein, release such defendant from such arrest, and discharge the bail taken thereon.

SEC. 3. If it shall be made to appear to any court which shall have rendered judgment in any action for the recovery of debt, or of State or town taxes, or to any justice of such court or of the supreme court, that the defendant, or some one of the defendants, is about to depart from this State without leaving therein sufficient real or personal estate to satisfy said judgment, or has been guilty of fraud in contracting said debt, or in

the concealment or wrongful detention or wrongful disposition of any of his property, it shall be lawful for such court or justice to order an execution or alias or pluries execution, running against the body of such defendant in the same manner provided by chapter 194 of the Revised Statutes; and the affidavit of the plaintiff, or some one of the plaintiffs, or of his or their agent or attorney, shall be *prima facie* evidence justifying such order.

SEC. 4. Executions upon judgments in actions for the recovery of debt, or of State or town taxes, except in cases within the provisions of section three of this act, shall be issued in the forms prescribed by sections fourteen and sixteen of chapter 194 of the Revised Statutes, with the omission of the command to arrest and imprison the debtor.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of July, A. D. 1870. All acts and parts of acts so far as inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 861.

Passed Mar.
31, 1870.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XVII, CHAPTER 101, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE INSPECTION AND SURVEY OF LUMBER."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. All lumber brought by water, or imported, discharged or delivered in said State, whether on the land or into a boat or vessel, except as hereinafter provided, shall be surveyed and admeasured according to the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 2. In the surveying of soft pine boards there shall be six sorts:

The first sort shall be denominated No. 1, and marked thus, I; and shall include boards free from sap, rot, knots, shakes and splits, not less than one inch thick, square-edged, and shall contain not less than sixteen feet in quantity.

The second sort shall be denominated No. 2, and marked thus, II; such lumber shall not have over one inch sap on the edges, and shall be free from shakes, rot and knots, square-edged, and not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick.

The third sort shall be denominated No. 3, and marked thus, III. Lumber of this sort shall be free from rot and shakes, and nearly free from sap and knots.

The fourth sort shall be denominated No. 4, and marked thus, IIII. Lumber of this sort shall be free from rot, shakes and large knots, suitable for cheap finish and dressing lumber.

The fifth sort shall be denominated No. 5, and marked thus, V. Lumber of this sort shall be square-edged, free from rot and shakes, and suitable for barn and box boards.

The sixth sort shall be denominated No. 6, and marked thus, X. Such lumber is not required to be square-edged, and may have rot, shakes, knots and sap.

SEC. 3. All boards less than three-fourths of an inch thick, shall be surveyed and measured in the same manner, as to quality, quantity and numbers, as though they were of the thickness of one inch.

SEC. 4. All planks and joists shall be surveyed as to quality and numbers, the same as boards, and their contents measured and marked in board measure.

SEC. 5. In the survey of southern hard pine, spruce, hemlock and juniper boards, plank, and sawed and hewed timber, there shall be two sorts; the first sort shall be denominated "merchantable," and shall include all boards, plank, joist and timber, that are sound and square-edged and well sawed; the second sort shall be denominated "refuse," and shall include all other descriptions, with due allowance for rot.

SEC. 6. In the survey of ash, maple and other hard wood boards, plank, joists and timber, there shall be two sorts; the first sort shall be denominated "merchantable," and shall include all boards, plank joist and timber that are sound and free from bad knots, and free from shakes and rot; the second sort shall be denominated "refuse," and shall include all other descriptions, with due allowance for rot.

SEC. 7. The surveyor of lumber for any city may appoint one or more deputy surveyors, whose duty it shall be to survey mahogany, cedar and cherry-tree boards, plank, joist and timber, and other ornamental or hard woods lumber, and ship timber.

SEC. 8. In the survey and admeasurement of mahog-

any and cedar timber, there shall be allowed, if the same is sound and free from wane, two inches on one side of the square, and one inch on the other side, and two inches in length; and when the timber is wider on the one side than on the other, the two inches shall be taken from the narrow side; if wany, two inches on each side of the square; and for rot and shakes there shall be such allowance made as the surveyor may deem expedient, not exceeding one-half. All such timber that is worm-eaten, much rotten, badly shaken, or very wany, shall be denominated "refuse," and due allowance shall be made for rot.

SEC. 9. In the survey and admeasurement of mahogany, cedar and cherry-tree boards, planks and joist, and other ornamental wood and lumber, such as are sound and free from bad knots and shakes, shall be denominated "merchantable;" all others shall be denominated "refuse," and due allowance shall be made for rot and shakes.

SEC. 10. In the survey of all boards, plank, joists and timber, the contents of the same in board measure shall be truly marked thereon in plain and durable numbers, and all other marks, if not correct, shall be erased; and in marking the contents of any lumber, the board measure marks commonly used in marking boards shall be used, and no other.

SEC. 11. The merchantable lumber shall be marked thus, Λ ; and the refuse lumber shall be marked $\bar{\Lambda}$, and shall be plainly and durably marked on each piece; deduction shall be made for splits not exceeding in any case one-half the extent of the split.

SEC. 12. All boards, plank, joist and timber shall be received and sold according to the contents thereof, as fixed and marked under the provisions aforesaid.

SEC. 13. There shall be paid for the survey of all lumber excepting hard woods, twenty-five cents per thousand feet board measure; for mahogany, cedar, cherry tree timber, boards, plank and joists, fifty cents per thousand feet board measure; for oak and other hard woods for ship-building, twenty-five cents per ton; for ash, maple, birch, and other hard wood, forty cents per thousand feet board measure, to be paid by the purchaser; and in case the purchaser shall require that a per-

son should be employed to keep tally of the lumber, an additional fee of five cents per thousand feet shall be paid for said service. All piece and dressed lumber, shall not be surveyed unless requested by the purchaser.

SEC. 14. There shall be paid to the surveyor, of the fees aforesaid, for his own use, three cents on every thousand feet of pine, spruce, hemlock and juniper boards, plank, joist, and sawed timber, four cents on every ton of oak and other ship timber, six cents on every thousand feet, board measure, of mahogany, cedar, and other ornamental lumber, ash, maple, birch and other hard wood.

SEC. 15. No lumber shall be surveyed on board of a vessel, when the same can be conveniently landed for the inspection of the surveyors.

SEC. 16. No person within this State shall sell, purchase or take the delivery, whether purchased without the State or within it, or for their own personal use or otherwise, any boards, plank, joist or timber, brought into said State, unless the same shall be surveyed, marked and numbered, conformably to the provisions of this chapter, except such as are intended to be exported beyond sea, and are shipped for the purpose of such exportation within one year after the same shall have been sold and delivered to the person first purchasing, or receiving the same in said State.

SEC. 17. Any person importing or purchasing lumber for his own private use and benefit, upon giving a certificate to that effect to the surveyor, shall not be required to have the same surveyed and measured as aforesaid; but should he dispose of it in any other manner than is provided in this section, he shall be liable to the same penalties as though said certificate had not been given.

SEC. 18. Any person purchasing lumber without the State and trans-shipping the same through this State to any other State, shall not be required to have the same surveyed and measured.

SEC. 19. If any person shall sell, purchase, deliver, or take the delivery of any boards, plank, joist or timber, in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, he shall forfeit for all boards, plank, joist and timber so sold, purchased or delivered, one dollar per thou

sand feet, board measure, and the same for any less amount, one-half thereof to the use of the State, and the other half to the use of the surveyor of the town or city when the same shall be taken or delivered who shall prosecute for all violations of this chapter that shall come to his knowledge.

SEC. 20. If any person shall wilfully cross, alter or deface any mark affixed to any lumber, by any deputy surveyor, he shall forfeit not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered by the surveyor, and to enure as provided in the next preceding section.

SEC. 21. If any person appointed to office under this chapter, or his deputy, shall connive at any fraud or deception in surveying, marking or numbering the contents of any boards, plank, joist or timber, he shall forfeit for each offence not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars.

SEC. 22. If any surveyor or his deputy, on due notice and request, shall unreasonably neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined by this chapter, he shall forfeit for each offence not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars.

SEC. 23. If, upon such reinspection, an error shall be found in the survey above the amount of five dollars, the person who surveyed the lumber shall receive no compensation for his services; and shall be liable to the forfeiture provided in the twenty-first section of this chapter; and the surveyor and his deputy or deputies in other cases shall receive for their compensation twenty-five cents per thousand feet, to be paid by the purchaser.

SEC. 24. Each surveyor and measurer shall keep a true and faithful record of all surveys of lumber made by him, together with all figures made by him in taking an account of the same, and said record shall be open to the inspection of all persons.

SEC. 25. This chapter shall not be construed as requiring the survey or admeasurement of any lumber made in any town in this State.

SEC. 26. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 27. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 862.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 229, OF THE REVISED Passed Mar. 31, 1870.
STATUTES, "OF SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The annual salary of the commissioner of public schools shall be two thousand dollars, (\$2,000.)

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 863.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 229, OF THE REVISED Passed Mar. 31, 1870.
STATUTES, "OF SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. In addition to the compensation now allowed by law, the sheriff of the county of Newport shall receive an annual salary of four hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly.

CHAPTER 864.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 191, OF THE REVISED Passed Mar. 31, 1870.
STATUTES, "OF APPEALS IN CIVIL CASES AT COMMON LAW, AND OF NEGLECT TO PROSECUTE THE SAME, AND OF CHAPTER 769 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. In all civil actions in which there is a right of appeal from the judgment of the court of common pleas in the county of Providence, and in which an appeal shall hereafter be taken by either party, the party taking such appeal shall, as the condition thereof, within five days after the rendition of such judgment, give such bond as is now required by law in case of such appeal, and pay down the costs of said court, in those cases where such payment is now required by law upon taking appeal; and all such appeals shall be taken to the supreme court at the term thereof next to be

holden in the same county after the expiration of fifteen days from and after the time of the rendition of the judgment appealed from.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts so far as inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 865.

Passed Mar. 31, 1870. AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR HOLDING AN ADDITIONAL TOWN MEETING, TO BE HELD ANNUALLY IN THE TOWN OF CRANSTON.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. A town meeting shall hereafter be holden in the town of Cranston, on the third Monday of April in each and every year, at the town house in said town, and notice shall be given by the town clerk in the warrant for said meeting for the transaction of such general business of said town as may legally come before said meeting.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 866.

Passed Mar. 31, 1870. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 290, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF FEES AND COSTS IN CERTAIN CASES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section twelve of said chapter 290 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: all grand and petit jurors shall be paid for each day's attendance on the supreme court and court of common pleas, each, two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50.)

Drawn jurors shall be entitled to twenty cents (20,) for each mile travel to and from court.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 867.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 663 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A CHANGE OF INVESTMENT OF TRUST ESTATES." Passed Mar. 21, 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of said chapter 663 is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

Whenever the sale or conveyance of any trust estate shall have become necessary or expedient, the supreme court in its discretion upon a suit in equity brought by a party interested therein, may decree such sale and conveyance, and the investment, reinvestment and application of the proceeds thereof, upon such security and in such manner as shall best effect the objects of the trust, and be most safe and beneficial for all interested therein; but no sale shall be decreed where the deed or instrument creating the trust prohibits a sale.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

CHAPTER 868.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 814, OF THE STATUTES, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS." Passed Mar. 31, 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. No insane pauper shall hereafter be confined in any town asylum, poor house, lock-up or bridge-well for a longer period than five days, and it shall be the duty of the town councils of the several towns and the boards of aldermen of the cities of Providence and Newport to cause all insane paupers hereafter confined as aforesaid within said cities and towns to be removed within five days from their said commitment to the State asylum for the incurable insane, or to some other asylum for the care of insane.

SEC. 2. In case any town council or board of aldermen shall neglect or refuse to cause such insane paupers to be removed as aforesaid within said five days, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of state charities and corrections to cause such insane paupers to be removed

to the State asylum for the incurable insane, and the expense of said removal may be recovered from the city or town so neglecting or refusing, in an action by the said superintendent to the use of the State.

CHAPTER 869.

Passed Mar. 31, 1870. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 754, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 229, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Instead of the salary now paid to the Secretary of State under chapter 754, of the public laws, the annual salary of the Secretary of State shall be two thousand dollars ; said salary to be in full of all services performed for the State, and in lieu of all fees received by him, unless otherwise specially resolved or enacted.

CHAPTER 870.

Passed Mar. 31, 1870. AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE TO ESTABLISH A HARBOR LINE ON THE WEST SIDE OF SEEKONK RIVER.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The city council of the city of Providence are hereby authorized to establish a harbor line on the west side of Seekonk river, running from Washington bridge to the site of the Central bridge.

SEC. 2. The city council of the city of Providence shall have all the power and authority now possessed by the general assembly, to make provisions, terms, and conditions in relation to the filling the land and the building and extending of wharves to said harbor line, in relation to the mode and manner of constructing said wharves, the material of which the same shall be composed and the keeping of the same in repair ; in relation to the laying out, building and extending of highways, streets, gangways and culverts thereto, and gen-

erally to make such provisions relative to the filling the land, the building and extending of wharves to said harbor line as it shall deem best for the public interest and convenience.

SEC. 3. If any person shall violate any of the provisions, terms and conditions prescribed by said city council by virtue of the power and authority given by this act, or shall create or erect any obstruction in said harbor beyond said harbor line, he shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment before the court of common pleas, one-half of said fine to and for the use of the city of Providence, and the other half to and for the use of the State; and the board of aldermen of said city of Providence shall be authorized before or after conviction to remove such obstruction at the expense of the persons erecting or creating the same.

CHAPTER 871.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE REPAIR OF THE STONE BRIDGE BETWEEN TIVERTON AND PORTSMOUTH, AND TO MAKE THE SAID BRIDGE A FREE BRIDGE. Passed Mar. 31, 1870.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That whenever the bridge franchise, buildings and appurtenances belonging to the Rhode Island Bridge Company and constituting what was the Rhode Island bridge, and the property used in connection therewith, shall have been conveyed to the State of Rhode Island by good and sufficient title, without cost or charge to the State, the governor shall appoint three commissioners, one of whom shall reside in the county of Bristol and the remaining two shall be residents of the county of Newport, for the purpose of calling for and receiving proposals to put the said bridge and the draw therein in complete repair, so that the same shall be as safe and convenient for the public travel in every respect as the said bridge and draw were before they were carried away on the 8th of September last.

SEC. 2. If the said commissioners shall receive proposals to repair the said bridge and draw in manner

aforesaid for a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, or for a sum which with the contributions from other sources to be applied to the repair and reconstruction of such draw and bridge shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars, and shall receive sufficient security that such proposals will be faithfully executed and carried into effect if accepted, the said commissioners shall accept such proposals, and they hereby are authorized to contract for the speedy repair and re-construction of the said bridge and draw.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of carrying into effect any contract or contracts which may be entered into by the said commissioners or a majority of them, under the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, the said commissioners, under the direction of the governor, are hereby authorized to draw upon the State auditor, and the State auditor is authorized to draw his order or orders upon the State treasurer, in any sum not exceeding in all the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. When the said bridge and draw are put in repair under the provisions of this act, it shall be, and hereby is made, the duty of the towns of Tiverton and Portsmouth, by their town councils, at the joint expense of said towns, to provide forever thereafter, a suitable tender of the said draw, whose duty it shall be to open and close the said draw in the manner now provided by law.

SEC. 5. After the repairs of the said bridge and draw shall have been completed in manner aforesaid, the towns of Little Compton, Tiverton, Portsmouth and Middletown and the city of Newport are hereby jointly made liable and charged with the duty of forever thereafter keeping and maintaining the said bridge and draw in repair, and the same shall be and forever remain a free bridge for public travel.

CHAPTER 872.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO LAYING OUT AND ALTERING STREETS Passed Mar. 30, 1870.
IN THE TOWNS OF NORTH PROVIDENCE, CRANSTON, WOON-
SOCKET AND PAWTUCKET.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever the town council of either of said towns of North Providence, Cranston, Woonsocket and Pawtucket shall adjudge it to be necessary to lay out, enlarge, straighten or alter any street or highway, or any part thereof, in said town, it shall be lawful for said council to cause the same to be done in the manner following:

SEC. 2. Whenever any lands, tenements or hereditaments shall be required for the purpose aforesaid, the town council may cause application to be made to the supreme court for the appointment of five commissioners of estimate and assessment; and shall give notice of such application by advertisements to be published in at least one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Providence, and in one public newspaper, if any, printed in said town, specifying the time and place of such application, and the nature and extent of the intended improvement, not less than once in each of three successive weeks next previous to the time therein named for such application, and shall also cause copies of the same in handbills to be posted up for at least three weeks, in the town clerk's office of said town, and at least three conspicuous places on parts of the property to be affected by the intended improvement. At the time named in said notice, or at any adjournment thereof, said court shall appoint three discreet and disinterested persons as commissioners of estimate and assessment, who may be residents and tax-payers in said town. Said commissioners, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall be severally sworn to the faithful discharge of the trust and duties required of them.

SEC. 3. The commissioners shall, after viewing the premises where such laying out, enlarging, straightening or other alterations are to be made, cause a survey and plat thereof to be made; and shall cause notice to be given to all persons interested in lands, tenements

and hereditaments to be taken or used, and to all persons who are owners of lands, tenements or hereditaments, which in the opinion of the commissioners will be benefitted by such proposed alterations of the time and place of making an estimate of the value of the property so required to be taken, and of the benefits conferred, by publishing notice thereof during the space of three weeks, in not less than two public newspapers printed in the city of Providence, and in one public newspaper, if any, printed in said town. At the time and place appointed in said notice the commissioners shall proceed to make a just estimate and assessment of the amount of the damage, if any, over and above the benefit, if any, and of the amount of benefit, if any, over the damage, if any, as the case may be, to the respective owners, lessees, parties or persons entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, or hereditaments so taken or required by or in consequence of such laying out, enlargement, straightening or other alteration; and also a just estimate and assessment of the value of the benefits of such laying out, enlarging, straightening or other alteration, to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, not required for the proposed improvement, but which will, in the opinion of the said commissioners, be benefitted thereby. And said commissioners shall report thereon to the supreme court, without unnecessary delay. And when the damage shall exceed the benefit, the commissioners shall estimate, assess and report the excess only, and when the benefit shall be equal to the damage, the commissioners shall so report, and allow no damage. Whenever the benefit shall exceed the damage, the commissioners shall report the excess only. And in all cases where any persons are interested in any real estate not required to be taken or used as aforesaid, but which in the opinion of the commissioners shall be benefitted as aforesaid, the said commissioners shall estimate, assess and report the value of such benefit to such persons respectively, in respect to said real estate. The commissioners shall set forth in said report the names of the owners of, and persons in any way interested in any of the real estate, so far as the same can be ascertained,

and a description or designation of the several parcels of real estate, with the damage and benefit to each respectively. And the said commissioners shall further apportion and assess such portion of the damage as the town council may direct on application for the appointment of said commissioners, not exceeding one-half thereof, ascertained as aforesaid upon the persons and estates so benefitted, in proportion to the benefits conferred, provided that the amount of such assessment shall not exceed the amount of the benefit ascertained as aforesaid, but in case of such excess, to the extent of such benefit. The commissioners shall include said assessment and apportionment in their report; and said report shall be signed by at least two of the said commissioners.

SEC. 4. The supreme court, upon the filing of said report, after giving notice to the persons interested, and after hearing all objections against said report, shall either confirm the same or re-commit it, in whole or in part, to said commissioners, or to new commissioners to be appointed by said court, who shall revise and correct the same, and make return thereof without unnecessary delay to said court, and the report so revised and corrected shall be confirmed or again referred as aforesaid, as right and justice shall require, until a report shall be made, which said court shall confirm.

SEC. 5. Any person interested in said report before the confirmation thereof, upon application therefor, may have a trial by jury before said court, to determine the amount of damage and benefit to him to be apportioned and assessed upon issue or issues, to be for that purpose framed under the direction of said court. And said court shall confirm the report of the commissioners as altered by the jury, and such report so confirmed shall be final and conclusive upon the parties. And the said town, after electing by the town council to make said improvements, as hereinafter provided, shall become seized of all the real estate in said report mentioned, that shall be required for making said improvements, in trust for use as a public street. And said town may, by such person and at such time as the town council shall order, take possession of the same or any part thereof, without any process at law, and remove all buildings

and other impediments as said town council shall order and direct.

SEC. 6. Whenever the whole of any lot or parcel of land or any building under lease or other contract, shall be taken as aforesaid, for any of the purposes aforesaid, upon the election of the town council, as hereinafter provided, to make said improvements, said lease or contract shall immediately cease and determine, and be absolutely discharged. And in case part only of any parcel of real estate so under lease or other contract shall be taken, all contracts and engagements respecting the same, shall, from the time of the election aforesaid, cease and determine, and be absolutely discharged as to the part so taken, but shall remain valid as to the residue, and the rents, considerations and payments, reserved or payable, and to be paid for or in respect to the same, shall be apportioned that the just proportional part thereof shall be demanded or paid, or recoverable for or in respect of the same.

SEC. 7. The town shall, within four months after the confirmation of the report of the commissioners, pay to the persons entitled thereto, the amount of damages finally awarded upon said report. And in default of such payment, the person entitled to the same, after application to the town council for payment thereof, may sue the town for and recover the same with lawful interest, in which suit it shall be sufficient to declare generally for so much money due the plaintiff by virtue of this act, for premises taken for the purposes herein mentioned, and the plaintiff may give any special matter in evidence under such general declaration, with proof of the right and title of the plaintiff to the sum demanded.

SEC. 8. The amount of benefit apportioned and assessed to the owners of real estate by the commissioners in their report, confirmed as aforesaid, and required by such report to be paid by the respective owners shall be added to the taxes assessed against said real estate and the owners thereof, by the assessors of taxes at the next or any subsequent annual assessment of taxes after the confirmation of said report, and shall be and remain a lien upon such real estates, from and after such confirmation until it is paid, and shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the other taxes

assessed against said real estate and the owners thereof, except in cases where the estates are owned by non-residents in the State, or minors, in which cases one year in addition shall be allowed.

SEC. 9. The commissioners shall, at least fourteen days before making their final report to the court as aforesaid, deposit a true copy of said report, and of the plats and maps annexed thereto, in the town clerk's office; and shall at the same time give notice thereof by publishing the same in at least two of the newspapers printed in the county of Providence, one of which shall be printed in the city of Providence.

SEC. 10. Each of the said commissioners shall be entitled to receive for their services a reasonable compensation, to be allowed by said supreme court, besides all sums reasonably expended for maps, plats and clerk hire, and other necessary expenses and disbursements, the same to be paid by said town.

SEC. 11. The town council shall, within thirty days after the filing of the commissioners' report as aforesaid, elect whether they will make said improvement or not; and the town council may, at any time before said election, discontinue all further proceedings relative thereto; but said town, upon said discontinuance, shall be liable for all costs, fees and expenses which shall have accrued, and the court may enter judgment and issue execution therefor.

SEC. 12. Either party interested in the report of the commissioners and objecting thereto, upon written application to the court, within twenty days after the notice shall have been given by order of the court to parties interested as hereinbefore provided, shall be heard by a jury under the direction of the court, upon the question of the amount of damage and benefit to be assessed and apportioned; and if the party applying for a jury shall fail to obtain a diminution of the amount of benefit apportioned and assessed, or an increase of the amount of damage allowed by the commissioners, such party shall pay all costs arising after such application for a jury, and the court shall enter judgment and issue execution therefor; and if the town shall fail to obtain, upon trial by jury applied for by the town, a diminution of the damage or an increase of the benefit assessed

and apportioned by the commissioners, said town shall, in like manner, be liable to the opposite party in interests for costs, and the court may enter judgment and issue execution therefor.

SEC. 13. Whenever all buildings and impediments have been removed by order of the town council as aforesaid, and the street or portion thereof, taken as aforesaid, be open for public use, the town council shall declare the same, and it shall be a public highway.

SEC. 14. The town council of said town may, notwithstanding this act, whenever they shall deem it expedient, proceed to lay out or alter any highway within said town, as heretofore, under the general laws of this State.

SEC. 15. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 873.

Passed Mar.
31, 1870.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1871, to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned:

FOR SALARIES.

To the governor, one thousand dollars.

To the lieutenant governor, five hundred dollars.

To the chief justice of the supreme court, thirty-five hundred dollars, and to each of the associate justices thereof, three thousand dollars.

To the secretary of state, two thousand dollars.

To the attorney general, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the general treasurer, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the state auditor, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, one thousand dollars.

To the commissioner of public schools, two thousand dollars, for salary.

To the clerk of the court of magistrates in the city of Providence, twelve hundred dollars, and to each of the associate justices thereof, one thousand dollars.

To the presiding justice of the court of justices in the city of Newport, six hundred dollars, and to the clerk thereof, five hundred dollars.

To the presiding justice of the court of magistrates in Woonsocket, six hundred dollars, and to the clerk thereof, four hundred dollars.

To the insurance commissioner, five hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of magistrates in the village of Pawtucket, six hundred dollars, and to each of the associate justices thereof, four hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court in the county of Bristol, two hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, in the county of Bristol, two hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For pay and mileage of the members of the general assembly, ten thousand dollars.

For the pay of two clerks for the house of representatives, and one clerk for the senate, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the pay of four pages for the house of representatives, and two pages for the senate, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for pay of pages for the year ending April 30th, A. D. 1870, five hundred dollars.

For the pay of the sheriff and four deputies for attendance upon the general assembly, one thousand dollars.

For stationery and newspapers for the general assembly, fifteen hundred dollars.

For deficiency in the stationery and newspaper appropriation for the year ending April 30th, A. D. 1870, five hundred dollars.

For other expenses of the general assembly, two hundred dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For the clerks of all the courts, except those of Bristol county, and courts of magistrates, and the court of justices in the city of Newport, forty-five hundred dollars.

For the payment of jurors' fees, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the payment of trial justices and justices of the peace, one thousand dollars.

For payment of witnesses' fees in courts of common pleas and supreme court, seven thousand dollars.

For payment of witnesses in courts of magistrates and courts of justices, four hundred dollars.

For payment of witnesses in justices courts, five hundred dollars.

For officers' fees in courts of common pleas and supreme court, ten thousand dollars.

For officers' fees in criminal cases, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For officers' fees in courts of magistrates and courts of justices, four thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of courts, one thousand dollars.

FOR EDUCATION.

For public schools, ninety thousand dollars, to be paid as heretofore, twenty-seven thousand dollars on and after July 15th, and the residue on and after December 31st.

REFORM SCHOOL.

For the support of juvenile offenders sentenced to the Providence Reform School, twenty thousand dollars.

FOR INSANE AND OTHER DEPENDENT PERSONS.

For the support of the insane poor at the Butler and other curative hospitals, and for the support and education of deaf, dumb, idiotic and blind persons, as authorized by existing laws, twenty thousand dollars.

FOR JAILS AND JAILORS.

For jailors' fees and for the board of persons confined

in jail, except in Providence county, twenty-five hundred dollars.

FOR MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Nineteen thousand dollars.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

For defraying the expenses of procuring teachers and lecturers for teachers' institutes, to be holden under the direction of the commissioner of public schools, five hundred dollars.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

For publishing the laws, printing the schedules, the annual report of the school commissioner, the annual report of the registration of births, marriages and deaths, all printing ordered by the general assembly, and such other printing as may be required in the office of the secretary of state and other public offices, seventy-five hundred dollars.

FOR COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

For repairs of court houses and jails, and for furniture and fixtures for the same, fifteen hundred dollars.

FOR A PERSON TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE COLLEGE STREET
COURT ROOMS.

Four hundred and fifty dollars.

FUEL AND GAS.

For fuel and gas for the several court houses and jails, and the public offices, the bills to be certified by the sheriffs of the several counties, two thousand dollars.

FOR THE RHODE ISLAND SCHOOLMASTER.

Three hundred dollars.

FOR THE STATE HOUSE, PROVIDENCE.

For two persons to take charge of the State house, at Providence, and the offices therein, one thousand dollars.

For improvements in the State house yard, said improvements to be made under the direction of the governor, five hundred dollars.

FOR STATE PRISON.

For the services of a chaplain at the state prison, three hundred dollars, whose annual salary is hereby limited to said amount.

For the services of a physician at the state prison, two hundred dollars, whose annual salary is hereby limited to said amount.

For repairs upon the State prison, for procuring a supply of fuel for said prison and Providence county jail, and for other expenses of said prison and jail, to be drawn by the warden, said drafts to be countersigned by at least two of the inspectors of said prison, three thousand dollars, to be paid upon the order of the state auditor.

FOR NARRAGANSETT INDIANS.

For support of school, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For school commissioner, twenty-five dollars.

For Indian commissioner, seventy-five dollars.

FOR PUBLIC NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

For providing common school teachers with additional normal instruction, fifteen hundred dollars.

FOR RENTS.

To pay rents of various offices and rooms of magistrates court, and for accommodation of supreme court in the county of Providence, twenty-five hundred dollars.

FOR ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

For payment of orders of the governor, one thousand dollars.

FOR SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

For completing the soldiers' monument, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For the expenses attending the dedication of the same, twenty-five hundred dollars.

FOR LAW LIBRARY.

Five hundred dollars.

FOR REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Two hundred and fifty dollars.

FOR CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

For the payment of the orders of the board of state charities and corrections, to be paid from time to time upon the order of the secretary of said board, as directed by said board, thirty thousand dollars.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

To pay appropriations made by the general assembly, and other expenses not provided by this act, fifteen thousand dollars.

A C T S

OF A

Local and Private Nature,

INCLUDING

ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE HAGGAI LODGE, NO. 132, OF THE
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF BENNA BERETH, IN THE CITY OF
PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. David Frank, Henry Green, Leopold Hartman, Henry C. Spear, Benno Wolf, Julius Nathan, Julius Shuman, Charles Jacobs, Oscar Levy, David Levy, Henry Solomon, Alexander Strauss, Solomon Levy, Joseph Swarts, Caspar Cohen, Lewis Frank, Lewis Cohen, Newman Pincus, Ludwig Waiskopf, Morris Baker and Lewis Rosenfield and such others as now are or may hereafter become members of said Lodge, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of "Haggai Lodge, No. 132, of the Independent Order of Benna Bereth, in the city of Providence," for mutual benefit and for benevolent and charitable purposes, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take, hold and dispose of property and effects real, personal and mixed, to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and shall have all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in

chapter one hundred and twenty-five (125,) of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may elect at such times and in such manner and for such periods as the said Lodge has heretofore been accustomed to elect, a president, a vice president, a secretary, a permanent secretary and a treasurer and such other officers as may be necessary for the transaction of their business.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE EAGLE LODGE, NO. 2, OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Jeremiah W. Anthony, Ellery Bentley, Frederick L. Beckford, William Blaisdell, Robert H. Berton, Jesse Calder, William B. Cranston, Welcome G. Comstock, George Dorrance, Herbert E. Dodge, John W. Grahl, Horatio L. Holmes, William B. Hubbard, Hazzard D. Reynolds, Gardner T. Swarts, James A. Smith, John B. Wade, and such others as now are or may hereafter become members of said Lodge, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of "Eagle Lodge, No. 2, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the city of Providence," for mutual benefit and charitable purposes, and by that name shall have perpetual succession and be capable in law to take, hold and dispose of property and effects real, personal or mixed, to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. Said Lodge shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes of this State, and of the statutes in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 3. Said corporation may elect at such times and in such manner and for such periods as the laws of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States may require, a noble grand, vice grand, secretary, permanent secretary and treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of its business.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEWPORT BRASS BAND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William F. Marshall, John Alderson, John W. Alderson, Charles Bickerton, Edwin C. Blain, Alfred W. Pray, Christopher Gladding, William T. Read, Charles Moore, George H. Gladding, Clarence Greason, Richard Swan and James Fox, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the "Newport Brass Band," to be established in Newport, for the purpose of establishing, keeping up and maintaining a brass band in the city of Newport, and for the purpose of practising and improving themselves in the art of music.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and may have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities provided by chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts in addition thereto or in amendment thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Harriet Pearce, Abby Mauran, Fanny E. Bishop, Abby B. Watson, E. A. Bullock, Louisa J. Hall, Harriet Comstock, Eliza A. Dike, Mary H. Knowles, Louisa Lothrop, Eliza S. Lippitt, Sarah F. Humphrey, Maria E. Bowen, Adaline Brown, Mary T. Balch, Mary R. Tibbits, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the "Female Benevolent Society," for the purpose of aiding poor persons connected with the Church of the First Congregational Society in the city of Providence, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Such corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey property real and personal, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Rhode Island Baptist State Convention is hereby authorized and empowered to receive, hold, transmit and convey property, real or personal, in their corporate capacity and for their corporate purposes, to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts that are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of said corporation shall be held on the second Wednesday in February in each year.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall go into effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CONANT THREAD COMPANY," PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION, A. D. 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The said Conant Thread Company is hereby authorized by a vote of its stockholders at a meeting or meetings called for that purpose, to increase the capital stock of said corporation to an amount not exceeding one million of dollars.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK, OF WOON-SOCKET."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The amount of deposits which said corporation is hereby authorized to receive and retain under its management at any one time, may be increased to the sum of one million of dollars.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE MECHANIC RIFLES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Mechanic Rifles, a chartered military company in the city of Providence, chartered under the provisions of the act of October, A. D. 1854, shall hereafter be known by the name and style of the "Slocum Light Guard," and by such name shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges and subject to the same duties and obligations as they have heretofore been by the name of the Mechanic Rifles.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSON BY THE NAME OF THE BENEFIT STREET CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY, IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE," AND OF THE ACTS IN ADDITION TO SAID ACT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. In case the corporation shall desire to sell at public auction, any pew or pews for non-payment of taxes already due, or that shall hereafter become due to the corporation, by or upon assessment, under the provisions of section eight of the charter of the corporation, the demand for said taxes, in case the owner or owners of such pew or pews are not known to the corporation, or have no last or usual place of residence in this State, may be made by advertisement, once a week for three successive weeks, in some newspaper published in the city of Providence, setting forth that unless said

taxes are paid by the end of said three weeks, the corporation will order a sale of said pew or pews; and such advertisement shall be a good and sufficient demand for said taxes in the cases heretofore mentioned.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE FANCY GOODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section first of said act is hereby amended by striking out the words "fancy goods," in the fourth line of said section, as printed in the schedule, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Morocco Goods and Pocket Book."

SEC. 2. Said corporation is hereby authorized, if it shall so elect, to take conveyances of land, in payment of any increase of its capital stock.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITIZENS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, OF WOONSOCKET."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The amount of deposits which said corporation is hereby authorized to receive and retain under its management at any one time, may be increased to, but shall not exceed, the sum of one million dollars.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PATENT TOE CALK COMPANY," PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION, A. D. 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The Patent Toe Calk Company is hereby authorized to change their name to the Providence Horse Shoe Company.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY MEETING."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. That the charter, with amendments thereto, of the Rhode Island Association of Free Baptist Churches, be and is declared valid and in full force and effect, and that David R. Whittemore, James A. Howe, Richard Woodworth, Mowry Phillips, George W. Wallace, Charles S. Perkins, Lemuel S. Harris, Abner H. Angell, Lewis W. Anthony, William Winsor, Chace Lewis, Cyrus T. Eddy, Isaac Hyatt, Waterman Peirce, James N. Rich, James A. McKenzie, Alfred A. Harrington, George H. Rogers, Simon S. Steere, William H. Chace, Horatio L. Hopkins, Samuel Rodman and Daniel Williams, with associates elected by them and by their successors, with perpetual succession, do and shall constitute this corporation, notwithstanding any informalities or neglects of said corporation in holding meetings or in allowing delegates from churches to act as members, or in the election of associate members or officers thereof.

SEC. 2. The name of this corporation is hereby changed from Rhode Island Association of Free Baptist Churches, to Rhode Island Free Baptist Association.

SEC. 3. No person shall ever be a member of said corporation who shall not be a member of some church belonging to the Rhode Island Association of Free Baptist Churches.

SEC. 4. A meeting of said corporation for the election of officers and the adoption of by-laws, and for the transaction of any other business that may be specially mentioned in the call, may be called by any five of the above named persons, by giving seven days written or printed notice thereof by mail to each of the persons named in the first section of this act, or by advertising said call at least fourteen days in some public newspaper printed in the city of Providence.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE FRANKLIN LODGE, NUMBER 20, OF ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, IN THE TOWN OF WESTERLY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. George G. Stillman, James M. Pendleton, Thomas V. Stillman, Stanton Hazard, William Potter, William H. Chapman, J. Alonzo Babcock, Albert G. Howard, Henry B. Gavitt, James Potter, Hiram Arnold, James F. Pendleton, Samuel H. Cross, Thomas Vincent, William D. Moss, Benjamin F. Arnold and such others as now are or may hereafter become members of said Lodge, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of "Franklin Lodge, No. 20, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, in the town of Westerly," and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take, hold and dispose of property and effects, real, personal and mixed, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, and shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment of and in addition to the same.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may elect, at such times and in such manner, and for such periods as the said Lodge has heretofore been accustomed to elect, a Master, Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of their business.

SEC. 3. Thomas Vincent shall be the first Master, James Potter and B. Court. Bentley the first Wardens, James F. Pendleton the first Treasurer, and Isaac F. Burdick the first Secretary, to continue in said office for such length of time as has heretofore been the custom of said Lodge.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WEST GREENWICH CEMETERY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Pardon T. Bates, Albert M. Waite, Jason P. Hazard, John Tillinghast, Halsey Matteson, Allen Tillinghast, Joseph Tillinghast, John W. Matteson, Cal-

vin M. Parker, Ira Tillinghast, Allen Tillinghast, M. D., Simon Matteson, Benoni Matteson and Charles Tillinghast, and all persons who may hereafter become owners of lots in the West Greenwich Cemetery, their successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate for the purpose of acquiring and laying out and maintaining a cemetery near the "Plain Meeting-House," in the town of West Greenwich, and for improving and embellishing the grounds and appurtenances of the same, by the name of "The West Greenwich Cemetery," and by that name, and for the above defined purposes, are hereby invested with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed on such corporations in and by chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, and in any act passed in addition to or in amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may hold land, not exceeding ten acres, together with such buildings, structures, and personal property, as they may deem requisite for the improvement and maintenance of their cemetery.

SEC. 3. There shall be a board of not less than five nor more than seven directors, members of the corporation, who shall be elected by the corporation by ballot, at the annual meeting thereof, and shall hold their offices until others are elected in their stead; said directors shall designate one of their number who shall be president of the corporation, and shall appoint a treasurer and such other officers as they shall deem necessary, and shall elect others to fill vacancies in their number, until an election shall be held by the corporation. They shall have full and entire management and control of the estate, property and business affairs of the corporation, and shall make such by-laws and regulations, not repugnant to this act, as they may deem expedient for the regulation of the affairs of said corporation. A majority of the directors shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at all meetings of the board.

SEC. 4. All conveyances and transfers of lots in said cemetery, made by this corporation, or by owners of lots, shall be by deed; such deed need not be acknowledged, but shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose by the treasurer of the corporation; and all deeds and transfers in behalf of the corporation shall

be executed in the name of the corporation, under its seal and signed by its treasurer.

SEC. 5. The property of said corporation and lots held by proprietors thereof, or which may be conveyed to individual proprietors, shall be exempt from assessment by the corporation, and from public taxes, and not liable to be sold on execution, or applied to the payment of debts by assignment, or under any State insolvent law.

SEC. 6. No public way shall be made over or through any part of the lands of said corporation, without the consent of the directors and of the members who shall be affected thereby.

SEC. 7. An annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place as the by-laws shall direct, notice whereof shall be given by setting up notices in three public places within one mile of the cemetery grounds, seven days, at least, before the time of meeting. A business quorum shall consist of not less than five persons, (being lot owners or representatives of lots,) of whom some one of the directors shall be one. The directors shall make a written report to the corporation at such annual meeting, of their doings, and of the management, condition and fiscal concerns of the corporation.

SEC. 8. The first annual meeting of the corporation shall take place within sixty days after the passage of this act of incorporation, which meeting shall be called by the three persons first named in this act, by giving the notice required in the preceding section.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. No member of said company shall be liable to any assessment beyond five times the amount of the cash premium paid by him, and in case the amount that the company can collect on assessments, in any class of risks, shall at any time be insufficient to pay all the losses in said class, the directors shall appor-

tion the funds applicable thereto among those entitled to them; and the company shall thereby be discharged from further claim on account of such losses, but the funds of the company shall be applied first to pay the expenses, and next to pay the losses insured against.

SEC. 2. The said company may have a lien on the insurer's interest in the property and buildings insured, and the lots whereon the buildings stand, by stating in the policy their intention to claim such lien, for the security of the payment of all assessments on said policy. And in case any assessments on said policy shall not be paid on demand upon the holder of the property, the company may enforce the lien as follows; an action may be commenced by a writ of summons, to which shall be annexed a statement of the demand on which the officer shall attach the property bound by the lien; and the summons, with a return of the attachment thereon, shall then be served on the defendant, if living in the State, as provided by law for the services of an original summons; and the officer shall proceed as in cases of property attached; and the property shall be held by such attachment till final judgment: and an execution, if not otherwise satisfied, may be levied thereon for the amount of the judgment and costs, as in cases of property attached; and the title by such levy shall date from the commencement of the lien.

SEC. 3. Section sixth and seventh of the act of which this is in amendment, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUCKET GAS COMPANY," AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND AMENDMENT THEREOF.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The capital stock of said company shall consist of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each; but the stockholders may increase the said stock at any special meeting or meetings called for that purpose, to any amount not exceed-

ing five hundred thousand dollars, under such regulations and conditions as they may deem expedient, the holders of a majority of the capital stock voting for said increase.

SEC. 2. So much of the acts to which this act is in amendment as is inconsistent with this act, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
OF CENTREDALE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That Alexander W. Harrington, Marcus M. Joslin, Frank C. Angell, John Marsh, Harrison J. Turner, Annie F. Westcott, Ida M. Sweet, Angelia Joslin, Mary A. Whipple, James H. Angell, Benjamin T. Mowry, John R. Cozzens, John C. Budlong, James C. Collins, George W. Remington, Fred. M. Aldrich, Nathaniel Angell, James Angell, Luther Carpenter, Israel B. Phillips, George T. Batchelder, T. Henry Simmons, Benjamin Sweet, Charles E. Hall, Henry C. Cowee, Isaac W. Sawin and Sarah M. Fenner, together with all persons who are or may hereafter become associates with them, their successors and assigns, be, and they are, hereby constituted and made a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, in the village of Centredale, in the town of North Providence, by the name and style of the "Union Library Association of Centredale," for the purpose of founding a library and reading room and promoting literary and social intercourse among its members ; and by that name shall have power to have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure ; to prosecute and defend all suits in law or in equity, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to make and ordain such constitution and by-laws, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, as they may think proper, and the same to modify and repeal at pleasure ; to have, hold and convey real and personal property to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, whether

obtained by gift, devise, purchase or otherwise, and which real and personal property may be divided into such a number of shares and of such amount as may be determined by the said corporation, and which shares shall be deemed personal property, and be transferred as such, according to such rules and conditions as the constitution and by-laws may prescribe; to hold meetings as often as occasion may require, nine to be a quorum until other provisions be made on the subject by said corporation; to impose taxes on the owners of shares in said corporation, and generally to have all the privileges and powers incident to corporations instituted for library and scientific purposes.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the share or shares of each stockholder shall be liable for all taxes assessed thereon, and may be sold for the payment thereof, under such terms and in such manner as shall be prescribed in the by-laws.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act of incorporation shall be subject to all further acts of the general assembly in amendment or repeal thereof, or in any wise affecting the same.

SEC. 4. Dr. John C. Budlong is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said corporation by causing notices of said meeting to be posted in conspicuous places, at least five days previous to said meeting.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RIVERSIDE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Stephen C. Fisk, D. M. C. Stedman, Daniel Sherman, I. M. Church, B. F. Robinson, Jesse Babcock, Samuel Rodman, Jr., and Kneeland Partelow, of South Kingstown, in the county of Washington, and such others as are or may be associated with them, and their successors, shall be a body politic and corporate under the "Riverside Cemetery Association;" and by that name shall have and use a common seal, and to do all other things that are incident to corporations.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said association shall consist of five thousand dollars, in two hundred

shares of twenty-five dollars each ; but the shareholders may augment said stock at any special meeting called for that purpose, a majority of all the votes being given therefor, to any amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That the capital stock shall be paid to the treasurer of said association, or such other person as may be properly authorized to receive the same, in such instalments as the managers shall call for from time to time, until the whole is paid in.

SEC. 4. The rights of individual lot-owners shall be created by deed from the treasurer, under the common seal, and shall be deemed personal estate and subject to the rules and regulations of said association. Transfers of such rights among individuals shall be by deed, and all original deeds and deeds of transfer shall be recorded in the books of the association. No transfer of any right shall be valid until approved by the association and properly authenticated by a certificate signed by the secretary.

SEC. 5. The association shall issue certificates of stock, signed by the president and secretary, and properly numbered and registered. The capital stock shall be transferred on the books of the association, only in the persons prescribed in the by-laws ; and the books of the corporation shall be open to the inspection of any shareholder.

SEC. 6. That the shareholders shall annually elect from their own number a president, secretary, treasurer and four directors, who together shall constitute a board of managers. The election of said officers shall be by ballot, and a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a choice. The board of managers shall have power to fill the vacancies in their number that may occur during their term of office.

SEC. 7. Said association shall have power to purchase and hold land not exceeding twenty acres ; to erect such buildings and structures as shall be necessary to the maintenance and embellishment of their cemetery, and hold personal property arising from the sale of lots, bequests or otherwise to an amount not exceeding thirty (30) thousand dollars.

SEC. 8. The association may receive and apply to

their use any bequests or donation to said cemetery, and persons making such bequests or donations, may designate whether it shall go with the general fund or be applied to specific purposes, provided that no such trust shall be binding until the same has been accepted by the unanimous vote of the board of managers and duly recorded.

SEC. 9. No public way shall be made over or through any part of the cemetery estate of said association, without the consent of the board of managers, in writing, and of the individual lot-owners who shall be affected thereby.

SEC. 10. The property of said association and the lots held by the individual proprietors thereof, shall be forever exempt from assessment by the association, and public taxes, and not liable to be sold on execution, or applied to the payment of debt by assignment, or under any insolvent laws.

SEC. 11. If the association shall fail to hold any of their annual meetings, such failure shall not in any way invalidate this act. But the corporation may elect their officers and transact other business pertaining to annual meetings at special meetings called and notified in manner prescribed in the by-laws. But at all special meetings, such business only shall be transacted as shall be specified in the notice.

SEC. 12. All lots and parcels of ground when conveyed and numbered as lots by said association, shall be indivisible, but may afterwards be held and owned in undivided shares.

SEC. 13. The first annual meeting of said association shall take place within thirty days after the passage of this act of incorporation: notice of which meeting shall be given by Isaac M. Church, by inserting the same in the Narragansett Times, one week previous to the time of writing.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE POLICE ASSOCIATION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The following members of the police force of the city of Providence, namely, Thomas J. A. Gross, Benjamin A. Newhall, Frederick W. Perry, James W. Sanders, Joseph Marston, James U. Warner, together with such others only as now are, or may hereafter, under the ordinances of said city, be nominated and confirmed as members of the police force of the said city, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of "The Providence Police Association," for the purpose of rendering aid and assistance to any persons who are authorized to become members of this corporation and who may have been injured or disabled in the line of their duty, or who by reason of sickness or other casualty shall be in need of such aid and assistance: and by that name shall be capable to take, hold and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and shall be entitled to all the privileges, and subject to all the liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, and all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto, so far as the same are applicable to a charitable or benevolent association.

SEC. 2. There shall be an annual meeting of the members of said corporation, to be holden at such time as the said corporation shall by its by-laws provide, for the choice of officers and such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 3. When any member of said police force shall cease to be a member thereof, he shall thereafter cease to be a member of the corporation hereby created, and shall have no claim upon any of the property of said corporation, but the said corporation may, in its discretion, continue to render him aid and assistance if found necessary.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to relieve in any manner any member of the said

police force from any duty or liability under the charter and ordinances of said city of Providence.

SEC. 5. This act shall go into effect immediately upon the passage thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE KEARNEY CADETS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Joseph Pollard, Edward A. Cosgrove, Thomas F. Carroll, P. G. Fox, John A. Johnson, William Johnson, John H. Walsh, James W. Nolan, William Trainor, Alexander P. Lynn, Frank Joyce and such others as now are and hereafter may be associated with them, not exceeding five hundred men, are hereby created a body corporate and politic for military purposes, by the name and style of "The Kearney Cadets," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against, in all the courts of competent jurisdiction, and may have and use a common seal.

SEC. 2. Said company shall be subject to the militia laws for the time being, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all duties of the companies attached to the active militia of the State. The number and grade of officers commissioned, and the organization of said company shall conform to the provisions of chapter 623 of the statutes.

SEC. 3. Said company shall meet once in every year on the third Monday of April, and at such other times as may be necessary, at some convenient place by their commanding officer appointed, and then and there choose such officers as are herein provided for, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. Vacancies shall be filled as herein provided, but the superior officer for the time being may appoint under his hand and the seal of the company, suitable persons to fill vacancies until an election is had, and appoint such non-commissioned officers as may be necessary.

SEC. 4. Said company shall meet and perform street or field duty at least four days in each year, upon penalty of paying to and for the use of said company, when the

parade shall be ordered by the commanding officer of the company, for each and every neglect, a fine not exceeding six dollars for the colonel, four dollars for each other commissioned officer, and three dollars for every other member of the company. Said company, or the greater part of them, shall have power to make such rules, by-laws and orders for their government as they shall think fit, provided the same are not inconsistent with law, and to establish such fines, forfeitures and penalties as they may think necessary, so as the same shall not exceed six dollars for any one offence. Said company shall parade, under like penalties, at such other times as their commanding officer or other superior officer shall order.

SEC. 5. For all fines, forfeitures and penalties incurred for the violation of the rules, by-laws and orders of said company, under this charter, the commanding officer, within ten days after any member may have incurred the same, shall cause said delinquent to be notified in writing of the penalties incurred by him, and if said delinquent shall fail to excuse himself to the satisfaction of the commanding officer, or of the company, within ten days after such notice is given, then the commanding officer may issue his warrant under his own hand and the seal of said company, for said penalty or penalties, which warrant shall be directed to the sheriff or his deputy, or any town or city sergeant in the town or city in which such delinquent resides, who are hereby required to execute the same. Said warrant may be levied on the goods and chattels of the said delinquent not exempt from attachment by law, and for the want thereof, on his body, in which case the officer shall commit him to jail, there to be kept until such fine, with lawful fees for warrant and service and jail fees be paid, not exceeding, however, a period of ten days.

SEC. 6. It is specially provided that said company shall not be entitled to receive from the State any appropriation for arms and equipments, uniforms or armory, and that neither said company nor any member thereof shall be entitled to receive from the State any compensation for any parade or field duty.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNION CEMETERY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. John Church, Jonathan Brownell, Isaac B. Richmond, Benjamin Seabury, Nathaniel Church, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Union Cemetery," with all the rights, powers and privileges incident to a corporation, for the purpose of maintaining a cemetery in the town of Little Compton, with all the rights and privileges and subject to the duties provided in chapter 125, of the Revised Statutes, and the acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. A board of trustees shall be elected by the corporation at the first meeting thereof, and at the annual meetings thereafter, who shall hold their offices until others be elected in their places. Said trustees shall appoint a president and treasurer of said corporation, and such other officers as they may deem necessary, and shall elect others to fill vacancies in their own number until an election shall be held by the corporation. Said trustees shall have full and entire management and control of the business and property of the corporation, and may make such improvements as may be requisite for the maintenance of such cemetery.

SEC. 3. The property of said corporation and the lots in said cemetery owned by individuals shall be exempt from taxation, and shall not be liable to be sold on execution, or by any executor or administrator, or to be applied to the payment of debts under any assignment for the benefit of creditors, or by virtue of any bankrupt or insolvent laws.

SEC. 4. The first meeting of said corporation shall be held on the second Monday in April next, at one o'clock P. M. at the town hall.

SEC. 5. No transfer of a lot by the owner thereof shall be valid, unless approved by a majority of the trustees.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT INCORPORATING THE PROVIDENCE ARTILLERY COMPANY," PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, A. D. 1869.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That the "Burnside Zouaves," in the city of Providence, be hereafter known and called in future for all purposes whatsoever by the name of "The United Company of the Train of Artillery in the town of Providence," and by no other name.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE HARMONY GRAND LODGE, OF ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. John R. McKim, John A. Creighton, Charles W. Morris, Stephen A. Greago, Ezra J. Morris, John H. Monroe, Primus P. Jones, John A. Cravat, John W. Addison, John B. Lane, A. Marshall Terrance, Carrington P. Slade, James LeCompt, Washington Jackson, and such others as now are, or may hereafter become members of said Lodge, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of "Harmony Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons in the city of Providence," and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take, hold and dispose of property and effects, real, personal and mixed, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, and shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subjected to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, and the acts in amendment of and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may elect at such times and in such manner and for such periods as the said Lodge have heretofore been accustomed to elect, such officers as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of their business.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NATIONAL RUBBER COMPANY," AND OF AN ACT IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The National Rubber Company is hereby authorized and empowered to increase its capital stock to an amount not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNION SAVINGS BANK, IN PROVIDENCE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Said corporation may receive and hold under its management, deposits not exceeding at any one time the sum of three millions of dollars.

SEC. 2. So much of section three of said act as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The said corporation is hereby authorized to receive and hold under its management, deposits to an amount not exceeding three millions of dollars, at any one time.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CRANSTON SAVINGS BANK, IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. That Amasa Sprague, James Smith, Daniel P. Dyer, William H. Dyer, James W. Bullock, Orton

E. Holman, Walter Beattie, Thomas Bristow, Charles O. Bennett, Walter N. Rathbun, Almorán Harris, J. M. Wheeler, are hereby created and made a body corporate by the name and style of the "Cranston Savings Bank," and they, and such others as shall be elected members of said corporation, as in this act provided, shall be and remain a body corporate, with perpetual succession, and shall have power and authority, at any legal meeting, to elect, by ballot or otherwise, any other person or persons members of said corporation.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall hereafter meet in the city of Providence, on the last Monday in June, annually, and as much oftener as they may judge expedient. Any five members, of whom two at least shall be directors, shall be a quorum. And at said annual meeting, said corporation shall have power to elect a president, vice president and five directors, who, together, shall constitute a board of trustees, and shall continue in office one year, and until others are chosen in their room. The president and vice president and each director shall signify his acceptance of said trust, in writing, to the secretary, which acceptance shall be recorded.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall be capable of receiving from any person or persons any deposit or deposits of money, and to use and improve the same for the purpose and according to the directions herein provided; provided, that the whole amount so received shall not at any time exceed two millions of dollars.

SEC. 4. All moneys received by said corporation, on deposit or otherwise, shall be used, improved, or invested by the board of directors or trustees, to the best advantage of such depositors; and the income or profits thereof shall be by them applied and divided among the several depositors, their heirs, executors or administrators, in just proportions, with reasonable deductions for the expenses of said corporation. And said corporation shall not be allowed to hold a surplus exceeding three per cent. after the interest has been paid or credited to the depositors, and the current expenses paid.

SEC. 5. All accounts, on which no deposit or draft shall be made for twenty years in succession, shall be so far closed that neither the sums deposited, nor the interest which shall have accrued thereon, shall be entitled

to any interest after the expiration of twenty years from the time of the last deposit or draft; and if unclaimed by the person or persons making such deposit or draft, or his or their legal representative, for five years after the said twenty years have expired, the said corporation is hereby authorized to transfer the same to the income or interest account of said corporation, and the same shall be divided among the remaining depositors, in the same manner as the interest or income usually received by said corporation.

SEC. 6. This corporation may purchase and hold such real estate as may be convenient for its business, not exceeding the sum of twenty thousand dollars; and may hold such other real estate as may have been mortgaged to them for moneys loaned, agreeable to the provisions of this act; and may also hold any real estate purchased at sales on judgments or decrees obtained or rendered for moneys so loaned: and said corporation shall not purchase, hold, or convey real estate in any other case, or for any other purpose; and the said corporation shall not directly or indirectly deal or trade in buying or selling any goods, wares or commodities whatever, except in cases specially authorized by this act, and except, also, such articles as may be necessary and convenient for the transaction of its business. All conveyances of real estate from said corporation, by deed, shall be by the president and the treasurer, under their respective names and stations.

SEC. 7. All persons of any age shall have a right to deposit in this institution, under the rules and regulations which may be established by the board of directors; and all deposits made by married women, personally, may be legally withdrawn by them, and all drafts, receipts, or other writings touching said deposit or deposits, shall be valid or binding to parties; and every minor, whether under guardianship or not, who shall personally deposit in said institution, may control said deposit, and withdraw the same, or receive the income thereon, as effectual and valid in law, as if he had been of full age.

SEC. 8. *Object of this Corporation.* 1. To enable all persons to invest such part of their earnings or property as they may choose, in a manner which will afford them security and profit.

2. *Management.* The affairs of said corporation shall be managed by a president, vice president and five directors, who, together, shall constitute the board of trustees as aforesaid. They shall have power to elect a treasurer, secretary, and such other officers as they may deem expedient, and to fill all vacancies in their board which may happen during the year. In electing treasurer, secretary or other officers, or in filling vacancies in their own board, there shall be present a majority of the board, including either the president or the vice president. They shall meet at least twice in every year, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary; and, also, whenever the president or any two directors shall require it; and it shall be the duty of the treasurer to notify such meetings, either by personal notice or by advertisements in one of the newspapers printed in Providence; and at all meetings of the board of trustees, except for the election of officers as aforesaid, three members shall make a quorum. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees to cause the moneys deposited to be invested in some public stocks, in bank or other stocks, or in private securities, according to law, at the discretion of the standing committee of the board. The members of the board shall not receive any emolument for their services, nor shall any money be loaned to any individual member thereof. And any member of the board who shall be present when any loan to an individual member shall be made, and shall not at that time request his protest to be entered in writing on the records of the proceedings of the board, against the same, shall be considered and held liable for the amount of every such loan in his individual person and property. The said members of the board (except as aforesaid) shall not be responsible for any losses which may happen from whatever cause, except their wilful, corrupt misconduct, in which case those only who were present and guilty of such misconduct shall be responsible for the same. The board of trustees, at any meeting at which a majority of the members are present, may appoint a standing committee of not less than three of said board, who may, under the general regulations and by-laws established by said board, superintend the deposits and negotiate the loans made by this corporation;

and the said board may, a majority being present, and after notice of such intention at some previous meeting of such board, make such other and further rules, regulations and by-laws, or alterations of those already made, as they may think expedient; the said corporation having the right, at any regular meeting thereof afterwards, of disallowing the same. All such rules, regulations and by-laws and alterations shall be equally binding on all depositors, as those by them subscribed, the same being first duly made known.

3. *The Treasurer.* The treasurer, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give bonds with sufficient surety or sureties to the corporation, to be determined by the board of trustees, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He may receive such reasonable compensation for his services as may be allowed by the board of trustees, but no moneys shall be loaned to him; he shall receive all deposits, enter the same on the books of the corporation, pay out all dividends which may be declared, and render an account of the property and funds of the corporation to the board of trustees, or the corporation, when requested thereto by a vote. He shall notify all annual or special meetings of said corporation, in one of the newspapers published in Providence, at least five days before the same is to be held.

4. All deposits shall be made at the office of the treasurer. The smallest deposit and the lowest sum which shall be put upon interest, shall be one dollar, and no fractional parts of a dollar shall be received. An account shall be given in a book or otherwise to each depositor, of the sum deposited, which shall be the evidence of the depositor's property in said corporation, who shall, on making the first deposit, subscribe, and thereby signify his assent to the rules, regulations and by-laws of the corporation. Any depositor, at the time of making his deposit, may designate the period for which he is desirous the same should remain, and the person or persons for whose benefit the same is made, which shall be binding on him and his legal representatives; provided, however that said deposit and its accruing dividends may be paid off according to the provisions hereinafter mentioned.

5. At such times as the board of trustees shall determine, there shall be declared and paid on all sums of and above one dollar, which shall have been deposited, a dividend of such per centum per annum as the board shall determine; and a proportionate rate of interest shall be paid on any such sum which shall have been deposited for the space of three months preceding. No interest shall be paid on any sums withdrawn for the period which may have elapsed since the last dividend, provided, that at the time of making any dividend, or within one month thereafter, the board of trustees may, at their pleasure, pay off the whole or any deposits due to any depositor whose aggregate sum shall amount to two hundred dollars, or such proportion thereof as they may think proper.

6. *Mode of receiving dividends and of withdrawing deposits.* Dividends may be received either personally or by the order in writing of the depositors, or by letter of attorney. Deposits shall only be withdrawn by the depositor, or some person by him or her legally authorized; but no person shall receive any part of his principal or dividends without producing the original book, that such payment may be entered thereon; Provided, however, that in case of loss of the original book, the board of trustees may determine upon what terms a new book may be granted. No money shall be withdrawn, except one week's notice of the intention to withdraw the same shall be given by such depositor to the treasurer, in writing, unless the consent of three of the trustees shall have been obtained therefor, and no sum less than one dollar shall be withdrawn.

7. *Institution—how dissolved.* The board of trustees, by vote of the major part of the whole number, may at any time divide the whole property among the depositors in proportion to their respective interests therein, upon giving three months' notice thereof, and shall also have power to refuse any deposit.

SEC. 9. The foregoing shall be the regulations for the government of said corporation, as a part of this act.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PIRCE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Albert Waterman, Aaron White, John Hawkes, Jr., F. F. Simmons, Philip A. Walker, Samuel L. Hawkes, C. J. Randall, Andrew H. Remington, William E. Waterman, 2d, John Hawkes, Edgar Taylor, James Jackson, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name and style of the "Pirce Library Association," to be located in the town of Johnston, for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and keeping up a library in said town, with power to hold real and personal estate of the value of twenty thousand dollars, with all the rights and privileges and be subjected to all the duties and liabilities provided by chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, and of the acts in addition thereto and in amendment thereof.

 AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PIRCE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The library association now known by the name of the "Pirce Library Association," shall hereafter be known by the name of the "Third District Sabbath School Library Association," in Johnston.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

 AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN BRISTOL, R. I."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. No member of said Methodist Episcopal Church shall be eligible to an election as a trustee of said corporation under section four of the charter of said corporation, unless said member be a pew-holder in said church.

SEC. 2. All parts of the act hereby amended which are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF, AND IN ADDITION TO, "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Providence and Worcester Railroad Company is hereby authorized and empowered to locate, lay out, construct and finally complete on the easterly side of the Seekonk or Blackstone river, a branch railroad from some point south of the Lonsdale station, on its present road, to some point on Providence river, in East Providence, in such manner and form as shall be deemed expedient; and to connect the same with the branch railroad authorized by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to be constructed in the town of Attleborough, and by a spur track or tracks with the Seekonk river at some point or points above Washington Bridge, and to construct and use for railroad purposes, such wharf or wharves, not extending beyond the harbor line, above and below said bridge, as may be deemed expedient.

SEC. 2. Said branch railroad shall be located, laid out, constructed and completed in the same manner, with the same powers, and under the same conditions, restrictions and liabilities for the payment of damages, and in all other respects as now provided by statute, or by an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company," or any act in amendment of or in addition to said act; and the same when so located and constructed shall be held and used by said corporation in the same manner, and with the same rights, powers and duties as the railroad constructed under authority of the aforesaid acts is held and used.

SEC. 3. The railroad located under powers herein granted, so far as it encroaches upon, or otherwise affects public streets and highways, shall be constructed in such manner, and upon such terms as shall be approved or prescribed by the town councils of the several towns in which such streets and highways are respectively located.

SEC. 4. Said corporation is authorized to increase its capital stock to an amount not exceeding one million dollars in addition to the sum now authorized by law, such stock to be divided into shares of one hundred

dollars each, to be held and transferred in the same manner as provided for shares in the capital stock of said company heretofore authorized.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SOCIAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Social Manufacturing Company is hereby authorized and empowered, by a vote of its stockholders representing two-thirds of its capital stock at a regular meeting duly notified and called for said purpose, to increase its capital stock from the present amount thereof to the sum of six hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts relating to the said Social Manufacturing Company, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed ; and this act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THE "FIRST BAPTIST SOCIETY OF SOUTH PROVIDENCE," TO THE "SOUTH BAPTIST SOCIETY OF PROVIDENCE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That the name of the "First Baptist Society of South Providence," is hereby changed to the "South Baptist Society of Providence."

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRUST COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Said corporation shall be authorized to receive from executors, administrators, assignees, trustees, and guardians, bonds, notes, mortgages, certificates of stock and other securities, and to collect, pay over, or invest the dividends, income, interest, and profits

thereof according to the requirements of the trust under which the same may be held by said depositors and received by said Trust Company; and such executors, administrators, assignees, trustees and guardians depositing any of such securities with the consent, or under the direction of the court by which they were appointed, or having jurisdiction of said trust, shall be exempted from liability for such securities in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in the act incorporating said corporation, and the several acts in amendment thereof, for the case of similar deposits of money with such corporation.

SEC. 2. Courts of probate are hereby authorized to appoint said corporation guardian of the estate only, of any person who may be subject to guardianship; and said corporation may accept and act under such appointment; provided that said corporation shall not be authorized to act in any case as executor, administrator or guardian, and no letters testamentary of administration or of guardianship, shall be issued to said corporation, until its acceptance of the appointment and trust shall be filed and recorded in the probate court in which said appointment shall be made.

SEC. 3. In all cases in which said corporation shall receive any property under the provisions of this act, or under any appointment as executor or administrator, it shall be liable therefor, and its capital shall be pledged and holden therefor in the same way and to the same extent, as for moneys received from executors, administrators, assignees, trustees and guardians, under the provisions of the act of which this is an amendment.

SEC. 4. In all cases in which said corporation shall receive and accept appointment as executor, administrator or guardian of any estate, bond shall be given by said corporation in the same manner as provided by law in the case of individuals so appointed; except that said corporation shall not be required to give sureties upon such bonds, unless some person, pecuniarily interested in such estate, shall, before such bond is given, file a written request in the court of probate making said appointment, that bond with surety may be given; in which case such court may require said corporation to give bond, with surety or sureties satisfactory to such

court, in the same manner as provided by law in the case of individuals appointed as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately upon and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTERLY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Walter R. Lewis, James A. Horton, Daniel Champlain, George K. Swan, George H. Hanney and Edward W. West, with such others as may hereafter according to the constitution and doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, become members of the corporation, be and are hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "Methodist Episcopal Church in the village of Westerly," for the purpose of establishing and supporting public worship in the town of Westerly, according to the rites, usages and discipline of said Methodist Episcopal Church, and by this name shall have power to receive and hold, grant, sell and dispose of any real or personal estate not exceeding in value fifty thousand dollars, and to make such constitution and by-laws not contrary to the laws of this State and the discipline of said Methodist Episcopal Church as they may deem expedient, and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the Revised Statutes, title XIX, "Of Corporations," chapter 125, and of all acts in addition thereto and in amendment thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CRANSTON STREET BAPTIST
SOCIETY, IN PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. M. H. Bixby, Marshall Woods, Alvah Woods, Andrew Comstock, E. S. Barrows, Charles Doell, W. S. Nichols, LeGrand Scholfield, William Tinkler, Zelotes R. Corp, Raymond E. Barrows, Joseph Harris, Joseph A. Bottomly, A. Z. Horton, Samuel Hudson, W.

M. Brown, John B. Hartwell, J. C. Hartshorn, Benjamin F. Clarke, Robert B. Holden, O. A. Jillson, Frederick Miller, and such others as they may elect, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "Cranston Street Baptist Society," for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the public worship of Almighty God in the city of Providence and propagating the Christian religion according to the usages of the churches composing the Warren and Providence Baptist Associations, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts or parts of acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said society shall have power to receive and hold, transmit and convey any real or personal estate not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars in value, to make such by-laws as are not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State, and to elect such officers as they may deem necessary. Any three of the above named persons may call the meeting for organization.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Anna F. Martin, Laura C. Lincoln, Frances M. White, Maria M. Benedict, Elizabeth E. Andrews, with their associates and successors, are hereby constituted, created and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Women's Christian Association," for the purpose of providing a home for young women dependent upon their own efforts for support, and for charitable objects connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be capable in law to purchase, receive, possess and enjoy personal and real estate to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in value, and the same to sell and dispose of; to sue and be sued; to make and use a common seal and

the same to break at pleasure; to ordain and execute by-laws and regulations convenient for the government of said body corporate, not repugnant to the constitution or law, and generally to do all things which corporators for religious and benevolent purposes may lawfully do.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TAUNTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILWAY COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Samuel L. Crocker, Artemas Briggs, Benjamin Finch, Charles F. Choate, Lyman B. Frieze, Edmund H. Bennett, Darius N. Goff, Charles A. Boyd, James H. Perry and others, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Taunton and Providence Railway Company, with all the powers, privileges and immunities necessary to carry out the full intent and meaning of this act, with authority to lay out, locate, construct, and operate a railroad from some convenient point in the town of East Providence, near the India Point junction of the Providence, Warren and Bristol railroad, and the Boston and Providence railroad, thence by the side of the location of the Boston and Providence railroad, to a point near the said road, north of Central Bridge, thence to a point on the State line in the town of East Providence near Hunt's Mills, running northerly of the dam at said mills, thence to connect with any railroad, authorized by the laws of Massachusetts, so as to form a continuous line between Taunton and Providence. And for this purpose they may lay out their said road, not exceeding six rods wide; and for cutting or raising embankments, obtaining stone and gravel, may take as much more land along the line of their location as may be necessary for any of said purposes; provided, however, that all damages done to any person thereby be paid for as herein provided.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall consist of three thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each. The management of all their affairs shall be vested in five directors, chosen by the stockholders. The directors shall hold office for one year, and until

others are elected and qualified to take their places. And a majority of them shall form a quorum for business, and may fill vacancies in their number. The directors shall elect one of their number president of their board, who shall also be president of the company. And they may choose a clerk and treasurer, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties, and such other officers and agents as they may deem necessary. The treasurer shall give bond to the corporation with surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the directors, in a sum not less than ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his trust.

SEC. 3. Said corporation may make all by-laws necessary for the management of their affairs, and the regulation and control of their officers and agents, and to carry out the provisions of this act; provided they be not contrary to law or to this act; and may alter the same from time to time.

SEC. 4. Said corporation may purchase and hold all land and materials for the use of said road, and as may be necessary to carry out the object of this act; and, if necessary, may dispose of and convey the same.

SEC. 5. Said board of directors may, from time to time, make assessments upon the shares of said company for the purpose of effecting the purpose of this incorporation, and order the same to be paid to their treasurer; and may order the treasurer to give notice thereof, and prescribe the mode of notice and length of time thereof; and if any stockholder shall, for thirty days after the time fixed for payment, neglect to pay his assessment, the directors may order the share or shares of any such stockholder to be sold at public auction, (giving not less than twenty days' notice of such sale, in some daily or semi-weekly newspaper, printed in the city of Providence,) to the highest bidder, and shall transfer the same to the purchaser, paying to the delinquent stockholder the surplus, if any, over the assessment, interest and expenses; provided, however, that all such assessments shall be equal, and shall not exceed, in the whole, the rate of one hundred dollars per share.

SEC. 6. Said corporation may establish rates of fare and freight, and change the same from time to time.

SEC. In all proceedings at law or in equity, wherein

said corporation is a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or process with the treasurer, agent or any director of said corporation, at their usual residence or place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof; and all executions against said corporation may be levied on their property of every description.

SEC. 8. The annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place as the corporation shall by by-law direct, and until the first annual meeting, Samuel L. Crocker, Artemas Briggs, Benjamin Finch, Charles F. Choate and Edmund H. Bennett shall be directors of said corporation, with power to fill vacancies in their number. The directors shall be chosen by ballot, each proprietor of one vote being a member, and each proprietor having as many votes as he may own shares. A majority of the directors herein named may notify the first annual meeting by giving notice of the time and place thereof at least three weeks previous in some newspaper printed in Providence.

SEC. 9. When said corporation shall have located said road, they shall make report thereof to the court of common pleas next to be holden in and for the county of Providence, wherein they shall particularly describe the bearings of the route so located, and the names of the owners of the land through or over which the same may pass, so far as they can be ascertained; and said court shall thereupon give notice thereof to said owners, and to all other persons interested, by advertising, or personally, or both, in their discretion; and at the expense of the corporation; and the court shall appoint three disinterested persons from said county (vacancies, if any happen, to be filled by the court,) commissioners to estimate all damages which any person owning, or interested in, said lands or materials taken, may sustain; provided, said road or any appurtenance thereof be constructed thereon, or such materials be taken, and may include therein all damages, if any, caused by surveys for said road.

SEC. 10. Said commissioners, before acting as such, shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their duty, and shall give notice under order of said court, to all persons interested, to file their claims for damages with one of said commissioners, or the clerk of said court, within

thirty days from the date of their notice ; and at the end of that time said commissioners, or a majority of them, (having previously given notice of the time and place of their meeting in some newspaper printed in Providence for, at least, three weeks,) shall meet upon the land so located and reported, and proceed to examine the same and hear the parties, their counsel and evidence, and estimate the damages aforesaid. And all the expenses and costs of said commissioners, and of the court and its officers, and of advertising and giving the notices herein required, and all other expenses which may become necessary to carry out the object of this act, shall be borne by said corporation. And the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make a report of their doings to said court ; and said court shall order said report, or the substance thereof, to be printed in some newspaper printed in the city of Providence, three weeks successively.

SEC. 11. Said corporation, or any person dissatisfied, may apply to said court at its term next after the expiration of said notice, for a jury to examine and determine the amount of damages as aforesaid, to be paid by said corporation, and a trial shall be had thereon, under direction of said court ; and if the party applying for such jury fail to obtain an alteration of the estimate or assessment in favor of such party applying, such party shall pay all costs accruing after the entry of such application, and the court shall render judgment and issue an execution, or executions, to carry out said judgment ; and if, within sixty days after said company shall have entered on the land of any person, and begun to construct their road, and no application is made for a jury, they shall not pay the damages assessed as aforesaid ; such person may have an action of debt against said company to recover the same. And the report of said commissioners, if not appealed from, or the verdict of the jury and judgment thereon, shall forever be a bar to any other action against said corporation for any injury for which said damages were awarded.

SEC. 12. Said commissioners shall be allowed three dollars a day each for their services. They shall, at the request of any one member whose land or materials are to be taken by said corporation, require said corporation

to give security to the satisfaction of said commissioners, to such person for the payment of all damages which may be awarded by them, or by a jury, and for costs and expenses; and thereupon said corporation shall not enter such person's land for any other purpose than surveying, until such security is given.

SEC. 13. Where the land or property of any married woman, infant, or person *non compos mentis*, shall be necessary for the construction of said road, the guardian of such person, under the advice and direction of the court of probate of the town in which the land lies, or such married woman may release all damages done as aforesaid.

SEC. 14. If said road shall cross any private way, or farm way, said company shall construct said road so as not to obstruct said way; and if said road shall cross any highway or bridge, said road shall be so constructed, and at all times hereafter maintain it so as not to impede the safe and convenient use thereof. And said company may raise or lower said way, highway or bridge, so that the railroad may pass under or over the same. And if the same be not done to the satisfaction of the proprietors or town council, such proprietor or town council may complain to the court of common pleas in the county, who shall examine into the same, and adjudge what alterations (if any) are necessary; and may issue an order to the sheriff of the county to make such alterations at the expense of said company, and any other process necessary to carry their judgment into full effect. And after said judgment, the proprietor or town council may have an action of the case against said company for all damages and expenses occasioned by the doings of said company in relation to said way, highway, or bridge.

SEC. 15. If the construction of the road is in any case commenced, or completed, or materials are taken, before the assessment of damages as aforesaid, like proceedings shall be had and with the same effect as if said damages had been assessed before the taking of said land or materials.

SEC. 16. Said corporation may alter and vary the location of their road, or make a new location, in whole or in part, in which case like proceedings shall be had

as are hereinbefore directed; but the time herein allowed for completing the road shall not be extended thereby.

SEC. 17. In case of any new location, said corporation shall report what portion of the former location is abandoned; and if the land or materials of any person included in the former location have not been taken or used, all proceedings for estimating such damages shall cease; but the company shall pay to such person his costs and reasonable expenses incurred in the prosecution of his claim up to that time, to be taxed and allowed by the court. And if such land or materials have been taken or used, in whole or in part, said company may give such abandonment in evidence in diminution of damages, said company in such case paying all costs and expenses of estimate and litigation. And if said damages have been finally assessed, said company shall be entitled to a revision of the same, by petition, to the commissioners, and to give the abandonment in evidence, as aforesaid, with right of appeal as aforesaid; but in such case said company shall in any event pay all costs of estimate and litigation.

SEC. 18. If the stock be not subscribed, the company organized, and said location filed in the clerk's office of the court of common pleas for Providence county, on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1872, or if said corporation fail to complete said road by the first day of October, A. D. 1876, in either case this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 19. Said corporation may contract with any other corporation to perform all the transportation of persons and freight over the road authorized by this act, or may lease the said road to any other corporation upon such terms, and for such period as the parties may agree. But in either case, this company shall be primarily liable for all damages done or injury sustained on their road, or in the use thereof, in the same manner and to the same extent that they would be liable if they performed such transportation themselves.

SEC. 20. Said company are hereby authorized to connect their tracks with the track of the Providence, Warren and Bristol railroad company, at any convenient point or points at or near the junction of said Providence, Warren and Bristol road with the Boston and

Providence railroad at India Point, so as to form a connecting line with said Providence, Warren and Bristol railroad; but this authority shall not be understood to confer the right upon the Taunton and Providence railway company, under any existing connection between the said Providence, Warren and Bristol railroad company and the Boston and Providence railroad company, for the transportation of passengers and merchandise by each for the other, to require its merchandise, cars or passengers to be transported over any part of the Boston and Providence railroad.

SEC. 21. Said corporation is hereby authorized to join with the city of Providence and with any other railroad company in constructing and maintaining a bridge across Seekonk river, at or near the site of the present Washington bridge, after said Washington bridge shall have been removed by said city, to be used for the accommodation of the public and of said company or companies; Provided, such common bridge shall be located and constructed under the direction of the city council of said city, and shall be furnished with a draw, with a safe and convenient passage way for vessels through the same, not less than eighty feet in width, so constructed and located with reference to the channel of said river and the draws in other bridges across the same, as not to impede the navigation of said river.

SEC. 22. Nothing in this act contained shall authorize said corporation to construct any part of its railroad in the city of Providence, without first having obtained the consent of the city council of said city, and upon such conditions as the said city council shall prescribe.

RESOLUTIONS

OF A

PUBLIC NATURE.

RESOLUTION appointing a Committee to enquire into the Fisheries of Narragansett Bay.

Resolved, That the subject of the protection of the fisheries in Narragansett Bay and the adjoining waters from destruction by means of trapping and seining, together with the petitions relative to the same subject, and the proposed act reported by the majority of the committee on fisheries in the House of Representatives, be, and the same are, hereby referred to a joint committee of both Houses, consisting of Messrs. Brinley, J. W. Mowry, and Ashley, on the part of the House, and Messrs. Osborne and Sweet, on the part of the Senate. And said committee are authorized to hold meetings at such places as they may appoint, while the Assembly are not in session, and shall have power to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and after giving due notice as they may think fit, of the time and place of such meeting or meetings, they shall hear the parties interested and such evidence as they may offer, and shall report such information as they may thus acquire, together with such proposed legislation upon said subject, as they may think proper, to the next General Assembly.

REPORT of the Joint Special Committee on the Central Bridge.

The joint special committee to whom was referred the whole matter of the rights, powers and franchise of the Central Bridge proprietors, and to ascertain if said rights, powers and franchises were legally surrendered, according to the public act of the General Assembly, passed at the General Assembly at the May session, A. D. 1869, being Chapter 820 of the Public Laws, report that your committee met by appointment in the State House in this city on Friday, February 4, 1870, and after a careful and patient examination of the whole matter set forth by eminent counsel, came to the opinion that the rights, powers and franchises of the Central Bridge proprietors are not legally surrendered as contemplated in said Public Act, Chapter 820, of the Public Laws. The committee therefore recommend the following resolution.

JOHN G. CHILDS,
For the Committee.

JAMES S. COOK,
On the part of the Senate.

Resolved, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars appropriated by the general assembly, for building a bridge across the Seekonk river, in connection with the city of Providence and the town of East Providence, be withheld until in the opinion of the attorney general the rights, powers and franchises of the Central Bridge proprietors are legally surrendered, and upon the filing with the general treasurer of an opinion by the attorney general that said rights, powers and franchises are legally surrendered, and no legal objections existing thereto, then the sum above appropriated may be paid to the Central Bridge commissioners.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for Soldiers' and Sailors' grave stones.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated to assist in placing

plain and durable grave stones to mark the graves of the soldiers and sailors who fell during the late rebellion ; Provided, that the same be expended under the direction of his excellency the Governor, and upon his order and approval the State Auditor is hereby intrusted to draw his order or orders for the said sum upon the general treasurer, who shall pay the same from any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION upon the matter of a new State Arsenal.

Voted and Resolved, That the joint special committee upon the matter of a new State Arsenal, be continued and authorized to select a suitable lot of land for the erection of a State arsenal to be occupied jointly with the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, and to report the terms on which the same can be procured, and also to cause to be prepared plans and estimates for a building suitable for the purposes above mentioned, and that the committee be authorized to sit during the coming vacation and to report at the session of the General Assembly, in May, A. D. 1870.

RESOLUTION to continue the Joint Special Committee to settle all outstanding claims of the State against the city of Providence.

Resolved, That the joint special committee appointed to settle all outstanding claims of the State against the city of Providence be, and the same is, hereby continued, with authority to sit in vacation and power to report at the next May session of this General Assembly.

RESOLUTION appropriating fifteen hundred dollars for the repair of the State Armory on Canal street in the city of Providence.

Voted and Resolved, That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the repair of the State armory located over the basin of the old Black-

stone Canal in the city of Providence, to be expended under the direction of William R. Walker, in said repairs ; and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for said sum, payable to the said William R. Walker.

RESOLUTION authorizing the loan of \$2,000 to the Tower Light Battery.

Upon the petition of the Tower Light Battery, praying for a loan of money from the State to aid said company in paying for its armory,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the general treasurer be directed to make a loan to the military company in the village of Pawtucket, in North Providence, known as the Tower Light Battery, of the sum of two thousand dollars, upon the receipt of the company's note for that amount, payable in five years from the date thereof, and secured by mortgage on the armory and other property of the company in the village of Pawtucket, and a policy of insurance against loss by fire.

RESOLUTION appointing a Joint Special Committee upon the matter of the State Armory at Woonsocket.

Voted and Resolved, That Messrs. Flagg and Cooke, (of Burrillville,) on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Verry, Bliss and Freeman, on the part of the House, be, and they are, hereby appointed a joint special committee to select a suitable location for a State armory at Woonsocket, and to report at the May session of the general assembly, A. D. 1870, upon what terms a lot for such purpose can be procured, and also to report upon the whole matter of the expenditures necessary to secure a suitable State armory at said new location.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for repairs on the Court House and Jail in Kent County.

Resolved, That Mr. Thomas Bateman, of East Greenwich, be a committee to repair the court house and jail of Kent county; and that two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for the court house, and fifty dollars for the jail, and that the committee be restricted to the sums named, and the State Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order on the General Treasurer for the above named sums, when said repairs are completed.

RESOLUTION for paying Weeden H. Berry and J. G. Perry, Committee on repairs of Washington County State House.

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-three cents be paid Weeden H. Berry and J. G. Perry, for repairs of Washington county State house, and that the State Auditor be, and he is, hereby instructed to draw his order on the General Treasurer for the amount.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for repairs on the Washington County Court House.

Be it Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is, hereby instructed to draw his order upon the State treasurer for the sum of four hundred dollars (\$400), to be paid out of any funds in the treasury of the State not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of Weeden H. Berry and John G. Perry, heretofore appointed a committee by the General Assembly to make repairs on the court house in Washington county.

RESOLUTION providing for repairs on Washington County House.

Resolved, That Messrs. Cross and Browning, of the Senate, and Messrs. Collins, Loveland and J. H. Clarke,

of the house of representatives, be, and they hereby are, appointed a joint special committee for the purpose of examining the court house in Washington county and estimating the amount necessary to be appropriated in order to put the said court house in proper repair, with instructions to report as soon as may be; and that no part of the appropriation heretofore made by the State for repairs on said court house be paid by the General Treasurer until after said committee have reported.

RESOLUTION upon the report of Joseph M. Blake, in relation to appropriations for repairs of the Court House in Bristol, and asking instructions whether or not he shall apply the funds in his hands belonging to the State to the purpose for which they were appropriated.

Voted and Resolved, That the said Joseph M. Blake be instructed not to apply said funds to the purpose for which they were appropriated, as the repairs contemplated in the resolution making the appropriations referred to, are no longer needed, and that said Joseph M. Blake be, and he is, hereby instructed forthwith to pay over the balance of said appropriations now unexpended, to the General Treasurer.

RESOLUTION authorizing the city council of the city of Newport to establish a harbor line.

Resolved, That the city council of the city of Newport be, and hereby are, authorized and empowered to lay out and establish a harbor line in and through the waters of the harbor of said city of Newport; said line may be surveyed and located by said council and established by ordinance; Provided, the said harbor line may be laid out and established within the period of six months from the rising of this General Assembly, otherwise this resolution shall be null and void.

RESOLUTION authorizing the printing of the early Laws of the State. .

WHEREAS, The statutes purporting to be the public laws of the Rhode Island Colony, as published in the earlier editions thereof, appear from a comparison with the record of those laws remaining in the office of the Secretary of State to be inaccurate ; and inasmuch as no authentic editions of those laws is extant, it is therefore

Resolved, That there be, and hereby is, ordered to be published under the direction of the honorable George A. Brayton, chief justice of the supreme court, three hundred copies of the early statutes of the Rhode Island Colony for the use of this General Assembly. And that the State Auditor be, and he hereby is, directed to pay to the order of the said George A. Brayton, the sum of money necessary to carry into effect this resolution.

RESOLUTION authorizing the sale of the School House and lot in what was lately School District numbered 36, in the town of Smithfield.

Upon the petition of George Kilburn and others, praying for authority to be conferred upon school committees, under which the school house and lot situate in what was lately school district numbered 36, in Smithfield, might be sold ; which said lot is situate in the angle of highways, one of which leads to the Ashton Village, and the other to Woonsocket, and which is bounded by said highways and by land of Christopher W. Kelly,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be so far granted, that George A. Kent, chairman of the school committee of said town of Smithfield, be, and he hereby is, fully authorized and empowered to sell and convey all the right, title and interest which said late school district numbered 36, had in and to said school house and lot of land up to the time the said school district was dissolved, and all the right, title and interest in said house and lot which escheated to the

State upon the dissolution of said corporation. The said sale to be made at public auction upon the premises, after giving thirty days' public notice thereof in the Woonsocket Patriot, published at Woonsocket, and in the Weekly Visitor, published at Central Falls, and printing notice thereof upon some conspicuous place, upon the said school house; and upon the making of such sale and conveyance, shall receive the money the same shall sell for, and to distribute the same after deducting necessary charges, under the direction of the school committee of said town of Smithfield, among the adjoining districts to which the territory which was within said late school district numbered 36 was set off, as nearly as may be in proportion to their taxable property so set off to each of said districts.

RESOLUTION authorizing the loan of \$2,000 to the Pawtucket Light Guard.

Voted and Resolved, That the general treasurer be directed to make a loan of the sum of two thousand dollars to the Pawtucket Light Guard, upon receipt of said company's note for that amount, payable in five years from the date thereof, and secured by mortgage on the armory and other property of the company in the village of Pawtucket, and a policy of insurance against loss by fire.

RESOLUTION of appropriation for expenses of Joint Special Committee to examine into the Fisheries of Narragansett Bay.

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid out upon the order of the State Auditor, to defray the reasonable expenses incurred by the joint special committee to examine into the fisheries in Narragansett Bay.

RESOLUTION making additional appropriation for printing history of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by this State.

Resolved, That an additional sum of four hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay for completing the printing of the History of the adoption of the Constitution by this State, of the United States, be appropriated and ordered to be paid to the printer, upon the order of Reuben A. Guild and by the State Auditor.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause one copy of the History of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the State of Rhode Island, to be distributed to each of the new members of the present General Assembly, and five copies to the editor.

RESOLUTION directing the purchase of the Life of Major General Nathanael Greene.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause one copy of "The Life and Correspondence of Major General Nathanael Greene, by Prof. George W. Greene, to be presented to each of the members of the present General Assembly, and a sum not to exceed three hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

RESOLUTION relative to the statue of Major General Greene.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to procure and print in the schedules the proceedings in Congress attending the reception of the Statue of Major General Greene, and other documents connected therewith, executed at the expense of the State of Rhode Island for the National Capitol at Washington.

RESOLUTION concerning State Law Library.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated for supplying the

deficiencies in the State Law Library; Provided, that the expenditures be made under the direction of the justices of the supreme court, and that the books, when purchased, be labelled with a suitable label, as the property of the State.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for the Stocking and Breeding of Fish in the Inland Waters of this State.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and is, hereby appropriated, and the State Auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the General Treasurer for said sum, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners appointed under the act entitled "An Act for the Encouraging and Regulating Inland Fisheries," for purposes connected with the culture of useful fishes, and of stocking the waters of the State therewith.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation of \$200 for the Library of the Reform School.

Resolved, That two hundred dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated for the purchase of books for the Library of the Reform School, and the State Auditor is hereby directed to draw his order for the same on the General Treasurer in favor of the superintendent of said school, to be paid out of any moneys unappropriated in the treasury.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for a Library at the State Farm.

Resolved, That an appropriation be, and is, hereby made for the purchase of books for a library at the State Farm, amounting to two hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and that the State Auditor be directed to give his order for the same on the General

Treasurer, to be paid out of any moneys unappropriated in the treasury.

RESOLUTION to print statistics collected by Hon. Elisha Dyer, in relation to taxation in the towns and cities of this State.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to procure from the honorable Elisha Dyer, a copy of the valuable statistics collected by that gentleman in relation to taxation in the several cities and towns in the State, and that he cause the same to be printed for the use of the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION authorizing the transfer of the Library of the State Normal School to the office of the Commissioner of Public Schools.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Schools be, and hereby is, authorized to transfer the library used by the State Normal School at Bristol, to his office at Providence, for the use of the school officers and teachers of the State, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Schools.

RESOLUTION relative to a Harbor of Refuge on Block Island.

WHEREAS, The attention of the people of this and the adjoining States engaged in commerce has long been awakened to the importance of a Harbor of Refuge on Block Island, and

WHEREAS, A survey has recently been made by the government of the United States for this object, for the construction of which appropriations have on several occasions been recommended in both Houses of Congress. It is therefore

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are hereby requested to use all means in their

power to secure the legislation necessary to ensure the construction of the required pier on Block Island.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and also to the Chamber of Commerce in the city of New York, and to the Boards of Trade in Boston, Providence, Portland and Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for defraying the expenses attending the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

Resolved, That an appropriation be made of twenty-five hundred dollars, to defray the expenses attending the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, and that the State Auditor be directed to give his orders for the same upon the General Treasurer, upon the certificate of a majority of the committee charged with the erection of the said monument.

RESOLUTION of enquiry relative to the Insane in this State.

Resolved, That the Board of State Charities be, and they are, hereby instructed to report to this General Assembly, forthwith, the number of persons who are considered insane in any town in this State, with their condition and manner of confinement, and any other facts and circumstances connected with the condition of this unfortunate class of persons, who are not provided for in any hospital for the insane.

RESOLUTION of enquiry relative to the condition of the Armories in the State.

Resolved, That a joint special committee, consisting of Messrs Carpenter and Hopkins, of Foster, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Walker, Bogert and Bliss, on the part of the House, be appointed to inspect the

different armories owned wholly or in part by the State, and report what sum or sums of money are necessary to the protection of the State's interest therein.

RESOLUTION of enquiry relative to the Toll-Bridges in the State.

Resolved, That a joint special committee be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Smith and Church, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Childs, Drown and Pegram, on the part of the House of Representatives, to enquire into the condition of the several toll-bridges in the State; and also to consider the expediency of making such toll-bridges and turnpike roads free; with instructions to report to the General Assembly at its next May session the best methods of legislation for accomplishing this end.

RESOLUTION to adopt an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, Both Houses of the Congress of the United States have proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in the words and figures following, to wit:

“ A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

“ *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America*, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

‘ **ARTICLE XV.**

‘ **SECTION 1.** The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

'Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'

It is therefore

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island do hereby ratify and confirm the said fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and do hereby assent thereto.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is, directed to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to be made and duly authenticated, and to be transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, and other like copies thereof to be made and to be transmitted to the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress.

RESOLUTION relative to the protection of the Inland Fisheries of the State.

Resolved, That a joint special committee of both Houses, consisting of Messrs. Verry, Collins and Olney, on the part of the House, and Messrs. Fisher and Matteson, on the part of the Senate, be appointed for the purpose of considering the petition of Horace Patterson and others in relation to enacting some law, whereby manufacturers and mill owners shall erect some fixtures or race at their mill dams in order to facilitate the passage of fish up and down the streams, so that the fish may have egress to the ponds. And also to recommend some method whereby our rivers and ponds may be re-stocked with fish.

RESOLUTION to fix and pay the salaries of certain military officers.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and is, hereby directed annually to pay to the order of the Adjutant General the sum of four hundred dollars; to the Quartermaster General the sum of four hundred dollars, and to the Paymaster General the sum of two hundred dol-

lars, in quarterly payments, provided that said Paymaster General's salary is in full of office rent and all other incidental expenses.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for completing the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

Resolved, That an appropriation be made of twenty-five hundred dollars for the additional expense of laying the foundation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee entrusted with its erection in their report presented at the present session of the General Assembly; and that the State Auditor be directed to give his order on the General Treasurer for the same, upon the certificate of the architect and three members of the committee.

RESOLUTION for printing the Report of Prof. Ridgway upon the Coal Field of Rhode Island.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to have re-printed for the use of the General Assembly, three hundred copies of the memorial and report of Prof. Ridgway upon the Coal Field of Rhode Island, originally presented to, and printed by order of, the House of Representatives in January, 1867.

RESOLUTION for printing the Governor's Message.

Resolved, That seven hundred copies of the Governor's Message be printed for the use of the General Assembly, in addition to the usual number for the schedule.

RESOLUTION referring all petitions relative to the Liquor and License Law to a Joint Special Committee.

Resolved, That the several petitions relative to the Liquor and License Law be, and the same hereby are,

referred to a joint special committee, consisting of Messrs. Carpenter, of Pawtucket, and Peckham, of South Kingstown, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Seagrave, Seamans and Simmons, on the part of the House of Representatives.

RESOLUTION directing repairs on the State Armory occupied by the Bristol Train of Artillery, and making an appropriation therefor.

Resolved, That Theodore P. Bogert, Esq., of the House of Representatives, and Wheaton Allen, of the Senate, be, and they are, hereby appointed a committee of the General Assembly, to contract for, superintend and direct suitable repairs upon the armory of the State now occupied by the Bristol Train of Artillery, situated in the town of Bristol, the cost of said repairs not to exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. And the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his order upon the General Treasurer for such sums as may be required for the said purpose, by the said Bogert and Allen, not, however, to exceed the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars in all, and to pay the same over to the said Theodore P. Bogert and Wheaton Allen, from time to time, as the same be required, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION relative to the new Central Bridge over Seekonk River.

WHEREAS, By the public act passed at the May session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1869, being chapter 820 of the Public Laws; the city of Providence and town of East Providence were authorized to erect a bridge across the Seekonk river upon the surrender and release by the proprietors of the Central Bridge of all right and power to maintain a bridge over that river under their act of incorporation passed at the June session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1792, and of their franchises thereunder; and

WHEREAS, It is contended that said proprietors of

said Central Bridge have never yet properly surrendered and released their said rights, powers and franchises, notwithstanding which the new "Central Bridge Commissioners" have assumed to undertake to locate the "New Bridge" upon the site of the "Old Bridge."

Therefore it is

Voted and Resolved, That said whole matter of said new bridge be, and is, hereby referred to a joint special committee of five members of the General Assembly, to consist of Messrs. Cook, of Burrillville, and Osborn, of Tiverton, of the Senate, and Messrs. Harris, of Warwick, Childs, of Portsmouth, and Verry, of Woonsocket, on the part of the House, with instructions to report thereon within ten days from the passage hereof.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Commissioners of Shell Fisheries to sell the Watch Boat.

Voted and Resolved, That the Commissioners of Shell Fisheries be, and they hereby are, authorized to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the watch boat formerly used upon Great Bed, and to pay over the proceeds to the General Treasurer after deducting the expenses of sale.

RESOLUTION appointing a day for the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

Resolved, That the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1870, be set apart as the day for the dedication of the Monument to the Soldiers and Sailors of Rhode Island, who fell in the late war of the rebellion.

RESOLUTION in relation to arms and other property in charge of the Quartermaster General.

Voted and Resolved, That the Quartermaster General be, and he is, hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, to exchange arms, equip-

ments, ordnance and quartermaster's stores belonging to the State for others of more serviceable description ; to sell any portion of said property that has or may become unserviceable or unsuited to the wants of the department, and to procure insurance against loss by fire on any or all property of the State in his department.

RESOLUTION appointing a Committee for enquiring into the expediency of removing the State Prison from Providence to the State Farm in Cranston.

Resolved, That Messrs. Aldrich, Metcalf and Bogert, of the House of Representatives, and Messrs. Smith and Peckham, of Middletown, of the Senate, be appointed a committee to enquire into the expediency of removing the State Prison from the city of Providence, to the State Farm at Cranston, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its present session.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of the town of Portsmouth, praying for the reimbursement of money paid for five men enlisted into the service of the United States, under a call of July 2d, 1862.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted ; and the State Auditor be, and he hereby is, authorized to draw his order upon the General Treasurer in favor of the Town Treasurer of the town of Portsmouth, for the sum of one thousand and ninety-five dollars, for reimbursement for moneys paid by said town in furnishing five volunteers.

RESOLUTION for an appropriation of one hundred dollars for furniture and library accommodations at the office of the Commissioner of Public Schools.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated, for the purpose of procuring a book-case and drawers, for the accom-

modation of the library at the office of the Commissioner of Public Schools, and also for certain articles of furniture needed for said office, and that the said appropriation be expended under the direction of the School Commissioner.

RESOLUTION appointing Joint Special Committee to examine the Constitution and report such amendments as may be necessary.

Resolved, That Messrs. Cross and Peckham, of South Kingstown, of the Senate, and Messrs. Sheffield, Blodgett and Miner, of the House of Representatives, be, and they are, hereby appointed a joint special committee to examine the Constitution of this State, and report forthwith what amendments are necessary to said Constitution, to make it harmonize with the Constitution of the United States, and to suggest such other changes as they may deem necessary.

REPORT AND RESOLUTION relative to State Arsenal in Providence.

To the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, January Session, 1870:

The Special Committee heretofore appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the State Arsenal, now occupied as an armory by the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, and as to the expediency of disposing of the same, with a view to the erection of a more commodious and convenient building, having carefully examined and considered the same, respectfully report, that the State Arsenal is wholly unfit for the uses for which it is required, and does not meet the wants of the State or Company, either as to location, size or accommodation in any respect. That it is an estate of great value for private uses, and can be sold to good advantage. That in our opinion there will be no trouble in making the necessary arrangement with the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery to sell the property as soon

as they are provided with suitable quarters. We have consulted with the committee appointed by the company, and they are desirous of a change on account of inadequacy of room, not only for drill, but for the purpose of taking proper care of the property entrusted with them by the State. And that in the judgment of your Committee the public interest will be promoted by the sale of said property and the erection of a suitable building for an arsenal and armory in a more desirable and convenient location.

Your Committee therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution :

LYSANDER FLAGG, OLNEY ARNOLD, L. B. SMITH, JABEZ W. MOWRY,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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RESOLUTION authorizing the purchase of a lot for the erection of a State Arsenal and the sale of the Arsenal in Providence.

Voted and Resolved, That Messrs. Flagg and Butler, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Freeman, Perkins and Bliss, on the part of the House, be a committee to select a suitable lot of land for the erection of a State Arsenal, to be occupied jointly with the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, and report the terms on which the same can be procured at the present session of the General Assembly, and also to ascertain and report the probable cost of erecting said Arsenal and the price for which the State Arsenal in Providence can be sold, and the terms of release which can be made with said Marine Company.

JANUARY, 1870.

RESOLUTION relating to the Cove Lands.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer of this State be, and hereby is, instructed to execute a conveyance to the city of Providence, of all the right, title and interest that the State has in and to the Cove Lands, (so called,) in said city ; being the lands now or heretofore flowed by tide water above Weybosset Bridge, in said city, said conveyance to be made and executed under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Attorney General of this State, whenever the city of Providence shall pay to the State the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, in a satisfactory bond, to be approved by the Governor, payable in five years, without interest, provided that said bond be executed within six months from the passage of this resolution.

on, situate in the Ninth Ward of the city of Providence, (formerly Cranston,) and laid out and described as lots numbers 15 and 16 on plat of house-lots belonging to Benjamin E. Jones, surveyed and platted April 20th, 1855, by William S. Haines, which said plat is recorded in Book of Plats, No. 1, page 29, in the Town Clerk's office of said Cranston, said lots measuring forty feet each on William street, and holding the width of forty feet, extend back from said William street fifty feet each; and



RESOLUTIONS

OF A

PRIVATE NATURE.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of John Casey and Alfred H. Willard, for leave to the said John Casey to release the dower of his wife, Mary Ann Casey, she being insane, in and to certain real estate in the city of Providence.

WHEREAS, It appears that the said Mary Ann Casey, wife of the said John Casey, is now; and for a long time past has been, insane, and

WHEREAS, It appears that she hath a right of dower in certain real estate, situated in the city of Providence, and bounded and described as follows: Two certain lots of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Ninth Ward of the city of Providence, (formerly Cranston,) and laid out and described as lots numbers 15 and 16 on plat of house-lots belonging to Benjamin E. Jones, surveyed and platted April 20th, 1855, by William S. Haines, which said plat is recorded in Book of Plats, No. 1, page 29, in the Town Clerk's office of said Cranston, said lots measuring forty feet each on William street, and holding the width of forty feet, extend back from said William street fifty feet each; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the said John Casey has become indebted to the Butler Hospital for the Insane in a large sum of money for board and medical attendance rendered at said hospital to the said Mary Ann Casey, and which the said John Casey is unable to pay; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the said Alfred H. Willard has become surety for the payment of said indebtedness of said John Casey as aforesaid; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the said John Casey, as owner of said real estate, has conveyed the same to the said Alfred H. Willard, and that said Alfred H. Willard has mortgaged the same to secure the payment of said indebtedness of said John Casey as aforesaid, and

WHEREAS, Said estate is liable to be sold under said mortgage; it is

Voted and Resolved, That the said John Casey be, and he hereby is, fully authorized and empowered to make, sign and execute a release of the dower of his said wife, Mary Ann Casey, to any person or persons purchasing said real estate, and which said release, when executed, shall be effectual to bar the said Mary Ann Casey from ever thereafter setting up or claiming or having any right of dower or power of thirds in and to said two lots of land; Provided, however, that the said John Casey shall, before execution of said release, execute to the municipal court of the said city of Providence, a bond, with surety in such sum as said court shall require, with condition that the said John Casey will invest such portion of the surplus remaining, after payment of said indebtedness of said John Casey, from the proceeds of the sale of said real estate as said court may think proper, for the benefit of the said Mary Ann Casey; said investment to be in such form and upon such security, and to be expended, as said court shall direct.

RESOLUTION to pay Lysander Flagg, Quartermaster General, two hundred dollars.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred dollars be,

and the same hereby is, allowed to Lysander Flagg, for services rendered by him to the State as Quartermaster General during the year 1869, and the State Auditor hereby is directed to draw his order upon the General Treasurer for said amount, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, upon the said Lysander Flagg executing to the State a release of his claim for such services.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of the trustees for the bondholders of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, praying that they may be authorized to abandon the Nipmuc Station, on the line of said railroad.

Voted and Resolved, That said petition be continued to the May session of the General Assembly, and that the petitioners give notice of the pendency thereof by publishing this order in some newspaper printed in Providence at least semi-weekly during three weeks before said May session, and by posting the same six weeks before said session, at said Nipmuc Station, at the Town House and Town Clerk's office in said county, and at the district school house nearest said Nipmuc Station.

RESOLUTION authorizing Harriet Adeline Church, of Providence, to sell certain shares in an incorporated company in the city of Paris, France.

Upon the petition of Mrs. Harriet Adeline Church, of Providence, praying that she may have liberty to sell certain shares in the "Société Civile des Passage des Panorama," an incorporated company, in the city of Paris, France,

Voted and Resolved. That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, for the reasons therein stated, and that the said Harriet Adeline Church be, and she hereby is, empowered in her own name to give a deed or otherwise dispose of eleven shares, more

or less, in an incorporated company in the city of Paris, in France, known as the "Société Civile des Passage des Panorama," which shares were given to her by the last will and testament of Amedée Thayer, late of said Paris, deceased, and now standing in his name.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of the Town Councils of the towns of Portsmouth and Tiverton, praying that proceedings may be directed to be instituted for the vacation of the charter of the Rhode Island Bridge Company.

Voted and Resolved, That unless the Rhode Island Bridge Company proceed forthwith to repair the bridge across the East river at what was formerly called Howland's Ferry, that the Attorney General be, and hereby is, directed to institute legal proceedings to have the charter of the said Rhode Island Bridge Company vacated.

RESOLUTION authorizing Charles H. Waterhouse and his wife to adopt Florence Isabel Waterhouse as their child.

Upon the petition of Charles H. Waterhouse and Elizabeth S. Waterhouse, his wife, of Providence, praying for reasons therein stated, that they may have leave to adopt Florence Isabel Waterhouse as their own child,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petitioners be, and the same is, hereby granted, that the said Charles H. Waterhouse and Elizabeth S. Waterhouse be, and they hereby are, authorized to adopt the said Florence Isabel Waterhouse as their own child; and that the said Charles H. Waterhouse, Elizabeth S. Waterhouse and Florence Isabel Waterhouse shall be reciprocally invested with all the rights, and be subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance, real and personal, and all other rights, as if the said Florence Isabel Waterhouse had been born the lawful child of the said Charles H. and Elizabeth S. Waterhouse.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Stephen M. Stedman and Ann M. Stedman, relative to the adoption of Cora E. White.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and that the said Stephen M. Stedman and Ann M. Stedman be, and they are, hereby authorized to adopt the said Cora E. White as their child, and that the said Cora E. White shall hereafter be known by the name of Cora White Stedman, and that the said parties reciprocally shall be vested with all the rights and subjected to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estate real and personal, the same as if the said Cora had been born the lawful child of the said Stephen M. Stedman and Ann M. Stedman.

RESOLUTION to pay the Pages two dollars per day for their services.

Resolved, That the pay of the pages be at the rate of two dollars per day, for services during the session of the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation to the First Light Infantry Company, of Providence.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated to the First Light Infantry Company, of Providence, in lieu of all claims against the State, and that the State Auditor be directed to draw his order for the same on the General Treasurer to be paid out of any moneys unappropriated in the treasury.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Charles L. Anthony and John A. Taft, Administrators, and others.

Upon the petition of Charles L. Anthony and John A. Taft, Administrators of the estate of Tully D. Bowen, deceased, and of Louisa H. Bowen, widow, and guard-

ian of the minor children of said Tully D. Bowen, praying for reasons therein stated, that they may be authorized to convey to the corporation of The Chace Mills Company, certain estate, property and assets of the copartnership doing business under that same name, of which said Tully D. Bowen was a member, and all the right, title and interest of said minors and of the estate of said Tully D. Bowen therein, and to receive therefor said Tully D. Bowen's proportionate part of the capital stock of said corporation.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be so far granted, that the supreme court in equity upon any proper bill filed for that purpose, if and whenever it shall have declared the trusts respecting the estate, property and assets aforesaid, may authorize and empower the said Louisa H. Bowen, as guardian, and the said Charles L. Anthony and John A. Taft, as administrators as aforesaid, to unite with the other owners thereof in conveying all the copartnership estate, property and assets aforesaid, and all the right, title and interest of said minors and of the estate of the said Tully D. Bowen therein, in such manner as said court shall direct, and to receive therefor their proportional part of the capital stock of said corporation, to be issued and taken in such manner as said court shall determine; and every such conveyance shall be as effectual to vest the title in the grantee or grantees thereof, as if the same had been executed and delivered by the said Tully D. Bowen in his life time.

RESOLUTION authorizing Anthony T. Briggs to sell real estate.

Upon the petition of Anthony T. Briggs, of Worcester, Mass., praying for reasons therein stated, that he may be authorized to sell and empowered to convey a certain parcel of land with dwelling-house thereon, belonging to said Anthony, situate in the town of Tiverton,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said peti-

tion be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Anthony T. Briggs be, and he hereby is, authorized to sell and empowered to convey all the right, title and interest of the said Anthony T. Briggs in the said real estate of which his late father, Russell Briggs, situate as aforesaid, died seized in as full and ample manner as if the said Anthony T. Briggs was of the full age of twenty-one years ; Provided, however, that the said sale be made under the advice and direction of the court of probate of the town of Tiverton.

RESOLUTION authorizing Henry A. Ross, a member of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, to sell land.

Upon the petition of Henry A. Ross, a member of the tribe of Narragansett Indians, to sell land,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Henry A. Ross be authorized to sell a certain tract of land in the Indian reservation in the town of Charlestown, in this State, containing forty acres, more or less, and bounded on the west, north and east by other Indian land in said reservation, and on the south by the land of Luke Hopkins ; Provided, however, that the sale of said land be made under the direction of Gordon H. Hoxie, Commissioner of the Narragansett Indians, and that in making the sale, he reserve from the proceeds thereof a claim of thirty dollars, more or less, due to the tribe by the owners of said land.

RESOLUTION to validate and confirm vote of the town of North Kingstown to aid the Wickford Railroad.

Upon petition of the town of North Kingstown, to confirm and make valid a vote of the said town, passed September 4th, A. D. 1869, to pay not exceeding \$10,000 for right of way, including site for necessary buildings and site for wharf for the Wickford Railroad, etc., etc.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said peti-

tion be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said vote of the said town meeting of the said town of North Kingstown, passed on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1869, be, and the same is, hereby affirmed and made valid and effectual, and the committee named in the said vote be, and they hereby are, authorized and fully empowered to do all things set forth in the said vote, in as full and ample manner as if the said town had previously to the passage of the said vote, obtained the consent and authority of this General Assembly to pass the same.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Walter M. Jackson, praying for compensation for military services.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he hereby is, directed to draw his order upon the General treasurer for the sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifteen cents, (\$134.15) to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to Walter M. Jackson, for his services as Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Rhode Island Cavalry, from November 11th, A. D. 1862, to December 12th, A. D. 1862, upon said Jackson executing a full discharge of all claims against this State.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Ellen Burke, of Providence, guardian of the persons and estates of Edward Burke and Ellen Burke, minor children of the said Ellen Burke and Edward Burke, deceased, praying that she may be authorized to make and execute in her said capacity, a mortgage upon certain real estate of her said wards, for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of erecting a dwelling-house now standing upon said wards' estate.

Resolved, That the municipal court of the city of Providence is hereby authorized to grant to the said Ellen Burke, guardian of the persons and estates of Ellen Burke and Edward Burke, leave to make and execute a mortgage upon the real estate of said wards,

situated in said city of Providence, for such an amount as said court shall determine to be necessary to defray the expenses incurred and debts contracted by said Ellen Burke, in the erection of a dwelling-house upon the estate of said wards, upon such terms and upon such conditions as said court shall prescribe.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Gilman C. Harding, as he is guardian of the persons and estates of Rufus E. Sayles and Rhoda M. Sayles, minors under the age of twenty-one years, for the reasons therein set forth.

Voted and Resolved, That the said Rufus E. Sayles and Rhoda M. Sayles be, and hereby are, authorized and empowered to sell and convey to Gideon C. Smith, of North Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, &c., all of the right, title and interest which they, the said Rufus E. Sayles and Rhoda M. Sayles, have in and to a certain tract of land with all of the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the city and county of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, &c., bounded easterly by Charles street and westerly by Back street, so called, northerly by land now or formerly of the heirs of Charles Smith, and southerly by land now or formerly of the heirs of Robert Newell; measuring on Charles street forty feet, and on Back street, about thirty-eight feet, being the same land conveyed by deed of George H. Hopkins to Lydia C. Smith, bearing date April 20th, A. D. 1836, and recorded in book 68, page 269, of the records of deeds for said city of Providence, the interest of the said Rufus E. Sayles and Rhoda M. Sayles being one undivided twenty-fourth part of said land; and to make, execute and deliver a good and sufficient deed, sufficient to convey to and vest in said Gideon C. Smith, his heirs and assigns, the said right, title and interest of them respectively in the same manner and with the same effect, as if the said Rufus E. and Rhoda M. were of full and lawful age; Provided, however, that the said guardian first give bond to the court of probate in the county of Norfolk, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to account with said minors for the proceeds of said sale when they shall arrive at

the age of twenty-one years, or otherwise account with the said minors for said proceeds, according to law; and that said proceeds descend in the event of the decease of the said minors, in the same way that said real estate would have descended had not said estate been sold.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Charles Davis, of Norwich, in the State of New York, as he is guardian of the person and estate of Smith Davis, of said Norwich, in said State of New York, for the reasons therein set forth.

Voted and Resolved, That the said Smith Davis, a minor under the age of twenty-one years, be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to bargain, sell and convey to Gideon C. Smith, of North Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, &c., all of the right, title and interest which he, the said Smith Davis has in and to a certain tract or lot of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the city and county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, bounded easterly by Charles street, and westerly by Back street, so called, northerly by land now or formerly of the heirs of Charles Smith, and southerly by land now or formerly of the heirs of Robert Newell, measuring on Charles street forty feet and on Back street about thirty-eight feet, being the same land conveyed by deed of George H. Hopkins to Lydia C. Smith, bearing date April 20, 1836, and recorded in book 68, page 269 of the records of deeds for said city of Providence, the interest of the said Smith Davis in said estate being one undivided twenty-fourth part thereof; and to make, execute and deliver a good and sufficient deed, sufficient to convey to and vest in said Gideon C. Smith, his heirs and assigns the same, in the same manner and with the same effect as if the said Smith Davis were of full and lawful age; Provided, however, that the said guardian first give bond to the proper court exercising probate jurisdiction wherein he is accountable for his doings as guardian, to the satisfaction of the said court, to account to the said minors for the proceeds of the said sale, when they shall respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one

years, or shall otherwise account for the same according to law; and that the proceeds of the said sale shall descend in the same way as said real estate would have descended had not the said sale been made.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of James McDonald for leave to take the poor debtors' oath.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby so far granted, that the justices authorized by the tenth section of the 198th chapter of the Revised Statutes to administer the oath prescribed by the eleventh section of said chapter to poor debtors, are hereby authorized to administer said oath to the said McDonald, upon his present commitment to the Newport County Jail, upon an execution in favor of Catherine Meehan, issued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Providence, in the manner and with the same effect as if the said McDonald was committed for debt within the meaning of the first section of said chapter; Provided, that upon examination in the same manner as provided in said tenth section, the said justices shall be satisfied that the said McDonald would be entitled to have said oath administered to him, if said commitment was for debt within the meaning of said first section of said chapter, the said McDonald causing the said Meehan to be cited, as provided in said chapter for citing creditors of poor debtors, and executing an assignment as in said chapter provided.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Thomas F. Eddy, Mary Ann Coggeshall and Hannah E. Coggeshall, all of Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for reasons therein stated, that Thomas F. Eddy, (the husband of Mary Anna Eddy, who is now insane,) may be authorized to join the heirs at law of the late William Coggeshall, late of Fall River, deceased, in selling and conveying all the right, title and interest which the said William Coggeshall had at the time of his decease, and to convey all the right, title and interest which the said Mary Anna Eddy now has in and

to a marsh lot situate in that part of Bristol known as Bristol Neck, and which is now in the possession of ————, and also all the right, title and interest which the said Mary Anna Eddy has in and to a lot of land containing about ten acres, situate in the north-easterly part of the town of Bristol, and is the south-easterly part of what is well known as the Coggeshall farm, and adjoining land of William Williams and the highway.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Thomas F. Eddy be, and he hereby is, fully authorized and empowered to sell all the right, title and interest of his said wife, the said Mary Anna Eddy, in and to the said two parcels of land, and to join the heirs at law of the said William Coggeshall, in conveying the same to the purchasers thereof, and any deed or deeds by him executed of the said premises, under or by virtue of this resolution, shall be as valid and effectual to convey all the right, title and interest of the said Mary A. Eddy, in and to the same, as if she were of sane mind and properly joined in such conveyance; Provided, however, that before such conveyance be made, the said Thomas F. Eddy give bonds to the satisfaction of the court of probate of the town of Bristol, to deposit the proceeds of the said sale in some institution for savings for the benefit of said Mary Anna Eddy, and in the event of her decease before her restoration to sound mind, to be paid to her heir at law.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Ashbel Wall, Charles F. Allen, John Crain and Edmund Cole, praying for reasons therein stated, that they may be discharged as sureties on two recognizances by them entered into for Hiram A. Briggs.

Voted and Resolved, That the Attorney General be, and he hereby is, instructed to discharge said recognizances upon their paying into the State treasury the sum of five thousand dollars, and upon the execution, acknowledgment and delivery by the said Ashbel Wall, of a

proper deed to Almira Briggs, Josie M. Briggs, Dora J. Briggs and Emma Phillips, hereinafter named, therein covenanting, declaring and acknowledging that he holds a sum of money equal to the balance of said recognizance, to wit, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with the income thereof, (less a reasonable compensation for his services as trustee,) to be applied for the reasonable support and maintenance of said Almira Briggs, the wife, and Josie M. and Dora J. Briggs and Emma Phillips, (wife of William H. Phillips,) the daughters of the said Hiram A. Briggs, and the survivors and survivor of them, having regard to their situation in life and their respective capacities and necessities; the said Ashbel Wall, however, in his discretion, with the consent of said wife and daughters and the survivors or survivor of them, to have the right to make advances of or to divide said principal sum among them; and any balance remaining after the decease of the survivor of them to be paid to their heirs at law equally; Provided, the sum of five thousand dollars aforesaid be paid into the State treasury, and the deed aforesaid be executed to the satisfaction of the Attorney General on or before the first Monday in June next.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of William H. Hazard, of Charlestown, a member of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, for the settlement of the estate of Hannah Thomas, and for the authorization of the payment of a claim due him from the estate of said Thomas, who was also a member of the said tribe.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petitioner be, and that the same is, hereby so far granted, as that Gurdon H. Hoxie, Indian Commissioner, be, and he hereby is, authorized to ascertain the amount of the claim justly due the said Hazard from the said Thomas, and thereupon to sell at public auction, after giving thirty days' public notice of said intended sale, by posting up notices in three public places in the town of Charlestown, one of which shall be posted on the door of the Indian meeting-house, so much of the real estate which was of the said Thomas as will satisfy and pay

the said claim, with incidental charges, and upon such sale, to convey that portion of the seized estate so sold to the person or persons who shall become the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of James M. Phelps, of Woonsocket, and Elizabeth C. Phelps, his wife, praying for reasons therein stated for leave to adopt Ella Francis Chappel, aged six years, as their own child, and also upon the petition of the said James M. Phelps, praying for the reasons therein stated, for change of name of said Ella Frances Chappell to Ella Frances Phelps.

Voted and Resolved, That said petition be continued to the next session of the General Assembly, and that the petitioners in the meantime give notice of the pendency thereof, by causing a copy of this vote to be published in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Providence, for, at least, three weeks prior to said session.

RESOLUTION on the petition of Albert Weaver and Catherine E. Weaver, his wife, praying for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Albertina Lorena McKenzie as their child, &c.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted; that the said Albert Weaver and Catherine E. Weaver are hereby authorized to adopt the said Albertina Lorena McKenzie as their own child; that the said Albertina Lorena McKenzie shall hereafter be called and known by the name of Albertina Lorena Weaver, and that said parties reciprocally shall be, and are, hereby vested with all the rights, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, and subjected to all the duties and obligations, as if the said Albertina Lorena McKenzie had been born the lawful child of the said Albert Weaver and Catherine E. Weaver.

RESOLUTION to change the name of George F. Farant.

Upon the petition of George F. Farant, of North Kingstown, that his name be changed to George F. Hunt,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the name of the said George F. Farant be, and the same is, hereby changed to George F. Hunt, and that by the latter name he shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subjected to all the duties and liabilities, to which he would have been entitled or subjected, had not this act been passed.

RESOLUTION on the petition to set off a portion of the town of Smithfield to the town of Woonsocket.

Upon the petition of John A. Bennett, et als., citizens of Smithfield, to have set off a part of the town of Smithfield to the town of Woonsocket,

Voted and Resolved, That said petition be, and hereby is, continued to the next May session of the General Assembly, and that in the meantime the petitioners cause the town of Smithfield to be notified of the pendency of said petition by serving the town clerk of said town with a copy of this vote twenty days before the commencement of said May session, that they may this approve, or show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition shall not be granted.

JOINT RESOLUTION inviting the Order of Free and Accepted Masons to lay the corner stone of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

Resolved, (The Senate concurring with the House,) That the order of Free and Accepted Masons of this State be, and the same are, hereby invited to lay the corner stone of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument now being erected in this State, at such time as the founda-

tion is prepared for its reception, and with such ceremonies as may be appropriate.

RESOLUTION providing for the expense of preparing the Testimonials for the Rhode Island Soldiers.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be authorized to draw on the General Treasurer in favor of the Adjutant General, the sum of six cents for each Testimonial issued to the Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors engaged in the suppression of the late Rebellion, and upon his certificate of the number issued.

RESOLUTION authorizing loan of Battle-Flags.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and hereby is, authorized to loan the Battle-Flags of Rhode Island, now in the State House in Providence, to Gen. Charles R. Brayton, for the use of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the day that will be selected for the dedication of the Monument erected to the memory of our Soldiers and Sailors who fell in the late Rebellion.

RESOLUTION authorizing William Hersey Bradford, of Bristol, to change his name.

Upon the petition of William Hersey Bradford, of Bristol, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that he may be authorized to change his name,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said petitioner is hereby authorized to change his name from William Hersey Bradford, to that of William Bradford. That he be entitled to all the rights and privileges by the latter name to which he would have been entitled, and be subjected to all the liabilities to which he could have been subjected, had this resolution not have passed.

RESOLUTION authorizing Mabel Heard to change her name.

Upon the petition of Joseph Balch, praying that his ward, Mabel Heard, may change her name,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted; and that the name of said Mabel Heard be, and the same is, hereby changed to Mabel Balch Heard, by which name she shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to the same duties and liabilities as she would have had and been subject to, had her name not been changed.

RESOLUTION authorizing Charles H. B. Bowen, of Providence, to change his name.

Upon the petition of Charles H. B. Bowen, son of the late Tully D. Bowen, praying for reasons therein stated, that he may be authorized to resume his original name of Holden Borden Bowen,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said petitioner is hereby authorized to resume, and shall be hereafter known and called by, his said original name of Holden Borden Bowen; that he be entitled to all the rights and privileges by the latter name to which he would have been entitled, and be subjected to all the liabilities to which he would have been subjected, had this act not been passed.

RESOLUTION authorizing James Rhodes Mauran to change his name.

Upon the petition of James Rhodes Mauran, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that his name may be changed,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the name

of said James Rhodes Mauran be, and the same is, hereby changed to James Mauran Rhodes, by which name he shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities he would have had, and been subject to, had not his name been changed.

RESOLUTION of thanks to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company.

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Assembly be, and they hereby are, tendered to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, and their Agent, Mr. John Sanford, for their courtesies in placing at the disposal of the General Assembly, a locomotive and special train of cars, to convey them to and from the State Farm in Cranston.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Agent of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Oliver W. Booth, of the city and county of Providence, setting forth that he is now confined in the Providence County Jail at the suit of Damase Beliveau, of said Providence, and praying that he may be permitted, upon the taking of the poor debtor's oath, to be discharged from his said imprisonment.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petitioner be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Oliver W. Booth be, and he hereby is, authorized to have issued a citation to his committing creditor, and to have the same served upon such creditor, in the same way as if the said Booth was committed on execution upon a simple contract debt, and upon the return of such citation before any proper justices authorized to administer the poor debtor's oath, under the provisions of chapter 198 of the Revised Statutes, and of the acts in addition thereto, if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the said justices, that the said Booth has no estate, real or personal, wherewith to support him-

self in jail or to pay prison charges, they may admit the said Booth to take the poor debtor's oath upon the like conditions and with the like effect in all respects, including his discharge from prison, as if he were committed on simple contract debt, and the like proceedings may be had by the committing creditor to recover the said debt hereafter, as if the judgment upon which the execution on which said Booth was committed had been rendered on a simple contract.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of R. B. Richmond and others, praying for the remission of the fine and costs of Clarke A. Perkins, now confined in Washington County Jail; and for the reasons therein stated it is

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the fine and costs imposed upon the said Clarke A. Perkins by the sentence of Christopher A. Hull, a justice of the peace, be, and the same are, hereby remitted, and that the keeper of said Washington County Jail be, and he hereby is, directed to discharge the said Perkins from the said Jail forthwith, unless he is lawfully detained for some other cause than the sentence aforesaid.

RESOLUTION for the pardon and release from the State Prison, of Dennis Sullivan.

Resolved, That the petition of Alfred Allen and others for the pardon and release from the State Prison, of Dennis Sullivan be, and the same is, hereby granted, and the Warden of the State Prison is hereby directed to release the said Sullivan from his said imprisonment.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of George Harp, praying for reasons therein stated, that he be liberated from Jail in Washington County and his fine and costs remitted.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition

be, and the same hereby is, granted, and the fine and costs imposed upon said Harp are hereby remitted, and the Sheriff of Washington County is hereby directed to forthwith discharge the said George Harp from custody.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Daniel C. Kenyon et als., for the restoration of the said Kenyon to the privilege of voting.

Upon the petition of Daniel C. Kenyon, et als., of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, setting forth that the said Kenyon was, at the February term of the supreme court for the county of Kent, convicted of perjury, and that he has since been pardoned said offence by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and praying for reasons therein stated, that he be restored to the privilege of voting,

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Daniel C. Kenyon be, and he hereby is, restored to the privilege of voting, to the same extent that he would have been entitled to enjoy the said privilege, had he not been convicted of the said crime.

RESOLUTION for the release of Thomas Locklin, of North Providence, from Prison.

WHEREAS, There is now in Prison one Thomas Locklin, of North Providence, who is there confined, without trial or conviction, (on his appeal,) and who can obtain no trial under the law, he having failed to appear for trial within the time named in the Statutes, and having no means of obtaining trial, therefore

Resolved, That the Warden of the Prison be, and the same is, hereby authorized and instructed by the General Assembly, to release the said Locklin from prison.

RESOLUTION for the pardon and release from the State Prison, of Abijah S. Pond.

Resolved, That the petition of James A. Brown and others for the pardon and release from the State Prison of Abijah S. Pond be, and the same is, hereby granted, and the Warden of the State Prison is hereby directed to release the said Pond from his said imprisonment.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of John Lewis, of Exeter, in the county of Washington, praying for reasons therein stated that a fine imposed upon him in a prosecution for larceny from one Rodman C. Sisson of said Exeter, together with the costs, be remitted, and he be discharged from Washington County Jail.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that the fine and costs in said case be remitted; and that the keeper of the Washington County Jail be directed to release said John Lewis from custody.

RESOLUTION authorizing John W. Anderson, a disabled Rhode Island soldier, to peddle without a license.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he is, hereby directed to issue to John W. Anderson, a disabled Rhode Island soldier, a license to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver and German silver-ware, for the term of one year, without cost to the said John W. Anderson, and that said license be not transferable.

RESOLUTION authorizing James McCann, a disabled soldier, to peddle without license.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he is, hereby directed to issue to James McCann, a disabled Rhode Island soldier, a license to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver and German silver-ware, for the term of one year, without cost to

the said James McCann, and that said license be not transferable.

RESOLUTION authorizing Thomas Byron, a disabled soldier, to peddle without license.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he is, hereby directed to issue to Thomas Byron, a disabled soldier, late of the Third Regiment of Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, a license to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver and German silver-ware, for the term of one year, without cost to said Byron, and that said license shall not be transferable.

RESOLUTION authorizing Jonathan Davidson, a disabled soldier, to peddle without license.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he is, hereby directed to issue to Jonathan Davidson, a disabled Rhode Island soldier, a license to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver and German silver-ware, for the term of one year, without cost to the said Jonathan Davidson, and that said license be not transferable.

RESOLUTION authorizing Bernard Campbell to peddle without license.

Upon the petition of Bernard Campbell, for leave to peddle without license.

Voted and Resolved, That the General Treasurer is hereby directed to issue a license to Bernard Campbell, a disabled soldier, to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver and German silver-ware, for the term of one year, without cost to said Campbell, and that said license be not transferable.

RESOLUTION authorizing Patrick B. Wallace, a disabled Rhode Island soldier, to peddle without license.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he is, hereby directed to issue to Patrick B. Wallace, of North Providence, a disabled Rhode Island soldier, a license to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver, and German silver-ware, for the term of one year, without cost to the said Patrick B. Wallace, and that said license be not transferable.

RESOLUTION authorizing William McGrath, a disabled soldier, to peddle without license.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he hereby is, directed to issue a license to William McGrath, a disabled soldier, formerly of the 3d R. I. Artillery, to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver, and German silver-ware, for the term of one year, without cost to the said William McGrath, and that said license be not transferable.

RESOLUTION authorizing Patrick Oates, a disabled soldier, to peddle without license.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he hereby is, directed to issue to Patrick Oates, a license to peddle merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver and German silver-ware, for the term of one year, without cost to said Patrick Oates, and that said license be not transferable.

RESOLUTION authorizing Joseph Costley to peddle without license.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he is, hereby directed to issue to Joseph Costley, a license to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver and German silver-ware, for the term of one year, without cost to said Costley, and that said license be not transferable.

RESOLUTION authorizing Peter McMahon to peddle without license.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he hereby is, directed to issue to Peter McMahon, a license to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver and German silver-ware, for the term of one year, without cost to the said Peter McMahon, and that said license be not transferable.

RESOLUTION directing the payment of sundry accounts against the State.

Resolved, That the following accounts against the State be allowed and paid, and that the State Auditor be directed to issue his order on the General Treasurer for the payment of the same, out of any moneys unappropriated in the treasury.

Tillinghast and Mason for stationery furnished the General Assembly for its January session,	\$548 48
Isaac P. Noyes, for diagrams of the Senate and House of Representatives, - - -	30 00
Cory Brothers, for a drum head, - - -	2 75
Old Colony and Newport Railroad, for transportation of the Aquidneck Rifle Company,	24 20
Christopher Rhodes, for services as Deputy Secretary of State, - - - -	240 00
A. R. Duvillard, for making index to registration returns for 1868, - - - -	75 00
F. O. Bartlett, for making index to registration returns for 1868, - - - -	75 00
Providence and Worcester Railroad Co., for transportation of military companies,	216 65
J. Lippitt Snow, for balance due on purchase of the State Farm, - - - -	183 75
Samuel W. Church, for balance due for repairs on the State's Jail in Bristol County, -	141 85
George P. Putnam, for balance due on bill for purchase of life of Gen. Greene, -	37 75
The Newport Light Infantry Company, for transportation, - - - -	33 89

The Warren Artillery, for pay of an armorer for the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, -	150 00
The Bristol Train of Artillery, for moneys expended in keeping in repair the State arms, - - - - -	75 00
Shannon, Miller and Crane, for flag for State House, in Providence, - - -	43 25
Tower Light Battery, for ammunition, -	86 93
Bangs Williams News Co., bill of newspapers furnished the General Assembly in 1868,	640 15
Rhode Island Guards, for pay of an armorer for the year ending January 1, 1869,	50 00
Rensselaer L. Mowry, to pay for a horse killed in the service of the State, - -	100 00
Freeman & Kelley, for work on State House,	94 08
Daniel Verry, for expenses attending prosecution of a suit for perjury, - - -	55 00
Christopher Holden, for extra services,	50 00
Horace F. Carpenter, for making analysis of poison in case of H. A. Briggs, -	100 00
J. W. Congdon, for services as Attorney General <i>pro tem.</i> , - - - - -	15 00
Joel M. Spencer, State Auditor, for balance of salary, - - - - -	125 00
Town of Jamestown, - - - - -	8 00
Nehemiah Kimball, Deputy Sheriff, for expenses incurred in search of murderer of Mrs. Irons, - - - - -	50 00
Weeden H. Berry, board of prisoners, -	20 50
Edwin Metcalf, services in preparing amendments to the Statutes relating to imprisonment for debt, - - - - -	75 00
Tillinghast and Mason, for newspapers furnished the General Assembly at its present session, - - - - -	765 66
John Howe, Engineer, for services, -	25 00
Providence and Worcester Railroad Co., for transportation, - - - - -	196 50
James W. Day & Co., for gas fittings for court rooms, - - - - -	47 11
Joseph O'Connor, for labor at State House,	25 00
John Byrne and son, for attendance on the General Assembly, - - - - -	75 00

Burnside Guards, of Newport, for transportation, - - - - -	11 00
West Greenwich Cadets, for pay of armorer,	150 00
North Providence and Pawtucket Cavalry, for pay of armorer and repairs on equipments,	275 00
Stukely Wickes, for compensation for time confined as a State witness, - -	41 00

RESOLUTION providing for the pay of officers and attendants upon the General Assembly at the January session, A. D. 1870.

Voted and Resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid by the General Treasurer, upon the certificate of the State Auditor, out of the appropriation for expenses of the General Assembly:

Sumner U. Shearman, - - - - -	\$415
Joshua M. Addeman, - - - - -	415
Charles P. Robinson, - - - - -	405
John Turner, - - - - -	15
Christopher Holden, - - - - -	249
Roger W. Potter, - - - - -	166
Phineas Fairbrother, - - - - -	166
J. Aborn Gardner, - - - - -	166
Frederick N. Goff, - - - - -	166
Clarence Byrne, - - - - -	166
George Cooke, - - - - -	166
Walter R. Stiness, - - - - -	166
John L. Humbert, - - - - -	166
Thomas J. Caswell, - - - - -	166
Caleb O. Swan, - - - - -	166
Christopher Rhodes, - - - - -	249

RESOLUTION of thanks to His Excellency Seth Padelford.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Senate be, and they hereby are, tendered to His Excellency, Governor Seth Padelford, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over this body, and for the courtesy and affability which have distinguished his intercourse with the members of the Senate.

RESOLUTION continuing unfinished business.

Resolved, That all business now pending and unfinished before this General Assembly, be continued and referred to the next session of said Assembly, to meet in Newport in May next.

JOINT RESOLUTION of Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House adjourns on Thursday, March 31st, (the honorable Senate concurring,) that it adjourn to meet according to law.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE TOWN OF NORTH KINGSTOWN TO BUILD A BRIDGE ACROSS COVE AT WICKFORD.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The town of North Kingstown is hereby authorized and empowered to build and construct a bridge across the arm of the cove at Wickford, extending from said village of Wickford to the island of Cornelius; and said town is hereby authorized and empowered to build a bridge on the northerly side of said island, connecting said island with the mainland by filling in with earth across the channel on said northerly side of said island; Provided, that the said bridge and road be constructed under the direction of the town council of said town of North Kingstown, and that the same be constructed so as not to interfere with the vested rights of individuals.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WICKFORD RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The name of the said corporation is hereby changed to the Newport and Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Company.

SEC. 2. The said corporation is hereby authorized to elect a board of six directors, instead of five as here-

tofore, and the present board of directors are hereby authorized to elect the additional director provided to be elected under the provisions of this act, who shall hold his office until the next annual election.

SEC. 3. The said railroad company is hereby authorized to hire money upon the security of its road bed, steamboat, franchise and other property, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in amount, and for such time and upon such terms as the directors may think proper.

SEC. 4. The annual meeting of the said corporation shall be held hereafter in the city of Newport.

SEC. 5. All parts of the said act inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Providence, 1870.

I certify that the Acts, Resolves, Rolls and Reports printed in this volume, are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

APPENDIX.

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Providence, on the second Monday in January, (being the 11th day of the month,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of Independence the ninety-fourth,

PRESENT :

His Excellency SETH PADELORD, Governor, and
ex-officio President of the Senate.
His Honor PARDON W. STEVENS, Lieut. Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport,	-	-	CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT.
Providence,	-	-	GEORGE L. CLARKE.
Portsmouth,	-	-	GEORGE B. COGGESHALL.
Warwick,	-	-	WILLIAM BUTLER.
Westerly,	-	-	SAMUEL H. CROSS.
New Shoreham,			NICHOLAS BALL.
North Kingstown,	-		JOHN B. PIERCE.
South Kingstown,			NATHANIEL C. PECKHAM.
East Greenwich,	-		JAMES T. EDWARDS.
Jamestown,	-		JOHN M. DOUGLASS.
Smithfield,	-	-	LYSANDER FLAGG.
Scituate,	-	-	CHARLES H. FISHER.

Glocester, - -	ALEXANDER EDDY.
Charlestown, -	STEPHEN C. BROWNING.
West Greenwich, -	DAVID HOPKINS.
Coventry, - -	ASAHEL MATTESON.
Exeter, - - -	WILLIAM C. POTTER.
Middletown, -	JETHRO PECKHAM.
Bristol, - - -	SAMUEL W. CHURCH.
Tiverton, - - -	JOSEPH OSBORNE.
Little Compton, -	ISAAC B. RICHMOND.
Warren, - - -	WHEATON ALLEN.
Cumberland, -	BENJAMIN FESSENDEN.
Richmond, - -	SILAS C. CRANDALL.
Cranston, - - -	JOSEPH W. SWEET.
Hopkinton, - -	GEORGE W. TAYLOR.
Johnston, - - -	ALFRED ANTHONY.
North Providence,	GEORGE H. CORLISS.
Barrington, - -	LEWIS B. SMITH.
Foster, - - - -	ALBERT G. HOPKINS.
Burrillville, -	JAMES S. COOK.
East Providence, -	TIMOTHY A. LEONARD.
Pawtucket, - - -	BENONI CARPENTER.
Woonsocket, - -	LYMAN A. COOK.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of State, *ex-officio*.

SUMNER U. SHEARMAN, of Providence, Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.

William P. Sheffield,
John T. Bush,
Francis Brinley,
John Carter Brown,
Henry Bull, Jr.

Benjamin T. Eames,
Robert R. Knowles,
William Knowles,
Charles H. Perkins,
Henry T. Grant,
David S. Harris.

Providence.

Jesse Metcalf,
Lucius C. Ashley,
George T. Spicer,
George W. Lewis,
Daniel E. Day,
Julius Baker,

Portsmouth.

John G. Childs.

Warwick.

Richard W. Greene,
Stephen Harris,
Ezra J. Cady,
Ira O. Seamans.

- Westerly.*
 John E. Weeden,
 John Loveland.
New Shoreham.
 Samuel Allen.
North Kingstown.
 Joseph E. Spink.
South Kingstown.
 Samuel Rodman, Jr.,
 J. Hamilton Clarke.
East Greenwich.
 George W. Greene.
Jamestown.
 Thomas G. Carr.
Smithfield.
 Jabez W. Mowry,
 Edward L. Freeman,
 Arlon Mowry,
 William H. Seagraves,
 Baylies Bourne,
 William D. Aldrich.
Scituate.
 John H. Barden,
 Ferdinand H. Allen.
Glocester.
 Stephen Eddy, Jr.
Charlestown.
 Joseph D. Wilcox.
West Greenwich.
 Albert M. Waite.
Coventry.
 Horatio A. Stone,
 Mason W. Hale.
Exeter.
 Nathan B. Lewis.
Middletown.
 Thomas Coggeshall, Jr.
Bristol.
 Theodore P. Bogert,
 John C. Pegram.
- Tiverton.*
 Nathaniel B. Durfee.
Little Compton.
 Orin W. Simmons.
Warren.
 Henry F. Drowne.
Cumberland.
 Davis Cook, Jr.,
 Saladin Cook.
Richmond.
 Edward Lillibridge.
Cranston.
 Francis W. Miner,
 Samuel B. Parker,
 William C. Rhodes.
Hopkinton.
 George H. Olney.
Johnston.
 Emor J. Angell,
 William S. Kent.
North Providence.
 William R. Walker,
 William T. Adams,
 William W. Blodgett,
 James C. Collins,
 Joseph F. Brown.
Barrington.
 Nathaniel C. Smith.
Foster.
 James M. Wright.
Burrillville.
 DeWitt C. Remington,
 William H. Clarke.
Pawtucket.
 Edwin Darling.
East Providence.
 George N. Bliss.
Woonsocket.
 Edwin Aldrich,
 Nathan T. Verry.

BENJAMIN T. EAMES, Speaker.

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN, }
 CHARLES P. ROBINSON, } Clerks.

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE, Tuesday, January 25th, 1870.

The two Houses met in Grand Committee for the purpose of electing a Commissioner of Shell Fisheries, Justices of the Peace and Public Notaries.

His Excellency SETH PADEFORD, Governor, in the chair.

James C. Collins was elected Commissioner of Shell Fisheries.

The Grand Committee then proceeded to the election of Justices of the Peace and Public Notaries, when the following were elected:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

North Kingstown.—Albert G. Henry.

South Kingstown.—George S. Armstrong, J. Henry Wells.

Smithfield.—Pardon Angell.

Warwick.—Charles R. Brayton.

East Providence.—Benjamin J. Brown.

Woonsocket.—Francis L. O'Reilly, Albert G. Henry.

Providence.—Samuel W. Field, Almon H. Townsend, John F. P. Lawton, Elias M. Jenckes, Edward C. Ames.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Bristol County.—E. Stanton Cheseboro.

Providence County.—Charles A. Warland, Alonzo Passmore, Edward C. Ames, Seth Draper, Charles F. Ballou, Henry H. Robinson, Francis L. O'Reilly, Sylvanus D. Horton.

Newport County.—Simeon Babcock.

Washington County.—Bradford Bliven, Edwin R. Allen.

March 31st, 1870.

The two Houses met in Grand Committee for the purpose of electing a Board of Education, Justices of the Peace and Public Notaries.

His Excellency SETH PADEFORD, Governor, in the chair.

The Grand Committee then proceeded with the election, when the following gentlemen were elected :

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Newport County.—Fred. W. Tilton.

Bristol County.—Amos F. Spalding.

Kent County.—George W. Greene.

Washington County.—Samuel H. Cross.

Providence County.—Daniel Leach, Charles H. Fisher.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

City of Providence.—Sheldon M. Rockwood, James D. McIntosh, Samuel Clough, William W. Fletcher, Henry W. Allen.

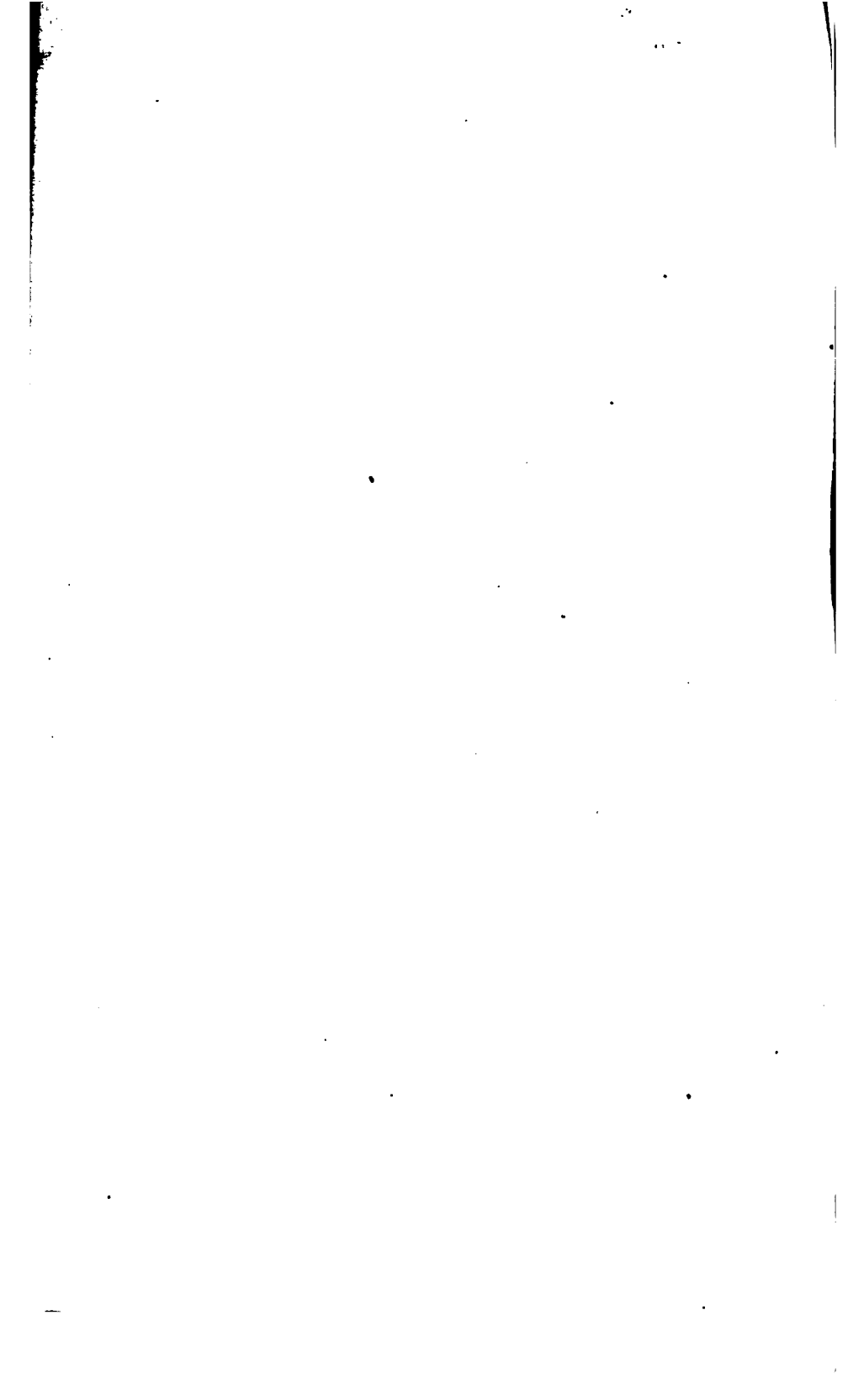
Smithfield.—Rice A. Brown.

Warren.—W. H. Baker, George S. Collins.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Providence County.—Lucius O. Rockwood, Richard Waterman, David Alexander, John P. Walker, William W. Fletcher.

Bristol County.—George S. Collins, William H. Baker.



MESSAGE

OF

SETH PADELDFORD,

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND,

TO THE

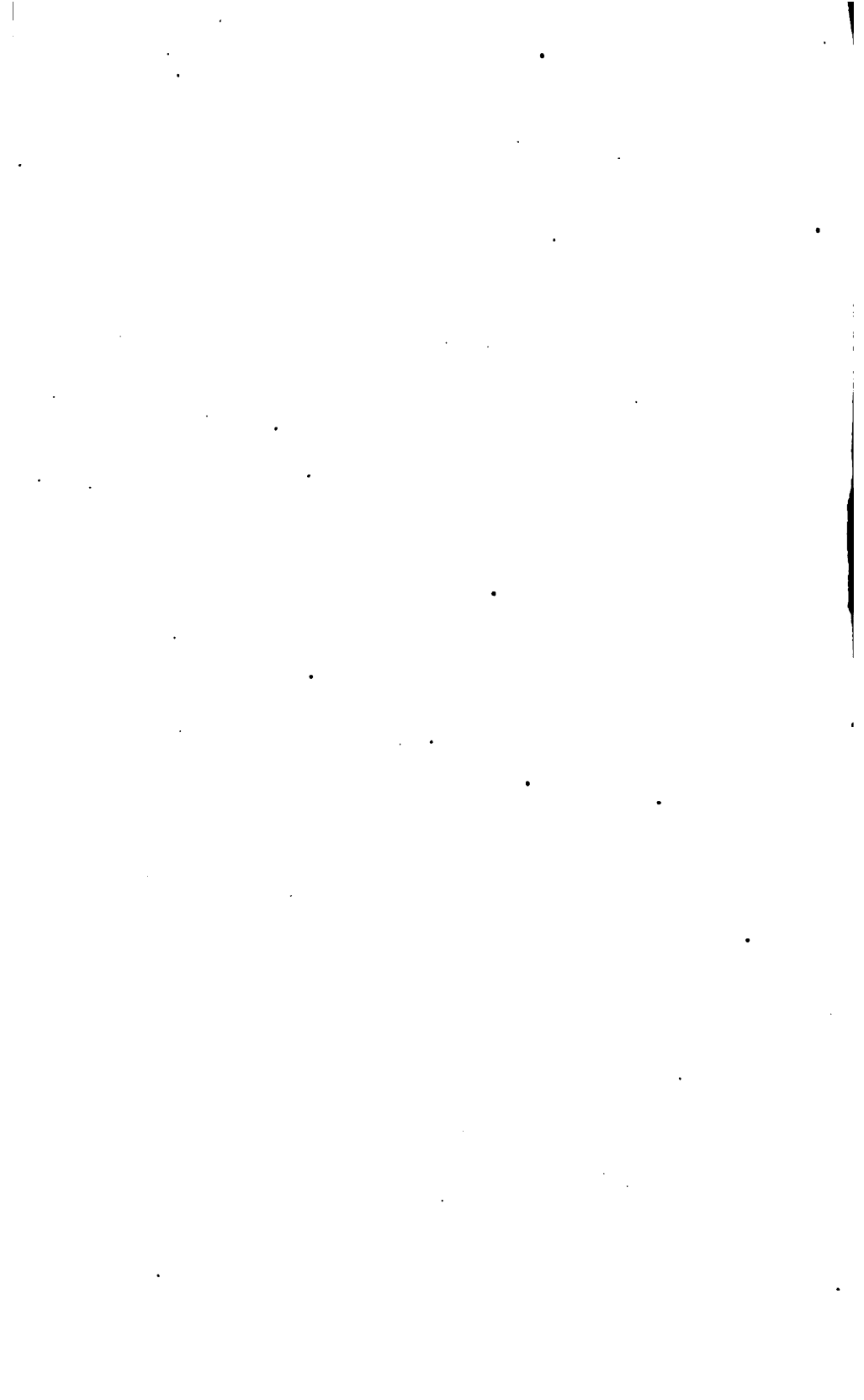
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1870.



PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1870.



MESSAGE.

To the Honorable General Assembly at its January Session, 1870 :

GENTLEMEN :—I deem it my duty thus early in the session to lay before you such matters as will require your attention, as well as to present to you certain information which may be embodied in the reports of public officers, but which, in such form, may not be laid before you for several weeks.

THE STATE FINANCES.

The finances of the State are, of course, the most important subject to engage your attention ; and it is gratifying to me to be able to state that they are in a sound condition.

The funded indebtedness of the State at the close of the Rebellion was \$4,000,000, of which there has subsequently been redeemed, \$1,072,500, leaving outstanding, \$2,927,500 in State bonds, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. None of the bonds are payable previous to 1882.

At the end of the fiscal year, April 30, 1868, the treasury was overdrawn, \$61,574.62.

The receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1869, were.....	\$688,503 09
Payments during the same period, exclusive of \$61,474.62 for overdrafts, and \$132,000 for redemption of State bonds, were.....	440,590 71
Being an excess in receipts of.....	<u>\$247,912 38</u>

Deducting the last two items above named, for overdrafts and bonds redeemed, and adding receipts from other sources, there remained in the treasury on the 30th April, 1869,	123,224 48
The estimated receipts of the fiscal year ending April 30, 1870, are.....	650,000 00
Estimated payments.....	580,000 00
	<hr/>
Excess of receipts.....	70,000 00
To which add the balance in the treasury on the 30th April, 1869.....	123,224 48
	<hr/>
Will leave in the treasury.....	\$193,224 48

The estimated payments to be made as above include the appropriations for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument; the Central bridge, and all other appropriations, of the May session.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

At the last January session of the General Assembly, an act was passed authorizing the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company to construct a railroad in extension of their present line, to connect with the city of Providence, with a proviso that the act shall not go into effect unless said Company shall, within ninety days from the rising of the General Assembly, at the before-named session, deposit in the office of the General Treasurer, their bond, with sureties satisfactory to the Governor of this State, in sum of \$100,000, that they will complete their said road before the 1st day of January, 1873. The Company complied with the provision of the act, by making a deposit of the amount required in the bonds of the city of Boston with the General Treasurer, payable to his order.

SHELL FISHERIES.

Since the May session, I have received from the Hon. John P. Knowles, his resignation as one of the Commission-

ers of Shell Fisheries. The vacancy has not been filled by me, as the appointment belongs to the General Assembly.

CENTRAL BRIDGE.

An act was passed at the May session, authorizing the erection of a bridge across Seekonk river. The bridge and draw provided for in the act, is required to be located under the provision and control of three reliable persons, to be appointed by the Governor, who shall be styled the "Central Bridge Commissioners." By virtue of this authority, I appointed Messrs. James C. Bucklin, of Providence; Edward D. Pearce, of East Providence, and C. B. Farnsworth, of Pawtucket, Commissioners, who will make a report of their doings to the General Assembly.

The provision in the act referred to, requiring the surrender and release by the proprietors of the Central bridge to the State, has been complied with.

COMMERCIAL BANK, BRISTOL.

In July last a complaint was made to me by sundry stockholders in the Commercial Bank, Bristol, that its affairs were not in a sound condition, and requesting that, in conformity with Chapter 273 of the Statutes, a special commission might be appointed by me to ascertain its state and condition. In compliance with this request, I appointed Messrs. W. R. Taylor and Samuel W. Church, of Bristol, and George T. Gardner, of Warren, commissioners to examine the bank. These gentlemen promptly attended to their duties, and, finding the bank in an unsound condition, made report thereof to the Supreme Court. who being of opinion that the charter was forfeited at law, issued an injunction to the president and other officers enjoining them from proceeding further in the transacting of business, and appointed a receiver. The commissioners will make a report of their doings at an early day.

COVE LANDS.

At the last May session of the Grand Assembly a resolution was passed authorizing certain parties to build a store-house refrigerator over the public waters in the city of Providence, covering a space between Exchange Place and Canal Street, on condition of their paying at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum to the State for the privilege..

With this authority from the General Assembly, the parties referred to, undertook the erection of their building, when their progress was checked by an order from the authorities of the city of Providence forbidding its erection, the city claiming jurisdiction over the spot assigned for it. The parties interested officially requested my interference in their behalf, but as no serious inconvenience would arise from a few months delay, I declined taking any action in the matter. This conflict in the jurisdiction of the Cove Lands renders it necessary that the adjustment of this question should be made at as early a day as possible.

NEW STATE HOUSE.

During the past year my attention has frequently been called to the want of proper accommodations in the State House for the General Assembly, the Courts, the State Archives, the State and the Bar Libraries, and for its public offices. The present State House was erected more than an hundred years ago, when Rhode Island was one of the smallest, and, I may add, least populated of any of the then British Colonies on the American continent. With its greatly extended interests, its industry, its wealth and its increasing population, the present building is quite inadequate to its wants. When it was erected, Providence was but a village with a population of 3,200, and the entire colony with but 40,000. The village has increased twenty-

two fold, and become the second city in New England; while the State has multiplied its population nearly five times. The lot on which this building stands, with the adjacent grounds, cost \$1,000. It does not seem extravagant, therefore, with so small an outlay for a lot, and a building of moderate cost which has answered for the General Assembly, for the Courts, and for the Clerks' Offices, for one hundred and ten years, in asserting that it is time for a more capacious edifice, and one too, that shall have accommodations for all the State Officers.

The whole of the present building, including the recent addition, is required for the Courts, Clerks' Offices, Judges' Room, Jury Rooms, and the Bar Library. The basement now used for the Clerks' offices being partly below the surface of the ground is exceedingly damp, so that the valuable court records kept there, are fast becoming obliterated, and will soon be past recovery unless a better and drier place is provided for them.

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

One of the most important duties belonging to the Executive is the general supervision of the Beneficiaries of the State, at various institutions in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, as well as in Rhode Island. The results of my visits to these institutions will form the subject of a special report, which will be laid before you at an early day.

STATE PRISON.

My visits to the State Prison have afforded me much satisfaction. Under the watchful care of its present efficient Warden, General Viall, everything is well conducted, while the Inspectors have been faithful and assiduous in the performance of their duties.

A Sunday School has been established at the prison, now

under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Douglass, who for thirty-one years has been its devoted chaplain or teacher. In this excellent work he is assisted by a faithful corps of teachers. Religious services, conducted by the same gentleman, follow the school exercises. On the first Sunday in each month, in place of the school exercises, a religious service is held, in which the prisoners are permitted to take part. Many avail themselves of this privilege. Much credit is due to Mr. Douglass and those associated with him for their exertions in behalf of the unfortunate inmates of the prison, which cannot but exert a good influence upon them.

It is a curious fact and worthy of mention, that an eager desire is manifested by the convicts in this prison for instruction, arising probably for the want of something to employ their many lonely hours. In the hope that they may be made better men, Gen. Viall has been induced to open a prison school for two hours each evening, for five evenings of the week, which he takes care of, aided by his under-keepers; a most praiseworthy act on the part of the Warden.

The present accommodations at this institution for prisoners are faulty and quite too limited. The State Farm being now in a condition to receive prisoners, a large number have been sentenced there, where they are profitably employed. I hope the day is not distant when more suitable buildings may be erected on the farm by the employment of prison labor. When this is accomplished, a considerable sum may be realized from the sale of the land and buildings now occupied by the State Prison.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

The Board of State Charities and Corrections has been organized in accordance with the Act passed at the May

Session, 1869. The objects desired by the General Assembly, by the passage of the Act, have been carried forward as fast as is possible, with due regard to the best interests of the State. A new building for the male inmates of the Work House has been erected and occupied. Two large buildings, for the accommodation of the incurable insane poor, and a building for cooking and washing are nearly completed, and will soon be occupied. The number of commitments to the Work House to the first of the present month, was 155, of whom 101 were males, and 54 females. Of these, 43 have been discharged or escaped, including one death, leaving 112 in the Work House on the first of January. The commitments have been made from 15 of the towns of the State. The work committed to the Board of State Charities and Corrections is one of great importance to the State, contemplating, as it does, the organization and systematizing of the various charitable and penal institutions of the State. A work of such magnitude, must, of course, require much time for its full completion, and, at the beginning, must involve considerable expense. The gentlemen who compose the Board are well known in the State, and their character is a sufficient guarantee that whatever is done will be done with due regard to the best interests of the State. They will soon report to the General Assembly, in full, relating to the operations and wants of the Board. I cannot but express the hope that their work may not be cramped or checked by the want of the necessary means to carry it forward.

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL.

Among the public charities of the State, the Rhode Island Hospital stands preëminent, not only for its capacious and admirably arranged buildings, but for the success that has attended it since it was opened. This, in a great measure, is due to the attention which the gentlemen interested with

its management have given it, as well as to the services which have been gratuitously rendered by the Surgeons and Physicians. The benefactors of this great and useful charity having erected buildings and contributed largely for its support, it now needs the sympathy and coöperation of the public to make it more useful, and more fully meet the wants of the State.

STATUES FOR THE CAPITAL, WASHINGTON.

At the January session of the General Assembly 1866, a resolution was passed in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress of July 2d, 1864, for procuring full length marble statues of Roger Williams and Major General Nathanael Greene, to be placed in the Capitol at Washington. A committee was appointed to make a contract with artists for these statues, with authority to draw on the General Treasurer for the expenses incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this resolution. The execution of the statue of Roger Williams was entrusted to Mr. Franklin Simmons, of Providence, and that of General Greene, to Mr. H. K. Brown, of New York. The latter of these statues is completed and already in Washington. The former is nearly finished, a photograph of it having been received by the committee.

Each of these statues will cost the State, according to contract, when delivered in Washington, \$8,000 in gold; most of which has already been paid.

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

It was my privilege on the first of July last, to be present at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Monument at Gettysburg, on which occasion, the commissioners under whose care the monument had been enacted, resigned their six years trust to the National Government. The Hon. John R. Bartlett, Commissioner of this State and Secretary

of the Board, will make his report to you on the completion and resignation of his trust.

The cemetery, which embraces a portion of the battle ground, is beautifully situated on a ridge overlooking the whole of the field of the memorable battle which took place there on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863, and which was the turning point of the war. Many Rhode Island soldiers took part in this great battle, and those who gave up their lives for their country here, lie buried together; each grave bearing the name and regiment of its occupant.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERY AT ANTIETAM.

The Soldiers' Cemetery at Antietam is not yet completed. For this praiseworthy object, all the loyal States agreed to contribute their portion; this State having appropriated \$1,200 therefor, that being the amount required by the Board of Commissioners, according to the ratio of representation in Congress. One thousand dollars of this sum was paid over through the Rhode Island Commissioner, the Hon. Benedict Lapham. Some of the States refused to pay the amount required of them, for the reason that an effort has been made to bury the rebel dead in the same cemetery. The question remains unsettled, and I recommend that the balance of the appropriation made by this State be expended exclusively for the Cemetery of the loyal dead.

MONUMENT TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF RHODE ISLAND.

At the January session of the General Assembly, 1867, a resolution was passed directing the erection of a monument to the Soldiers and Sailors of Rhode Island, who fell in the late rebellion. The committee to whose hands this important charge was committed have been assiduous in their duties, and I learn from them that the work has so far progressed on the monument, that they expect it will be

completed by the 4th of July next, when they propose that it shall be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The committee will make a report to you at the present session, and present for your approval such a programme as they deem worthy of so important an event.

THE MILITIA.

The Quartermaster General will make a report to you, giving a complete list of the State property in his hands, as well as of that in the several armories in the State. I recommend that such of this property as is directly in his charge in Providence, be insured from loss by fire.

My predecessor initiated with the general government, an exchange of old army muskets, for new ones of an improved pattern, and received one hundred and fifty in place of a larger number, which were of little value for active service. The exchange was completed by me. I recommend that the Quartermaster General be authorized to make a further exchange of such of the muskets still in his possession, as may be deemed unserviceable, receiving in return a less number of the improved ones. There is, besides, a quantity of unserviceable material, and a number of shells, not adapted to our guns, which it may be well to have sold.

At the last May session an act was passed increasing the pay of the active militia. By the Militia Act, chapter 240, of the Revised Statutes, the allowance to each person on the rolls of the active militia, was \$1.50 for each day's service in the field. This act was amended in 1868, (chap. 721,) providing that the payments authorized by the previous chapter, shall be made for each day's service not exceeding two days in any one year, except for such additional days' service as the Governor may require to be performed. In May last, this act was amended, increasing the pay for each day's service to \$2.50 per day. The pay of the cavalry, artillery, musicians, etc., was also increased.

To provide for this additional pay no appropriation was made, from which it is evident that the expenses of the military have greatly exceeded the appropriation for this department for the fiscal year ending April, 1870.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the annual report of the Commissioner of Public Schools, it appears that that officer has been assiduous in the performance of his duties, having visited more than one hundred of our schools, and addressed large audiences on the subject of education, thereby awaking a deep interest on the subject. He has also held seven State Teachers' Institutes, which attended by teachers, cannot but exert a good influence on the cause of education. There still appears to be a call for the reestablishment of the State Normal School, which it is believed, if established in the city of Providence, might be attended with success.

BREAKWATER, BLOCK ISLAND.

During the last ten years, or perhaps a longer time, efforts have been made, through our delegations in Congress, as well as by personal effort, to obtain an appropriation from Congress for building a breakwater on Block Island. This State has, on several occasions, adopted resolutions urging upon Congress the importance of this measure. The situation of that island, in the direct route between the New England coast and the coast farther south, is such, that a harbor of safety would be of great service to passing vessels, and to none more than to those entering and departing from our own ports.

During the late summer I took an occasion to visit Block Island, where I passed a few days, and had an opportunity to see its wants. With an inferior soil, the Islanders make it productive by hard labor. Fishing, which is their chief

reliance, could be greatly increased by having a harbor where their vessels can be protected from storms. I earnestly hope that our exertions may not cease in endeavoring to procure the desired aid from Congress.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PRISONS.

A few months since a communication was received by me from a committee on the Prison Association of the United States, on the expediency of holding an Inter-National Conference on penitentiary and reformatory discipline, and requesting my opinion in relation thereto. I replied, expressing my approval of the scheme proposed by the committee. A recent communication from the corresponding secretary of the same committee, has been received, in which he states that he has received 150 replies including those from the Governors of more than half the United States, the Governor General of Canada, and several European governments, all but one of which have expressed approval of the project, and promised coöperation. The proposition is, for the International Congress to meet in London, in 1871. As the subject of Prison Discipline is now occupying public attention, I submit these facts, in order that, should it be expedient, steps may be taken for this State to be represented at the Congress.

INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, WASHINGTON.

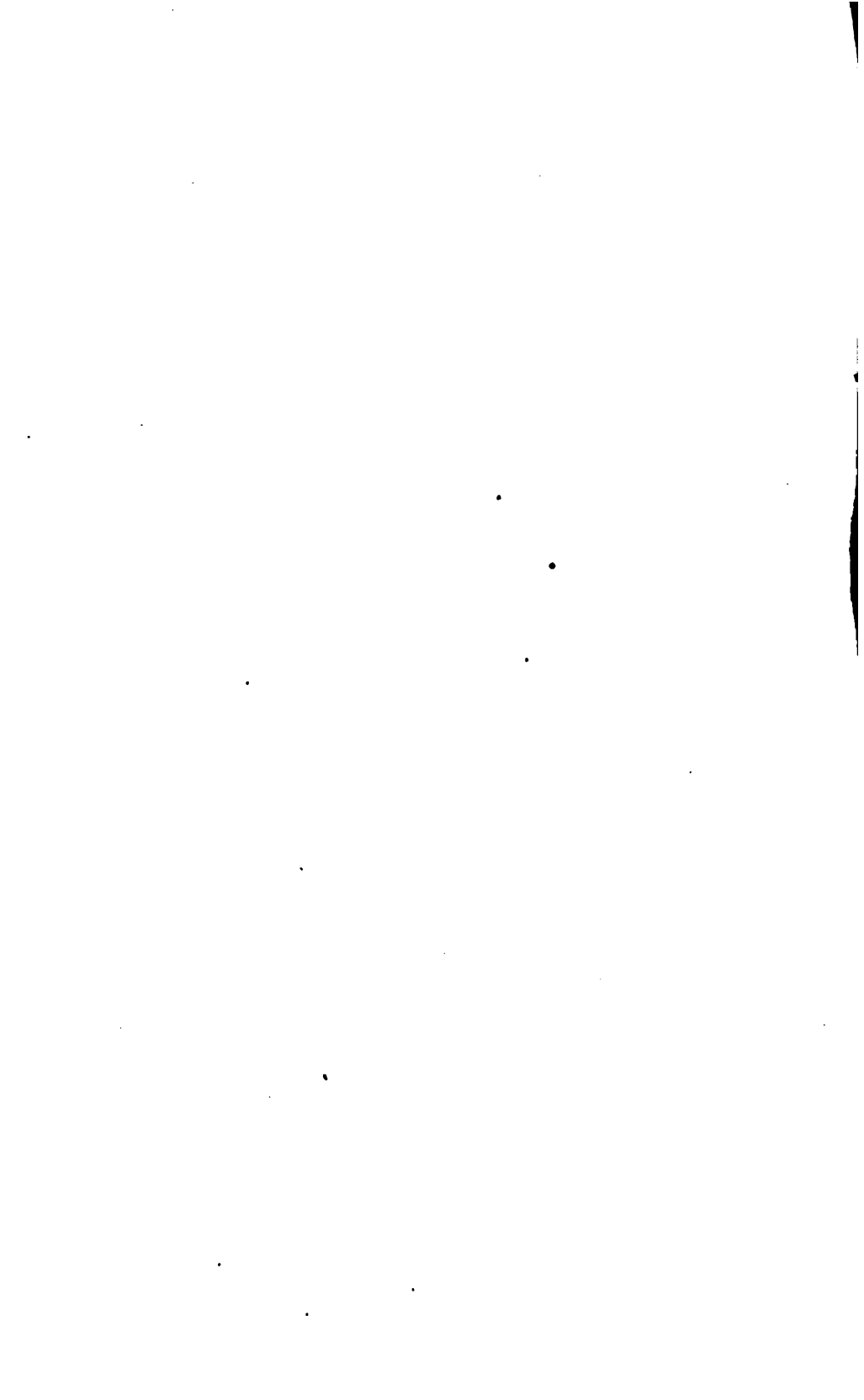
It is proposed to hold in the city of Washington during the year 1871, an "International Industrial Exhibition of the Works of Art and Industry of all Nations," a bill to promote which is now before Congress. The object of the promoters of this undertaking is, to make it a National Enterprise, by securing for exhibition all American raw material, manufactures, machinery and works of art. The coöperation of this State is asked by the committee having the matter in charge. I submit their circular on the subject for your consideration.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

In conclusion, I beg leave to call your attention to the consideration of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was introduced at the last January session, continued to the May session following, and its further consideration postponed to the present session. A difference of opinion prevails, whether this amendment may not materially affect certain rights in our own State Constitution. As the general government is embarrassed by the present situation of the question, and as the adoption of article by the constitutional majority of the States will tend to the restoration of the Union of the States lately engaged in rebellion, I would earnestly recommend the early action of the General Assembly on this important question.

SETH PADELFOED, *Governor.*

PROVIDENCE, January 10, 1870.



REPORT

ON THE

STATE BENEFICIARIES,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

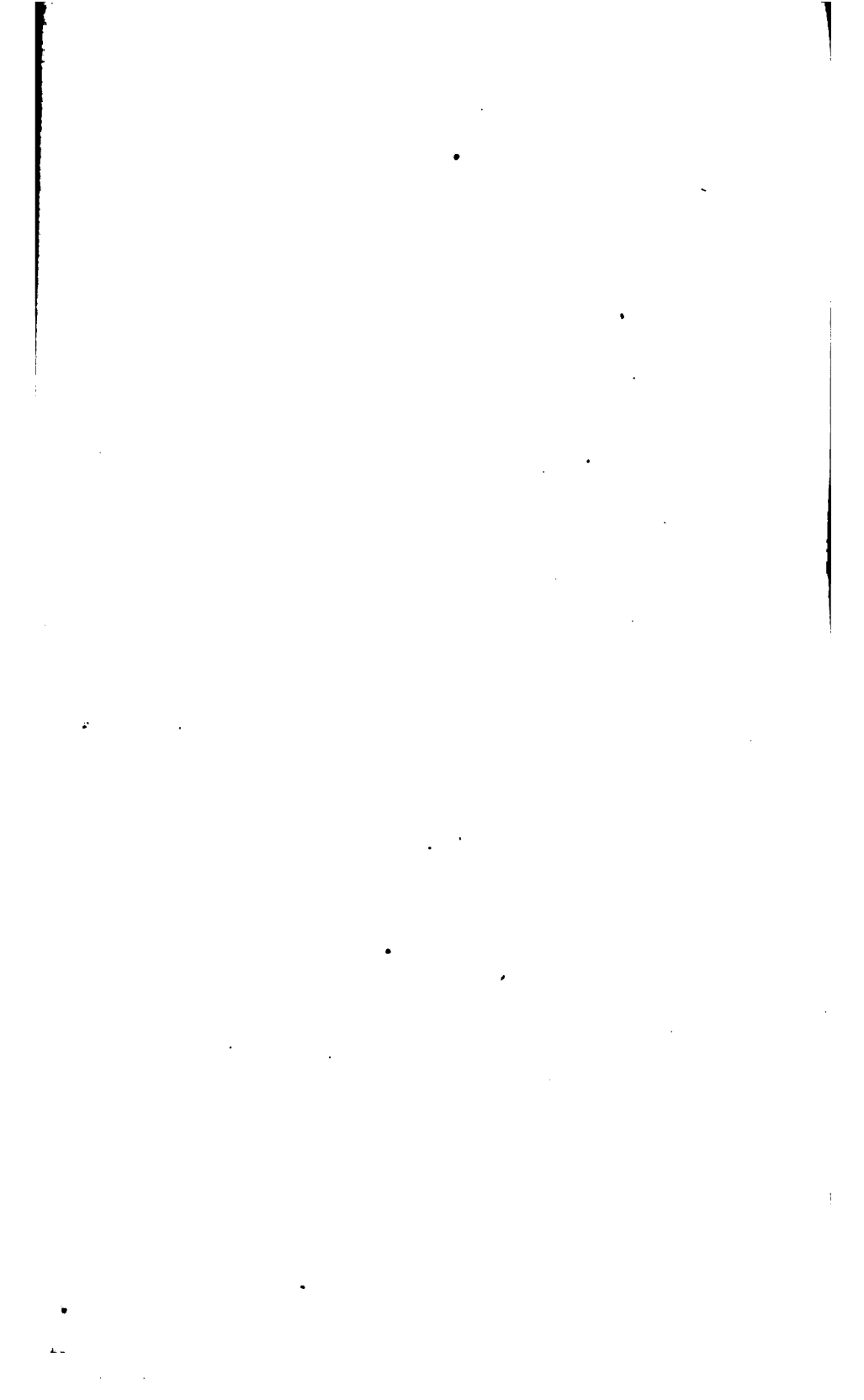
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1870,

BY

SETH PADEFORD,

GOVERNOR.

PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1870.



REPORT.

PROVIDENCE, January 18, 1870.

To the Hon. General Assembly at its January Session, 1870.

Among the duties appertaining to the Executive of the State, is the appointment of Beneficiaries to various Asylums for the care and education of the Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Idiotic, and to other institutions for the care of the Insane. The general oversight of these unfortunate classes, which are provided for at the public expense, in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, also belongs to the Executive.

As the expenditures of these several classes of our citizens, or their children, are very large, I have deemed it my duty to visit every institution in this State, and in other States, which are entrusted with the care of these people, not only to inspect each Hospital and Asylum, but to see every patient and scholar supported by the State. In all but one of these visits I was accompanied by the Secretary of State, who, for many years has annually visited them, and made reports to the General Assenmblly of their names and condition.

We visited the American Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut, where our Deaf and Dumb are provided for. At this excellent institution, we now have six pupils, a smaller number than the State has supported there for many years. I saw and conversed with each of these pupils, and witnessed their examination with much interest. I am gratified to be able to say that those who have been sometime at the institution show an unusual degree of advancement in their studies,

when we take into account that they are deprived of the faculties of speech and hearing. Even those in the junior classes show a proficiency hardly to be expected. The work shops also received my attention, for, in addition to the education imparted to the pupils, boys are taught the trades of shoe making and cabinet making, by which they are enabled, after graduating from the institution, to earn their living. Unless these unfortunate children have other infirmities in addition to the loss of their faculties, they can find employment in counting-rooms as copyists, or in our work shops. There are some instances among us where young men from the Hartford Institution, not only earn their own living, but are enabled to contribute something to the support of their parents. It is to be regretted that more of the friends of this unfortunate class do not avail themselves of this noble charity. Our census shows a much larger number of deaf and dumb, between the ages of ten and twenty years, than are at this institution, and who ought to be placed there. Great injustice is done by the friends and parents of such children, in keeping them at home in idleness, when they can receive an education and acquire a useful trade at the public expense. It is proper to state, in connection with this institution, that the pupils from other States have equal advantages there with the pupils from Connecticut; the charge, which is a very moderate one, being the same in both cases.

The period for which beneficiaries are appointed here is five years; but the Governor, by law, has the privilege of extending the period two years longer, whenever he finds that it will be to the advantage of the pupil, and that such extension of time does not prevent the admission of other pupils. The following are the State beneficiaries now at this institution :

	Names.	Residence.	Age when admit'd	When admitted.	
1	William C. Pick.....	Providence	8	April,	1863.
2	Sarah C. Marks	"	10	September,	1863.
3	Irwin E. Aldrich.....	Smithfield	9	September,	1864.
4	Walter E. Verry	East Greenwich..	10	September,	1868.
5	Henry D. Stillman.....	Cumberland.....		September,	1869.

It will be remembered that the Rev. Collins Stone, the Superintendent of the American Asylum, visited Providence two years since,

and exhibited a number of his pupils before the General Assembly. The object of his visit was not only to show what can be done for the deaf and dumb, but to awaken an interest among the members of the Assembly, through whom the advantages of the institution might be made known to all parts of the State, and thereby induce the parents or friends of deaf and dumb children to send them to be educated. Mr. Stone intends, during the present winter, to visit Providence, with several of his pupils, when he proposes to give an exhibition before the General Assembly.

We visited the Perkins Institution for the Blind, at South Boston, where the State now has six beneficiaries. They are as follows :

Names.	Residences.	Age when admit'd	When admitted.
1 Ella W. Brownell.....	Newport.....	14	May, 1864.
2 Idella W. Trafton.....	Smithfield.....	10	May, 1864.
3 John Vars.....	Newport.....	10	January, 1865.
4 Matilda Coughlin.....	Glocester.....	14	April, 1865.
5 Charles Preston.....	Westerly.....	13	August, 1866.
6 Hugh McElroy.....	Providence.....		
7 John B. Pengally.....	Newport.....	10	January, 1864.

The children here are making good progress in their studies. Great attention is given to instruction in music at this institution. We listened with interest and pleasure to excellent music by a band made up entirely of pupils, among which we noticed several of our beneficiaries. Last year this institution was suddenly broken up by the scarlet fever, which appeared among the scholars. To prevent its spread, it was thought advisable to suspend teaching and send all the children home, about three months earlier than the close of the academic year. By this means, the disease was checked before any of the children had fallen its victims.

A short walk from the Perkins Institution brought us to the *Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Youth*, where the State had, last year, three beneficiaries. The disease which appeared at the School for the Blind, also made its appearance here, when two of the three children from this State fell victims to it. These were Irene Burns, of Pawtucket, and William A. Davis, of Newport. There remains but one beneficiary here, which is Emma Ray, of Providence, who is deaf, dumb and blind. This terribly

afflicted child, who is deprived of all her senses except those of taste and touch, was first sent to the Institution for the Blind, at the suggestion of Dr. Howe, in order that it might be ascertained what faculties she possessed. She remained there two years, under the watchful care of this well-known philanthropist, when she was removed to this institution, which it was thought was better adapted to her remarkable case. In his last Annual Report upon our Beneficiaries, the Secretary of State gave a detailed statement of the case of this child, as given him by Dr. Howe. That gentleman, who feels the deepest interest in her, still entertains the hope that, in the progress of physical development, some change will bring the brain nearer to a normal condition, and that she will desire sensuous impressions, and express outwardly what she feels. On the whole, it is a most pitiful case, but with the example of Laura Bridgman before us, who is also deaf, dumb and blind, and whose remarkable history has been well known to the public during the past thirty years, there is a hope that this unfortunate child may be taught something that will render her life more desirable than it now is, and that, at least, she may be taught to make known her wants, which she cannot now do.

The indigent insane of the State are supported, as far as possible, at the Butler Hospital, in Providence, but the accommodations there being limited, the State is obliged, when that institution is full, to send its indigent insane elsewhere.

Although this excellent institution is directly under the eyes of our community, and is visited weekly by a committee who see every inmate, I deemed it advisable to visit it in common with all the others where patients are supported at the expense of the State. Everything here is in the best condition, and no pains seem to be spared to promote the comfort of the inmates. For full particulars of the Butler Hospital, I refer to the annual reports of the Superintendent.

At the commencement of the year 1869, the State had eighty-three patients at the Butler Hospital, of which number thirteen were supported, in part, by their relatives or friends. The remaining seventy come under the class of paupers, and are supported in part by the State, and in part by the towns to which they belong.

During the past year, the only deaths at this institution were Horace Wellman and Mary Eagleston.

Report on State Beneficiaries.

The following list embraces the names of the State beneficiaries at the Butler Hospital, who are supported in part by their friends :

NAMES.	FROM WHAT TOWN.	WHEN ADMITTED.
Susan B. Wyatt,.....		January 1,.....1855.
Polly Darling,.....		April 1,.....1857.
Emma Stuart,.....	Newport,.....	April 1,.....1851.
S. K. Whipple,.....		January 1,.....1857.
Dorcas Whipple,.....		February 18,.....1866.
Eliza Sweet,.....		April 27,.....1864.
Sarah Hazard,.....		January 13,.....1857.
Mary McGovern,.....		August 31,.....1864.
John Holden,.....		October 23,.....1868.
Owen Sibney,.....	North Providence,.....	January 14,.....1869.
Josephine L. Wright,.....	Cranston,.....	July 1,.....1869.
Isabella Barr,.....	Providence,.....	November 9,.....1869.
Nehemiah Smith,.....	Cranston,.....	November 24,.....1869.

The following are supported in part by the towns :

NAMES.	FROM WHAT TOWN.	WHEN ADMITTED.
Bridget Devine,.....	Providence,.....	May 20,.....1861.
Daniel Gilbert,.....	".....	February 1,.....1865.
Mary Hayes,.....	".....	.....
Charles Humphreys,.....	".....	.....
Edward R. Potter,.....	".....	February 1,.....1855.
David B. Slack,.....	".....	" 1,.....1855.
John P. Williams,.....	".....	" 1,.....1855.
Eliza McManus,.....	".....	April 15,.....1867.
Bridget McNulty,.....	".....	October 2,.....1867.
John Munsford,.....	".....	January 7,.....1867.
William L. Wilcox,.....	".....	.....1897.
Patrick Feeny,.....	".....	May 1,.....1867.
Emma J. Kelley,.....	".....	February 17,.....1868.
Sarah O'Rourke,.....	".....	August 12,.....1862.
Margaret Clarke,.....	".....	" 12,.....1862.
Cornelius Cooper,.....	".....	" 12,.....1862.
Sarah Atkinson,.....	Newport,.....	January 17,.....1861.
Peter Brown,.....	".....	February 1,.....1855.
John Brooke,.....	".....	June 19,.....1868.
Mary Shay,.....	".....	.....
Catherine Meaney,.....	".....	October 8,.....1868.
Hannah Welsh,.....	".....	" 8,.....1868.
Wm. Fitzpatrick,.....	".....	March 20,.....1869.
James O'Brien,.....	".....	October 1,.....1861.
Catherine Welsh,.....	".....	January 26,.....1860.
Alice O'Mara,.....	Cranston,.....	.....
George L. Jordan,.....	".....	May 18,.....1865.
Raymond Burton,.....	".....	January 1,.....1867.
Francis Callahan,.....	".....	July 16,.....1869.
Russell Saunders,.....	Westerly,.....	October 23,.....1867.
Abby Gavitt,.....	".....	March 11,.....1858.
George R. Havens,.....	".....	February 1,.....1855.
Betsy Rice,.....	Warwick,.....	" 1,.....1855.
George R. Havens,.....	".....	" 1,.....1869.
William Baker,.....	".....	July 14,.....1869.

NAMES.	FROM WHAT TOWN.	WHEN ADMITTED.
Mary N. Tanner.....	Warwick	June 20,.....1836
Erastus Matteson.....	Coventry.....	February 1,.....1855
Juliette Hawkins.....	"	October 7,.....1869
Betsy Ayres.....	Warren	February 1,.....1855
Benjamin F. Gee.....	"	January 1,.....1865
Mary D. Coyle.....	"	September 1,.....1869
Samuel Halliwell.....	Smithfield.....	.....
James Dolton.....	"	December 17,.....1863
James Montgomery.....	"	June 2,.....1866
John Burns.....	"	December 24,.....1867
Elizabeth Aylesworth.....	"	August 24,.....1869
Catherine Greene.....	Woonsocket.....	.....
Mary Ann Ballou.....	Cumberland.....	.....
Thomas Smith.....	Woonsocket.....	October 19,.....1869
Ellen Lancaster.....	"	June 22,.....1869
James Lee.....	Johnston .....	.....
George Waterman.....	" .....	.....
Winney Malley.....	"	April 16,.....1868
Ezra S. Brownell.....	Little Compton.....	.....
Benjamin Carr.....	Jamestown.....	.....
Andrew J. Nichols.....	West Greenwich.....	.....
Richard K. Thomas.....	Scituate.....	Previous to.....1859
Mary Goodwin.....	Pawtucket.....	July 1,.....1869
Catherine McGrade.....	" .....	.....
Daniel J. Kennedy.....	North Providence.....	Previous to.....1859
Nancy A. Smith.....	"	October 1,.....1869
Bernard McElroy.....	" .....	.....
John Paisley.....	"	September 20,.....1864
Winnifred Bradshaw.....	" .....	.....
Annora Gleason.....	" .....	.....
F. H. Wood.....	"	July 6,.....1868
John Sayer.....	Bristol.....	June 5,.....1861
Mary O'Brien.....	"	November,.....1869
James Tenent.....	North Kingstown.....	December,.....1863
Amelia A. Field.....	East Providence.....	April 1,.....1863
Daniel A. Browning.....	North Kingstown.....	September 2,.....1861
Huldah Dawley.....	Exeter.....	September 10,.....1866
Hannah Wright.....	Hopkinton.....	August 14,.....1867
Albert Grant.....	Barrington.....	October 25,.....1869
Rowland H. Carpenter.....	South Kingstown.....	April 5,.....1869
Gardner W. Baggs.....	Charlestown.....	.....1869

Four have been removed by their friends unimproved, viz. : Melissa Williams, of East Greenwich; E. Bellows, of Burrillville; E. S. Brownell, of Little Compton; A. J. Bidett, removed to Dexter Asylum.

Twenty have left improved or recovered, viz. : Michael Meehan, Ellen Fallon, and Eliza B. Locke, of Providence; Mary Krimer and Timothy Cochrane, of Newport; Eliza Daniels, of Cumberland; Ann Creighton, Elkanah Brown, Mary Ryan and Moses A. Paine, of Smithfield; Samuel Titus, of Hopkinton; Daniel Smith

and Mary B. Cranston, of North Kingstown; Elizabeth Fayerweather, of South Kingstown; James Dooley, of Westerly; Cedelia R. Matteson, Patrick Duffy and John Briggs, of Warwick; Patience Gorton, of Portsmouth; Susan C. Fitts, of Bristol.

By chapter 54, of the revised statutes, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars is now annually appropriated to the maintenance, in whole, or in part, of such indigent insane persons, inhabitants of the State, as the Governor may select as State beneficiaries, not more than one hundred dollars to be appropriated annually to any one person. This amount was appropriated more than twenty years ago, and is wholly exhausted every year. Many worthy people now apply in vain for State aid, which cannot be given them unless they will consent to be received as paupers. I would suggest that this sum be increased to \$2,000 a year.

I visited the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum at Taunton, and saw all the patients there who are supported by our State. I was shown every part of this institution, which was in good condition, and the patients as comfortable as possible. We have here the following beneficiaries, viz. :

NAME.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	WHEN ADMITTED.
Catherine Cullen,.....	Pawtucket,.....	January 26,.....1863.
Catherine Finn,.....	“	April,..... 1863.
John Moulton,.....	“	January,.....1864.

These patients were sent from Pawtucket when that town was a portion of the State of Massachusetts, and have since been kept there.

I also visited and inspected the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, where I saw the patients sent from this State. Like the Asylum previously mentioned, everything was in good condition here, and the patients comfortable. The following are the State beneficiaries at this institution, viz. :

NAMES.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	WHEN ADMITTED.
Catherine Cassidy,.....	Central Falls,.....	April 6,.....1865.
Julia Murray,.....	Smithfield,.....	February 28,.....1863.
Bridget McGuire,.....	“	March 16,.....1869.
Ann Clayton,.....	“	“ 16,.....1869.
Arnold Sheldon,.....	“	“ 16,.....1869.
Avilda Manley.....	“	Dec. 18.....1869.
James D. Barnard,.....	Coventry,.....	July 26,.....1869.
Alonzo Cahone,.....	“	September 4,.....1869.

In private families in the State, two patients are supported, at the same expense as in the hospitals, viz. :

Lydia Holloway and Israel Greene, Burrillville.

In November last, I visited the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, at Brattleboro', where the State had at the beginning of the year 1869, twenty-four patients. Two have been admitted during the past year, and two have died: Bridget McCarthy, of Cumberland, and Eleazer Bellows, of Burrillville. The latter died soon after he was admitted.

During my visit I saw the patients from this State, who appear to be well taken care of. This is one of the largest and best-managed asylums for the insane in the United States. It has accommodations for more than five hundred patients, and is generally full. It is situated near the town of Brattleboro', and is surrounded by extensive grounds. A large number of the inmates find employment on the farm, which labor conduces to their health as well as to their happiness.

The following beneficiaries from this State are at the Vermont Asylum :

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ADMITTED.
Margaret McGuin,.....	Scituate,.....	July 9,.....1857.
Hugh Gallagher,.....	Providence,.....	October,.....1859.
Thomas Morrissey,.....	".....	".....1859.
Marfa Dempsey.....	".....	".....1859.
George Charnley.....	".....	".....1859.
Thomas Peterson,.....	".....	".....1859.
George W. Darling,.....	Glocester,.....	".....1859.
Catherine Tobin,.....	Providence,.....	June 19,.....1860.
Mary Fanning,.....	".....	April 1,.....1862.
John Patten,.....	Providence,.....	August 19,.....1862.
Timothy Riley,.....	".....	".....1862.
William F. Mason,.....	".....	".....1862.
Cynthia Gardner,.....	Providence,.....	August 10,.....1865.
Mary Kennedy,.....	Burrillville,.....	July 1,.....1863.
Samuel Taylor,.....	Providence,.....	September 15,.....1863.
Frank McKenna,.....	".....	May 4,.....1865.
Ellen O'Connor,.....	".....	July 26,.....1865.
Catherine Moran,.....	".....	" 26,.....1865.
Mary Ann Smith,.....	".....	" 26,.....1865.
Catherine Burns,.....	".....	October 10,.....1865.
Horace G. Newell,.....	Cumberland,.....	November 24,.....1866.
Catherine Clavin,.....	Burrillville,.....	February 27,.....1867.
Peter Clavin,.....	".....	".....1869.
Geo. H. Taft.....	".....	" 4.....1867.

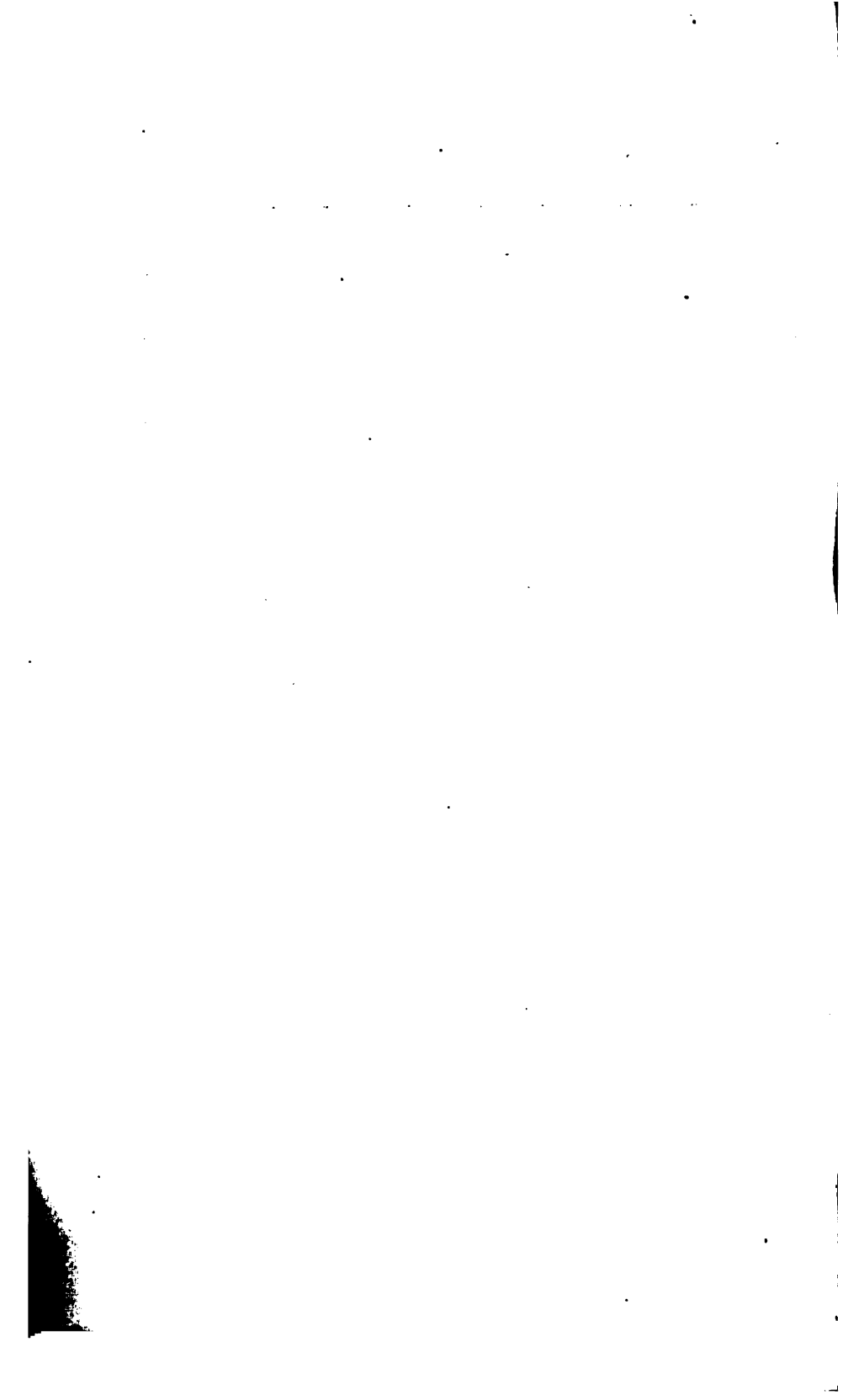
RECAPITULATION OF STATE BENEFICIARIES.

At Butler Hospital, both classes.....	88
“ “ State Lunatic Asylum, Taunton, Mass.....	8
“ “ Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum, Worcester... ..	8
“ “ Vermont Asylum, Brattleboro'.....	24
Supported in private families.....	2
	<hr/>
Making, altogether.....	125

A number of the insane will be removed, in a few days, to the buildings on the State Farm, where they will be placed under the care of the Board of Charities, and as soon as proper accommodations can be provided, all will be removed there.

SETH PADEFORD,

Governor.



R E P O R T
OF THE
CENTRAL BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS.

*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island
at their January Session, 1870 :*

The Central Bridge Commissioners would respectfully report :

That they were appointed by the Governor of this State under an act passed at the May session, 1869, entitled "An act to authorize the erection of a Bridge across Seekonk River," and having been duly commissioned and engaged, organized by electing James C. Bucklin, Chairman, and C. B. Farnsworth, Secretary.

Notice was given in the newspapers printed in the city of Providence, that the Commissioners would meet to hear all parties interested in the location and construction of said bridge.

At the meetings held in pursuance of this notice only two locations were proposed, one being the site of the old Central Bridge, and the other a line drawn from Oriole street, in Providence, to Walker's Point, in East Providence. At these two locations the Commissioners caused proper soundings of the river-bed to be made and procured plans and estimates for a bridge. For these purposes they employed S. B. Cushing, Esq., and have paid him for his services \$185, which sum has been drawn from the moneys appropriated by the State.

After hearing the parties who appeared and examining the plans and estimates, the Commissioners were unanimously of the opinion that "the site of the Central Bridge, so called," was the proper location to be selected for the bridge to be built by them, but preferred, before fixing the same, to consult the wishes of the tax-payers of the city

and town. A communication was made to the city council of Providence and to the town of East Providence, recommending that they should express their preference as to the location, and appoint committees to argue upon the proportion to be paid by the city and town for the construction and maintenance of the proposed bridge.

In response to the recommendation, the city of Providence, through its council, expressed a decided preference for the site selected by the Commissioners, and the town of East Providence expressed their preference for the same in open town meeting, there being only eleven dissenting votes.

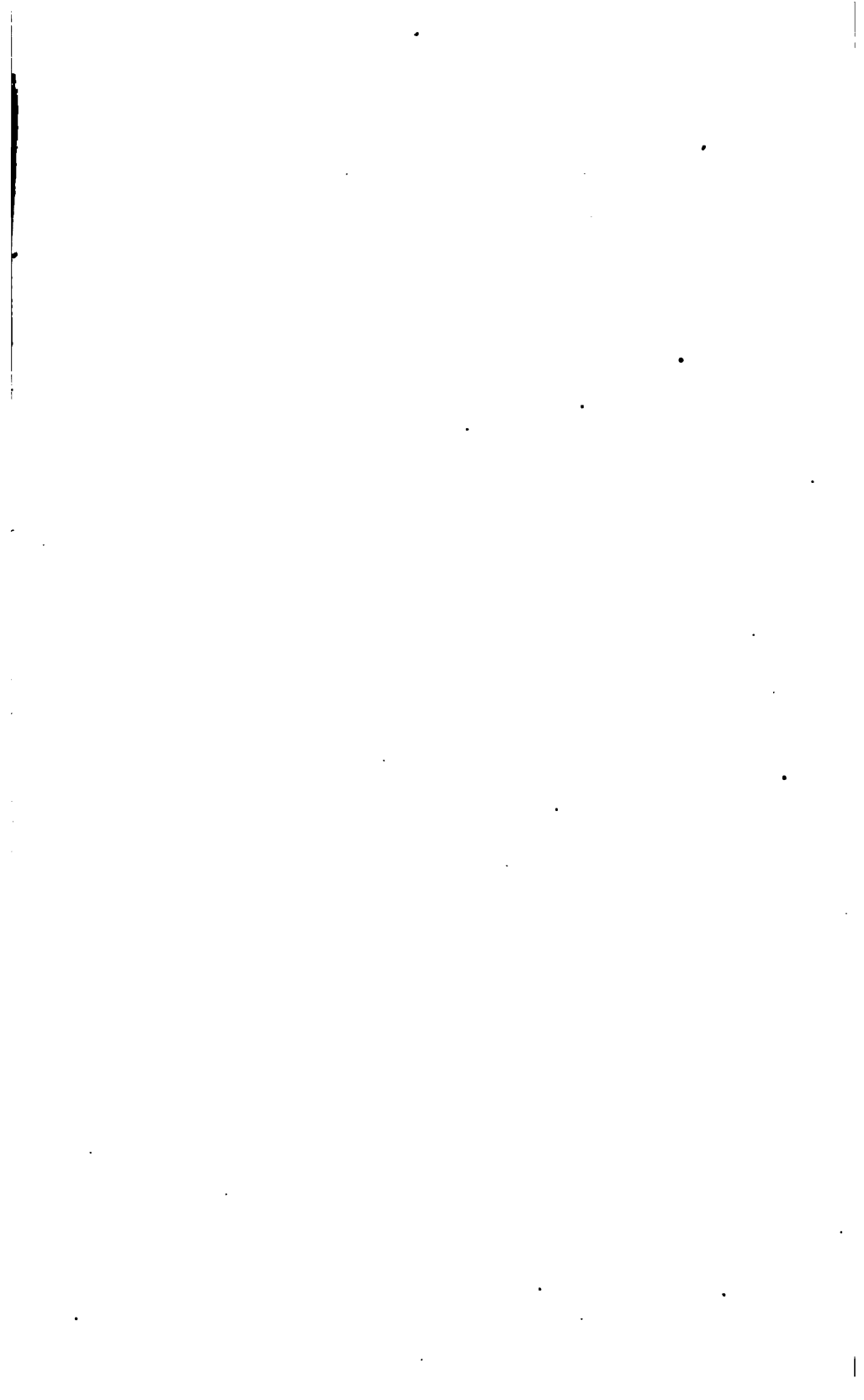
The city of Providence appropriated.....	\$20,000 00
The town of East Providence.....	15,000 00
Which, with the State appropriation of.....	20,000 00
Amounted in all to.....	<u>\$55,000 00</u>

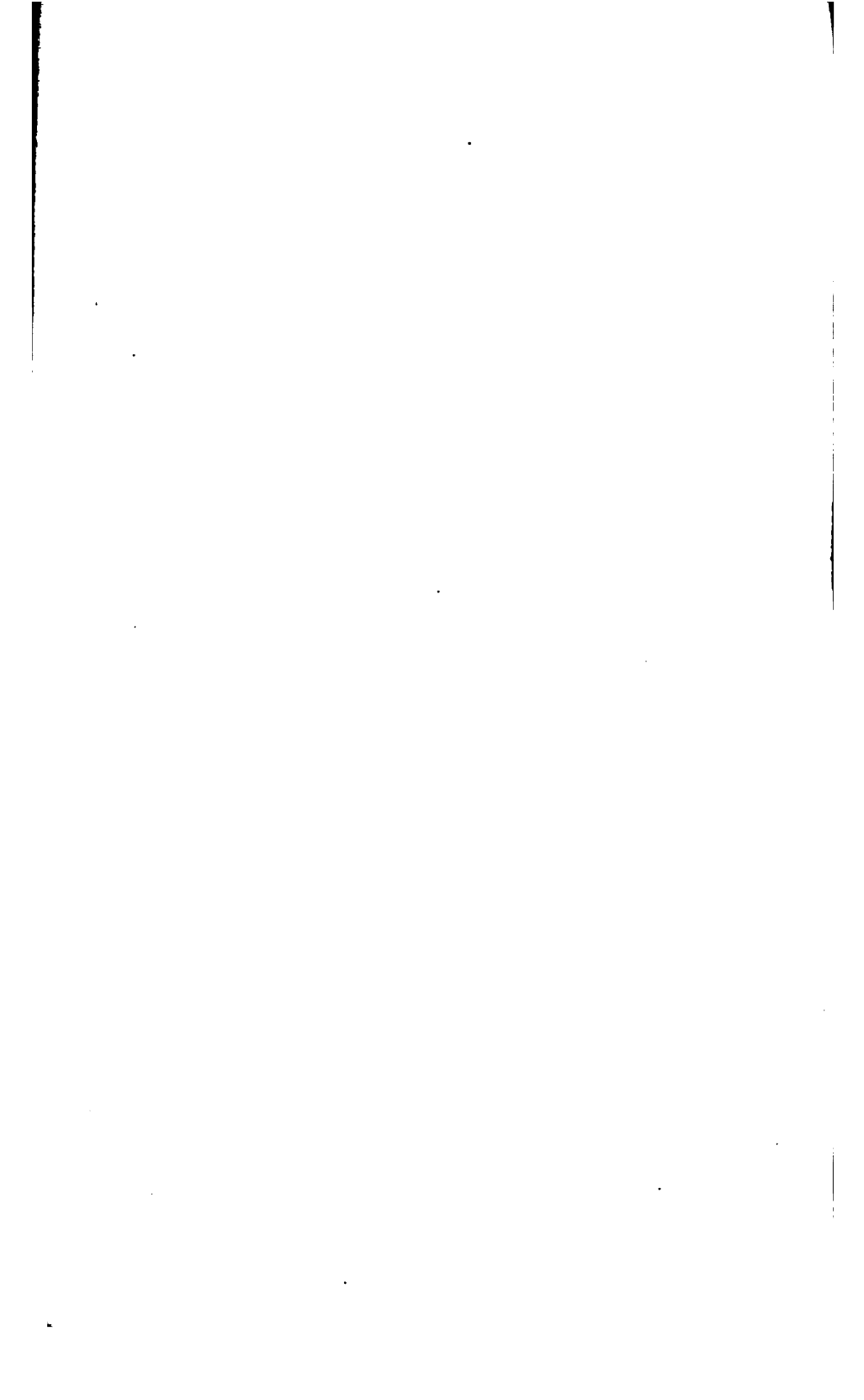
which the Commissioners think is sufficient for the erection of the proposed bridge, and an agreement has been made for its maintenance. The proprietors of Central Bridge have surrendered and released all right and power to maintain a bridge over Seekonk river under the act of incorporation passed at the June session, A. D. 1792, and of their franchise thereunder. The city of Providence have purchased the land, buildings and materials used for the old bridge, and the Commissioners have located the proposed bridge at the site of the Central Bridge, so called, and have advertised for proposals for work and materials for the masons' work, earthworks and foundations, it not having yet been decided by the town council and city council of what materials the superstructure shall be built.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

JAMES C. BUCKLIN,
C. W. FARNSWORTH,
EDWARD D. PEARCE,

Central Bridge Commissioners.





Report of the General Treasurer,

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1870.

GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Providence, January 15, 1870. }

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

I have the honor to submit the following report of the receipts and payments, commencing with the fiscal year, May 1st, 1869, and ending, January 15th, 1870 :

RECEIPTS.

State Tax.....	\$77,505 29
Banks, for tax on average circulation.....	99 07
Institutions for Savings.....	87,139 30
State Insurance Companies.....	14,648 07
Foreign " ".....	710 37
Supreme Court.....	2,488 70
Court of Common Pleas.....	4,628 45
" " Magistrates, Providence.....	2,313 85
" " " Pawtucket.....	498 25
" " " Woonsocket.....	444 95
" " Justices, Newport.....	187 35
Auctioneers.....	1,055 78
Justices of the Peace.....	443 53
Town Councils.....	6,067 06
Pedlers' Licenses.....	3,850 00
Dividends on school funds.....	17,584 50

Civil Commissions.....	\$79 00
Jailers.....	2,844 60
Charters.....	2,500 00
Interest for deposits.....	1,068 30
Sheriffs.....	66 45
Revised Statutes and law reports.....	41 50
Envelopes.....	19 50
Rent of oyster lots.....	137 95
Unclaimed balances.....	33 83
Teachers' Institutes.....	57 51
Balance in the Treasury, April 30, 1869.....	123,224 48
Overdrawn, December 31, 1870.....	55,698 31
	<hr/>
	\$355,493 90
Receipts since December 31st, 1869.....	\$387,623 03

PAYMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$18,250 00
Expenses of the General Assembly.....	1,749 07
Supreme Court.....	8,746 76
Court Common Pleas.....	10,608 14
" of Magistrates, Providence.....	148 80
" " " Pawtucket.....	9 35
" " " Woonsocket.....	53 05
" " Justices, Newport.....	138 40
Public Schools.....	89,999 90
Insane and other dependent persons.....	10,748 40
Jails and jailers.....	1,083 90
Providence Reform School.....	14,827 71
Military	14,590 90
Public printing.....	4,422 09
Court houses and jails.....	1,002 07
Fuel and gas.....	1,294 60
R. I. Schoolmaster.....	225 00
State House.....	580 50
State Prison.....	5,375 00
Narragansett Indians.....	250 00
Public normal instruction.....	780 00
Rents.....	1,075 80

General Treasurer's Report.

Orders of the Governor	\$153 89
Law Library.....	1,008 98
Justices.....	325 25
Witnesses.....	142 45
Officers.....	1,213 80
Registration of births, deaths and marriages.....	250 00
Redemption of State bonds.....	11,000 00
Interest on " "	86,217 60
Soldiers and Sailors testimonial.....	11 50
Accounts allowed by General Assembly.....	2,180 36
Teachers' Institutes.....	400 00
Special appropriations.....	22,985 49
College street rooms.....	207 00
Board of State Charities and Corrections	34,500 00
Unclaimed balances	48 83
Miscellaneous.....	8,834 81
	<hr/>
	\$355,433 90

Payments since December 31, 1869, not including January coupons, &c.....	15,987 90
Balance in the Treasury, December 31, 1869.....	371,635 18
	<hr/>
	\$387,623 08

RECEIPTS.

State Tax.

Bristol	9,492 75	
Discount.....	189 22	
	<hr/>	\$9,353 53
Warren.....	4,058 67	
Discount.....	58 67	
	<hr/>	4,000 00
Newport.....	47,450 25	
Discount.....	363 78	
	<hr/>	47,086 47
Foster.....	1,630 00	
Discount.....	9 24	
	<hr/>	1,620 76
East Providence.....	4,483 56	
Discount.....	11 96	
	<hr/>	4,471 60

Glocester.....	\$2,620 56
Charlestown.....	1,414 68
Barrington.....	2,274 07
Little Compton.....	2,163 37
Richmond.....	2,500 25
	<hr/>
	\$77,505 29

Banks for tax on average circulation.

Old National, Providence.....	56 24
American National, Providence.....	42 88
	<hr/>
	\$99 07

Institutions for Savings.

Bristol Institution for Savings	\$268 96
Citizens' Saving Institution	323 36
City Savings Bank, Providence.....	2,198 11
Coddington Five Cents Savings Bank, Newport.....	358 15
East Greenwich Institution for Savings.....	134 91
Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	767 00
" Institution for Savings, Providence.....	2,467 67
Kingston Savings Bank, S. Kingstown.....	152 95
Mechanics' " " Providence.....	4,027 61
Pascoag " " Burrillville.....	294 86
Pawtucket Institutions for Savings.....	1,663 16
People's Savings Bank, Providence.....	4,385 25
" " " Woonsocket.....	357 24
Phenix " " Warwick.....	312 11
Providence Institution for Savings.....	7,486 08
" County Savings Bank, N. Providence.....	2,504 99
R. I. Institution for Savings.....	468 07
Savings Bank, Newport.....	3,023 16
Union Savings Bank, Providence.....	589 60
Wakefield Institution for Savings, S. Kingstown.....	228 79
Warwick " " "	1,825 04
Woonsocket " " "	2,420 44
Warren " " "	276 84
Westerly Savings Bank	661 42
Wickford " "	463 53
	<hr/>
	\$37,139 30

General Treasurer's Report.

5

State Insurance Companies.

American.....	\$588 34
Atlantic.....	658 58
City.....	311 72
Equitable.....	378 11
Hope.....	543 35
Merchants'.....	966 22
Narragansett.....	1,997 85
Roger Williams.....	646 70
Washington.....	1,106 99
Blackstone Canal Mutual.....	171 25
Butler ".....	135 85
Fireman's ".....	996 59
Franklin ".....	439 74
Manufacturers' ".....	991 61
Rhode Island ".....	996 57
Union ".....	235 86
Providence ".....	1,475 51
Patucket ".....	574 25
State ".....	968 74
Economical ".....	445 68
Farmers' ".....	48 76
Tiverton & Little Compton Mutual.....	24 80
	<hr/>
	\$14,648 07

Foreign Insurance Agents.

W. H. Parkhurst, Providence.....	\$369 66
William Kellin, ".....	135 60
T. Almy, ".....	5 00
B. B. Hammond, ".....	5 69
Charles H. Plummer, ".....	5 00
Frederick W. Hart, ".....	5 00
Rhodes & Houston, ".....	5 00
Joseph Higgins, ".....	5 00
Willis W. Work, ".....	5 00
George T. Paine and Beach, Providence.....	10 00
Immanuel Searle, ".....	5 00
Henry S. Olney, ".....	5 00
Caleb Farnham, ".....	5 00
George T. Paine, ".....	66 22

Public Document.

Jabez C. Knight,	Providence,	.....	\$5 00
William P. Blodget,	"	.....	5 00
Asa Lyman,	"	.....	28 20
George B. Hussey,	"	.....	5 00
Henry G. Stewart,	"	.....	5 00
Horace Beach, Pawtucket.....			5 00
E. P. Paterson,	"	.....	5 00
Collins & Greene, Westerly.....			5 00
Wheeler & Noyes,	"	.....	5 00
Smith & Prosser,	"	.....	10 00
			<hr/>
			\$710 37

Supreme Court.

Providence County.....	\$1,311 55	
Newport "	294 90	
Kent "	211 20	
Washington "	3 40	
Bristol "	667 70	
		<hr/>
		\$2,488 75

Court Common Pleas.

Providence County.....	\$3,386 65	
Newport "	435 35	
Kent "	133 40	
Washington "	509 40	
Bristol "	163 65	
		<hr/>
		\$4,628 45

Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	\$2,313 85
" " Pawtucket.....	498 25
" " Woonsocket.....	444 95
" Justices, Newport.....	187 35

Auctioneers.

Tillinghast Almy, Providence.....	70 28	
F. J. Sheldon,	"	151 82
R. Coscaden,	"	10 73
John G. Moore,	"	27 56
John Gibbs,	"	9 62
Preston Bennett,	"	18 21
Henry F. Ferrin,	"	99 54

General Treasurer's Report.

A. G. Barton, Providence.....	\$14 70
A. F. Wilbur, ".....	65 75
G. A. Kenyon, North ".....	4 15
Samuel B. Parker, Crauston.....	54 75
Stephen P. Bowen, Scituate.....	14 71
Alfred I. Hopkins, Foster.....	4 86
O. A. Inman, Burrillville.....	115 42
F. N. Goff, Smithfield.....	7 81
Olney M. Cook, Cumberland.....	55 54
Nathan T. Verry, Woonsocket.....	54 83
Daniel T. Swinburne, Newport.....	47 08
F. Stanhope, ".....	68 61
Thomas Burlingham, ".....	39 42
William Mason, ".....	21 65
Nathaniel Peckham, Middletown.....	11 98
E. S. Babcock, S. Kingstown....	35 78
Joseph James, Jr., Richmond.....	4 48
Benjamin York, Westerly....	11 67
Benjamin F. Smith, Hopkintou....	2 79
J. L. Keyyon, Richmond.....	14 39
Daniel Tillinghast, W. Greenwich.....	2 87
S. A. Driscol, Warren.....	12 15
Henry C. Card, Charlestown.....	58
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	\$1,053 73

Justices of the Peace.

Thomas H. Borden, Tiverton.....	5 00
Isaac Saunders, Scituate.....	25 00
Samuel B. Parker, Cranston.....	43 00
Daniel N. Paine, Smithfield.....	54 00
Joseph M. Boss, ".....	197 03
Thomas H. Borden, Tiverton.....	15 00
Elisha W. Cross, Westerly.....	5 00
John J. Babcock, Hopkinton.....	1 00
Charles Cross, Charlestown.....	6 00
Thomas W. Wightman, N. Kingstown.....	14 50
Samuel W. Clarke, Warwick.....	16 00
Samuel L. Tillinghast, E. Greenwich.....	3 00
Bennett J. Munroe, Bristol.....	59 00
	<hr/>
	\$443 53

Town Councils.

Providence.....	\$727 12
North Providence.....	425 00
Woonsocket.....	3,888 88
Richmond.....	242 36
North Kingstown.....	1 50
East Greenwich.....	782 23
	<hr/>
	\$6,067 06

Pedlers' Licenses.

Norris H. Spaulding, Cambridge, Mass.....	100 00
Owen J. McNally, Woonsocket.....	100 00
Bartlett Tieman, Providence.....	100 00
Patrick Shanly, ".....	100 00
C. P. Crossman, ".....	100 00
D. D. Bicknell, ".....	100 00
Peter Nelson, Fall River, Mass.....	100 00
Thomas Sanger, Providence.....	100 00
Thomas McGrady, ".....	100 00
Lewis Da Zotelle, Smithfield.....	100 00
A. P. Holly, Woonsocket.....	100 00
B. M. Rugg, Worcester, Mass.....	100 00
C. W. McLaughlin, Boston, Mass.....	100 00
A. H. Bartlett, Pawtucket.....	100 00
H. Conliard, Boston, Mass.....	100 00
John G. Devanport, N. Providence.....	100 00
Henry E. Applebee, Warwick.....	100 00
Ozias Danfort, ".....	100 00
David Levy, Providence.....	100 00
James Walsh, ".....	100 00
Jos. Van Raulte, Boston, Mass.....	100 00
O. G. Gardner, Warwick.....	100 00
Jas. C. Kelly, Woonsocket.....	100 00
Amos Steere, East Douglas, Mass.....	100 00
Albert A. Conant, Boston, ".....	100 00
Beriah Potter, Coventry.....	100 00
Patrick Grady, Smithfield.....	100 00
James Talbot, ".....	100 00
J. A. Loomis, Westfield, Mass.....	100 00
Henry Eaton, Providence.....	50 00
S. G. Wilbur, ".....	100 00

General Treasurer's Report.

D. S. Openheim, Boston, Mass.....	\$100 00
C. Nelson, Westfield, "	100 00
H. H. Steadman, Plainfield, Conn.....	100 00
Ezra Burton, Boston, Mass.....	100 00
R. J. Lillibridge, Providence.....	100 00
J. B. Gates, Westerly.....	100 00
James Grady, Providence.....	100 00
William A. King, "	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,850 00

Dividends on School Fund.

Globe National Bank, Providence.....	\$10,000 00
American " " "	2,320 50
Mechanics' " " "	664 00
R. Island " " "	45 00
National Bank of N. America, Providence.....	2,915 00
" " Commerce, "	1,626 00
" Exchange Bank, Newport.....	14 00
	<hr/>
	\$17,584 50

Civil Commissions.

John R. Bartlett.....	\$70 00
John B. Pearce.....	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$79 00

Jailers.

Nelson Viall, Providence.....	2,824 50
E. D. Jones, Newport.....	20 10
	<hr/>
	\$2,844 60

Charters.

Pawtucket Gas Co.....	100 00
Oriental Print Works.....	200 00
Comstock Foundry Co.....	100 00
Providence Saw Co.....	300 00
Hope Thread Co.....	200 00
Lacing Button Hook Co.....	100 00
Providence Gas Co.....	300 00
Union Horse Shoe Works	300 00
Slater Cotton Co.....	400 00
Providence Thread Co.....	100 00

Narragansett and Enropean Cable Co.....	\$100 00
Abbott Run Co.	100 00
Conaut Thread Co.....	100 00
Miles Alarm Till Manufacturing Co.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,500 00

Interest on deposits of the Revenue.

R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	\$1,068 30
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Sheriffs.

Christopher Holden.....	66 45
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Miscellaneous.

Revised Statues and Law Reports.....	\$41 50
Envelopes.....	19 50

Rent of Oyster Lot.

J. P. Knowles, Commisioouer.....	137 95
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Unclaimed Balances.....	33 83
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Teachers Institutes.

J. B. Chapin.....	57 51
Overdrawn December 31, 1869.....	55,718 26
Balance in the Treasury, April 30, 1869.....	123,224 48
	<hr/>
	\$355,453 95

Receipts since December 31st, 1869.....	\$387,603 03
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PAYMENTS.
Salaries.

A. E. Burnside.....	\$500 00
Pardon W. Stevens.....	375 00
John R. Bartlett.....	900 00
Willard Sayles.....	1,875 00
Samuel A. Parker.....	1,125 00
Joel M. Spencer.....	1,375 00
J. B. Chapin.....	300 00
George A. Brayton.....	2,250 00
Thomas Durfee.....	1,250 00

General Treasurer's Report.

11

Walter S. Burges	\$1,250 00
Elisha R. Potter.....	1,250 00
T. W. Bicknell.....	750 00
Jno. R. Randolph.....	750 00
Edwin Spooner	500 00
Ervin T. Case.....	300 00
Jerome B. Kimball.....	750 00
Charles A. Waldron.....	300 00
George A. Wilbur.....	300 00
William H. Jenckes.....	400 00
Isaac Shove.....	200 00
Ferdinand Balkcom.....	200 00
John P. Gregory.....	300 00
James G. Topham.....	300 00
Henry N. Ward.....	375 00
John F. Tobey.....	375 00
	<hr/>
	\$18,250 00

EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Pay of Members.

Providence.....	\$140 40
North "	68 96
Cranston.....	46 08
Johnston.....	35 28
Scituate.....	40 40
Foster.....	29 28
Glocester.....	14 00
Smithfield.....	82 20
Cumberland.....	38 32
Burrillville.....	49 36
Pawtucket.....	23 52
East Providence.....	22 56
Woonsocket.....	41 36
Newport.....	34 00
Middletown.....	13 60
Portsmouth.....	15 20
Tiverton.....	16 48
Little Compton.....	20 00
Jamestown.....	13 92
New Shoreham.....	21 60

South Kingstown.....	\$48 56
North ".....	29 12
Westerly.....	56 40
Richmond.....	34 24
Hopkinton.....	37 12
Exeter.....	33 98
Charlestown.....	34 40
East Greenwich.....	26 24
Warwick.....	64 10
West Greenwich.....	29 60
Coventry.....	42 60
Bristol.....	37 52
Warren.....	22 40
Barrington.....	24 80
	<hr/>
	\$1,294 24
Stationery.....	342 83
Pay of Clerks, Sheriff, Deputies, &c.....	212 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,749 07

Supreme Court.

Providence County.....	\$4,312 22
Newport ".....	1,571 25
Kent ".....	798 87
Washington ".....	1,093 50
Bristol ".....	970 92
	<hr/>
	\$8,746 76

Court Common Pleas.

Providence County.....	\$7,751 42
Newport ".....	769 85
Kent ".....	560 40
Washington ".....	1,275 67
Bristol ".....	250 80
	<hr/>
	\$10,608 14

Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	\$167 90
" " " Pawtucket.....	9 00
" " " Woonsocket.....	53 05
" " Justices, Newport.....	138 40

Public Schools.

Providence.....	\$20,761 95
North Providence.....	5,120 00
Johnston.....	2,181 65
Cranston.....	1,464 11
Scituate.....	2,748 25
Foster.....	1,984 39
Glocester.....	1,804 33
Burrillville.....	2,676 93
Smithfield.....	6,946 04
Cumberland.....	1,971 44
Pawtucket.....	1,880 76
East Providence.....	1,232 73
Woonsocket.....	2,616 34
Newport.....	4,923 24
Middletown.....	699 02
Portsmouth.....	1,120 81
Tiverton.....	1,524 08
Little Compton.....	1,075 09
Jamestown.....	225 12
New Shoreham.....	980 23
South Kingstown.....	3,129 64
North ".....	2,083 17
Westerly.....	2,135 10
Charlestown.....	801 71
Exeter.....	1,452 17
Richmond.....	1,751 22
Hopkinton.....	1,828 36
Warwick.....	4,167 82
Coventry.....	2,548 38
East Greenwich.....	1,240 10
West ".....	1,235 28
Bristol.....	2,031 20
Warren.....	1,197 95
Barrington.....	486 29
	<hr/>
	\$89,999 90

Insane and other dependent persons.....	\$10,748 40
Jails and Jailers.....	1,083 90
Providence Reform School.....	14,827 71
Military.....	14,590 90
Public Printing.....	4,422 09
Court House and Jails.....	1,002 07
Fuel and Gas.....	1,294 60
Rhode Island Schoolmaster.....	225 00
State House.....	580 50
State Prison.....	5,375 00
Narragansett Indians.....	250 00
Public Normal Instruction.....	780 00
Rents.....	1,075 80
Orders of the Governor.....	153 89
Law Library.....	1,008 98
Justices.....	325 25
Witnesses.....	142 45
Officers.....	1,213 30
Registration of births, deaths and marriages.....	250 00
Redemption of State Bonds.....	11,000 00
Interest on " ".....	86,217 60
Soldiers' and Sailors' Testimonial.....	11 50
Account allowed by the General Assembly.....	2,180 36
Teachers' Institutes.....	400 00
Special Appropriations.....	22,985 49
College Street rooms.....	207 00
Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	34,500 00
Unclaimed Balances.....	43 83
Miscellaneous.....	8,834 81

\$355,443 95

Receipts since December 31, 1869.....	\$387,623 03
Payments " " " over drafts...\$55,718 26	
Other " " " " not includ-	
ing coupons of January.....	15,987 90
	<hr/>
	71,706 16

Balance in the Treasury, January 15..... \$315,916 87

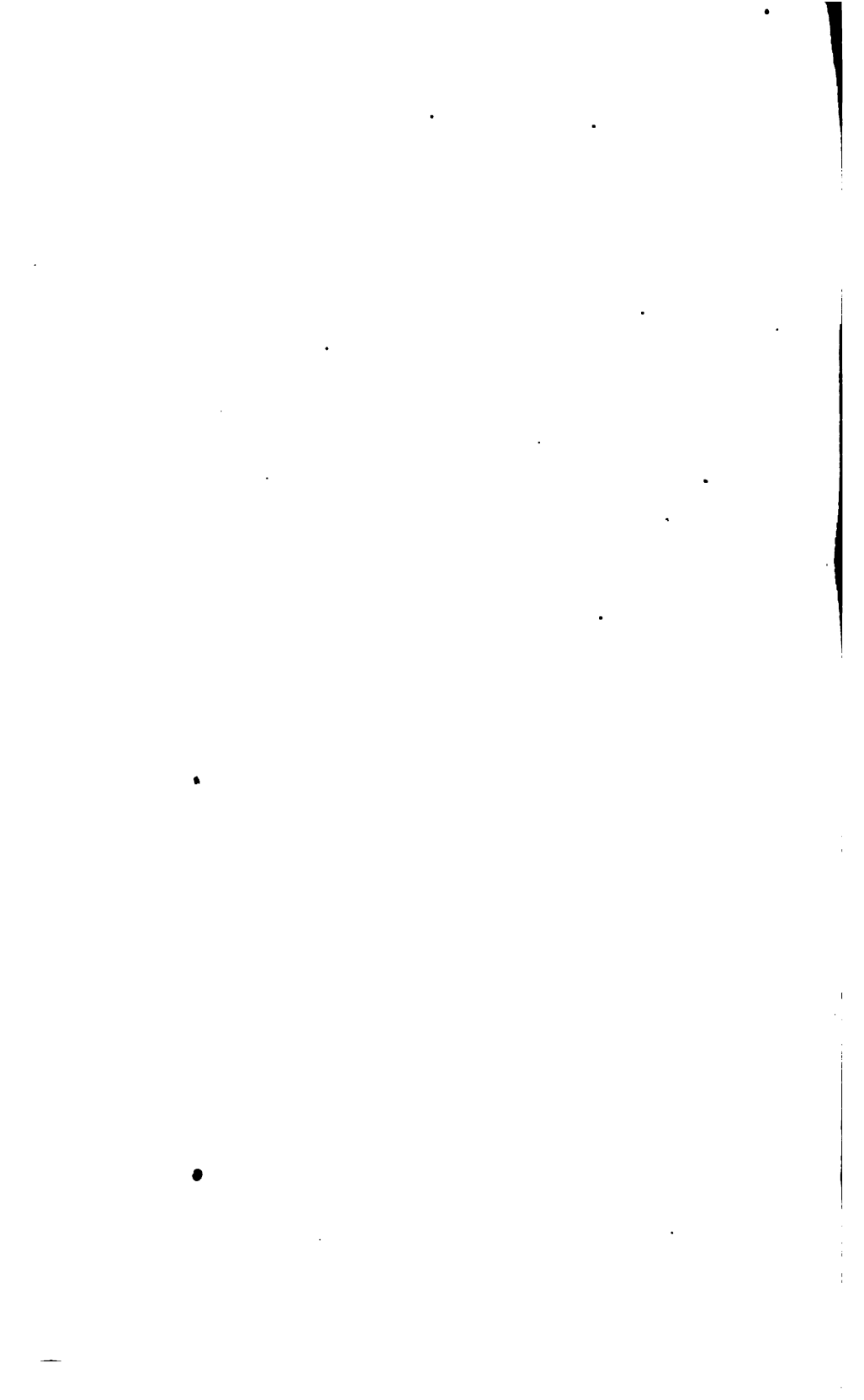
Funded Debt of the State.

Bonds issued	October 1st, 1861, payable.....	1871,	\$500 00
"	" Sept. " 1862, "	1882,	1,106,000 00
"	" April " 1863, "	1893,	239,000 00
"	" July " 1863, "	1893,	736,000 00
"	" August " 1864, "	1894,	846,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$2,927,500 00

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL A. PARKER,

General Treasurer.



SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE AUDITOR

OF

RHODE ISLAND,

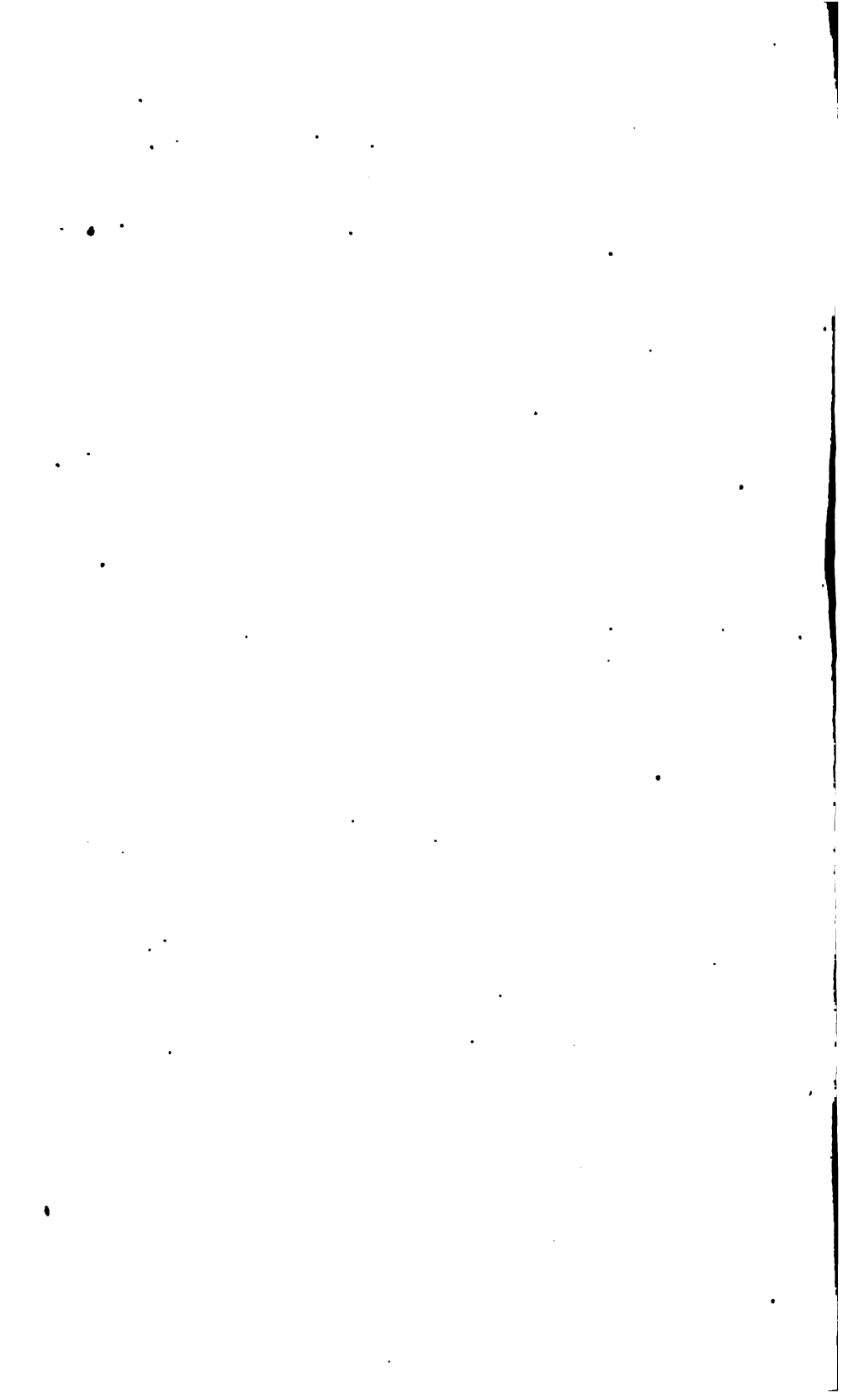
MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1870.

PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1870.



REPORT.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
Providence, January 20, 1870. }

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode
Island:*

I commence this report to the General Assembly, as required by our laws, with the plain and simple assertion that of the many important subjects demanding your consideration and attention as legislators, the financial condition of our State Government is second to none other in its importance. The same scrutiny and examination that I give, according to the best of my ability, to claims and demands against the State, in my official intercourse with officers who account to this department, I ask and invite you to bestow upon my acts and duties, suggesting that no false delicacy on the part of either should prevent our acting for the best good of the people whom we mutually serve. I append to this report a transcript or list of certificates of indebtedness on the part of the State, issued by me from May 1st to December 31st, 1869, giving the names of the parties to whom made payable, with the date and amount of same, to what appropriation charged, specifying also, in reference to most of the appropriations, the items in voucher rendered.

I have in my office the proper receipts and vouchers for every certificate given. I have also carefully examined the accounts of the General Treasurer, to ascertain if the amounts paid out by him correspond and agree with certificates issued, and find his statements of expenditures agreeing precisely with mine in most of the appropria-

tions, the exceptions arising from his including some orders that have been paid by the "R. I. Hospital Trust Co.," issued by the former State Auditor previous to June 10th, 1868, under the old system of paying demands against the State. It is probable that many of these orders are yet in the offices of the different clerks of the courts outside of Providence county, given for payment of officers and witnesses at courts. I have thought it proper, in the future, and the suggestion has been made to the "Trust Company," to refuse payment of the same, and have new certificates issued from this department for their payment, the Auditor retaining the orders as his vouchers. The present funded debt of the State is \$2,927,500, the bonds payable from 1882 to 1894, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The total receipts of the State Treasury from all sources from May 1st, 1869, to December 31st, 1869, inclusive, amount to the sum of \$175,511.21. Add to this amount the balance in the treasury April 30, 1869, viz. : \$123,224.48, and you have the total resources of the State for the present fiscal year to December 31st, 1869,—\$299,735.59. The total amount paid by the General Treasurer during the time above stated, on certificates issued from this office, including, also, interest on account at bank, &c., &c., was \$355,453.95, showing a balance, being amount overdrawn at the "R. I. Hospital Trust Company," of \$55,698.31.

The amount of receipts by the General Treasurer from January 1st to January 15, 1870, inclusive, is.....	\$387,623 03
Deduct amount overdrawn at bank, December 31.....	\$55,698 31
" payments made since	15,987 90
	71,686 21
Balance in the treasury January 15, 1870	\$315,936 82

I give a general statement of the above receipts and expenditures as furnished me by the General Treasurer, referring you to the returns of that officer for the details.

The appropriation for court houses and jails for the present fiscal year was \$1,000, which sum has been exhausted. The expenses have been of a legitimate character, and the money, as far as my observation has extended, has been judiciously expended. An additional appropriation of \$500 is recommended.

The appropriation for militia and military expenses was \$10,000.

At the May session of the General Assembly, an amendment of chapter 240, of the revised statutes, was made, giving increased pay to persons who perform field duty, being two dollars and fifty cents for each day's service, instead of one dollar and fifty cents, as heretofore; also, increasing the pay of artillery companies for horses used in the service; the result being that the gross expenses of this branch of the service for the year 1869, has exceeded that of the previous year in the sum of \$7,300. No additional appropriation was made by the legislature to meet this increase of expenditure; consequently, before half of the military companies had been paid, the appropriation was expended. By advice of our highest executive officer, who has shown a praiseworthy and commendable interest in everything having reference to the financial matters of our State, I issued certificates to the commanders of the several companies, believing with the Governor, that such a proceeding was absolutely necessary under the circumstances, although such a course caused me to transcend my power and authority in the premises. I hope, with all due respect, that the General Assembly will not again place before me a similar temptation, viz.: by making laws providing for payment of certain services rendered by the people of the State, and neglect to find money for payment of the same, I suggest an additional appropriation of \$8,500 for militia and military affairs.

The difficulty I have experienced in construing the acts and resolutions of the General Assembly, passed at Newport at the May session, making appropriations of money, together with the fact that but a short time can be devoted to legislation during the week, has led me to question the policy and propriety of transacting important business at that time, involving large expenditures of the public money, and I say this with all due and becoming deference to the wisdom and judgment of the body that I have the honor of addressing. I find an appropriation of \$22,500 for payment for the State Farm, for which a certificate was issued after a compliance with the terms of the appropriation and contract, by all the parties interested. A resolution was also passed, authorizing the "Board of State Charities" to purchase additional land, not to exceed the sum of \$10,500. An appropriation of \$27,500 was also made, subject to the order of the Board. In my simplicity, there being no special appropriation of money for the additional land, which was subsequently purchased, I

charged the same (\$7,000,) to the appropriation made for the Board. I learned from the Chairman and Secretary that this construction of mine was not what was understood by the Board, nor by the friends of the measure at the time of the passage of the several acts and resolutions. This, in connection with the fact that the Secretary of State, in the index to the schedule of the May session, had designated it as a special appropriation induced me so to recognize it, and I have, of course, charged the amount of \$7,000 against it, leaving the sum of \$3,500 unexpended, which sum, of course, is subject to an order from the Board, providing they may wish to purchase more land. It is for this reason that I allude to the matter, that the General Assembly may understand the facts in the case before any further purchases of land may be made. I feel an interest, in common with the members of the legislature and many other citizens of the State, in the success of this measure that has been inaugurated for the benefit and advantage, as I believe, of the whole people of our State. For the benefit, certainly, as it must be, to that large and unfortunate class that will for various causes and reasons soon be found located and living on this farm, under the care of the State, very many earning their own living and contributing at the same time by their labor for the support of others who cannot work. For the advantage, pecuniarily, at no distant day in the future, to the then tax-payers of our State.

The word *economy*, however, should not be forgotten in this connection, by those whose duty it is to make appropriations of money, nor by those who are charged with the duty of expending the same. I beg leave to refer to a matter in connection with the annual appropriation made for the expenses of our State Prison. The sum of \$5,000 was appropriated, being the same amount as for a number of years past. It has been customary for the Warden to draw his drafts on the General Treasurer in sums of \$250 and \$500, as wanted, to pay the expenses. On the second day of June of the present fiscal year, at the suggestion of the Inspectors, either one or more of them, he drew for the whole amount that was appropriated, instead of as heretofore. Not having any authority or power under our laws to withhold a certificate for payment of such a draft, of course it was given; but I consider the practice and precedent entirely wrong, as a large portion of the money is not required until the close of the year, the State losing certainly three or four per cent. interest on the money

that was not being used. I conceived it to be my duty to make reference to the matter, disclaiming at the same time any intention to cast any reflection upon the motive of the Inspectors who countersigned the draft, and who are rendering, I doubt not, valuable service, without compensation, to the State.

A revision of the insurance laws of our State seems to be very desirable in view of the magnitude of the business, as represented in my last report as Insurance Commissioner, and which is constantly increasing. The amount of taxes paid into the treasury during the year, was some four thousand dollars more than the year preceding; the amount now being paid for 1869, I think, will show an increase from that of 1868. A committee, entrusted with the duty of inquiring into the workings of our present laws, with a view to a change for the better, it will be remembered, was appointed at the last January session, but as they failed of recommending anything that met the approval of the General Assembly, it may fairly be inferred that the proposition to establish a separate department of Insurance, independent of the Auditor's department, has failed. Disclaiming all personal interest in this subject as far as it regards the vesting of the duties of Insurance Commissioner in the office of State Auditor, I am of the opinion that the conclusion of the General Assembly was a sensible one. A careful examination of the insurance laws of other States has convinced me that with some amendments that might be made to the same, our laws would compare favorably with them. I would suggest the appointment of another committee for the consideration of this subject. I will cheerfully cooperate with such a committee in their efforts to perfect some amendments and changes that may be deemed necessary. The duties of the office of State Auditor and Insurance Commissioner are of such a nature as to occupy all the time of the person who may fill the position, but not so many as to require two persons, as the duties of Auditor are lessened very much by the operation of the present method or plan of paying officers and witnesses at the higher courts, at the time service is rendered. These duties would still further be lessened by making it the duty of trial justices to pay the witnesses at their respective courts. In my report to the General Assembly, at its January session of 1869, I alluded to the seeming injustice there is in compelling witnesses at justice courts to wait months, and oftentimes years, for their pay,

which is the small pittance of fifty cents per day for service rendered, and five cents per mile for travel. Many instances have come to my knowledge, where poor women have come many miles to obtain the pay for attendance as witnesses in some court, where, it may be, they have given testimony in a case that some inexperienced justice of the peace has issued a warrant, when he ought not to have done so, it may be in a trivial case of fancied assault and battery, or something of the kind, which abound in our lower courts, the officers issuing the warrant neglecting to take or require surety for the costs according to law, then waiting, perhaps, a year, before making the returns to the Auditor, and this woman, one of the *people*, as she is, in every true sense of the word, obliged to wait, the law-making power seeming to forget that the "laborer is worthy of *her* hire."

I would respectfully suggest an amendment of our laws, or rather, the passage of a law, requiring clerks of courts of justices and courts of magistrates and trial justices to give bonds to the State in a certain sum, with sufficient sureties, for the true and faithful performance of their duties. Instances are continually occurring where such officers have in their hands, sums varying from fifty to fifteen hundred dollars, belonging to the State, and remaining in their possession for weeks and months. Any person holding such an office, who cannot give bonds for a reasonable amount, is, most certainly, not a proper person to be a custodian of money belonging to the government. I do not allude to or recommend this for the reason that I have cause to believe some one of these officers will prove to be a defaulter to the State, but simply to suggest a safe-guard, such as is exacted of officers in other departments of the government, who are entrusted with funds.

I desire to call the attention of the General Assembly to what seems a dereliction of duty on the part of some trial justices and justices of the peace; or, it may be, an utter ignorance of the laws, as to their duties, not to say an abuse of the power and authority which has been confided to them by the State, as exhibited in instances where returns have been rendered to this department for payment of costs by the State. No fear that an allusion to this matter may lead to what will prove to be an unfounded and groundless suspicion upon the integrity of justices of the peace, who are true and faithful to the interests of the State, will prevent my refer-

ence to the same. I will give, therefore, some examples that have recently come under my observation, premising that a certain quotation from "holy writ" will not be found inappropriate: "By their fruits shall ye know them." A trial justice for the town of Warwick, made his returns on 19 criminal cases, tried between May 1st, and December 22d, 1869. In 14 of these cases the respondents were discharged, 4 convicted and sentenced, and 1 bound over to a higher court. Ten of the cases were under the license laws of our State, in 5 of which the respondents were discharged on account of a defect in the warrant. In 4 of the other cases, where parties were tried for other criminal offences, no surety was taken for costs, as by law required. The amount of the costs to be paid by the State in these 14 cases, was \$124.85. It is due to the trial justice before whom these cases were tried, that I mention the fact, and an important one to him, that the warrants were issued by other justices of the peace than himself, in the same county.

I now present an instance where the results were entirely different :

A trial justice in Providence county, made returns of 77 criminal cases tried by him during the year ending April 30, 1869. Fines were paid into the State treasury by this officer, received from these cases, to the amount of \$197.03. The State had to pay the costs in but 3 cases, amounting to \$23.85.

During the past year and a half this officer has had over 200 criminal cases with similar results.

The question naturally suggests itself, "Why this difference of results, as to the administration of justice by the justices of the peace and trial justices of our State?"

The trial justice last alluded to, if the case is within his jurisdiction to try and determine, always requires surety for costs. In other cases, where he has no jurisdiction to determine, but only to discharge or bind over, as also in the other class, he uses his best judgment to ascertain if there be reasonable cause for complaint, and if so, to next ascertain what evidence there is in the case, so as to be sure that in the event of its coming to trial, the guilt of the defendant could be proved, taking these precautions in order to save costs for the complainant, if surety is required, and to the State, if surety

is not required. He does not issue a warrant at any time unless he finds, from all the information he can obtain, that the complainant has a good case; not, however, to try to convict the defendant beforehand nor to prejudice him in any way.

It is plain and easy to perceive at a glance that a large amount of money is paid yearly by the State, for costs in cases that should not have been tried. I submit this matter to the General Assembly, trusting it may receive the attention it deserves. "Is the man honest and is he capable?" should be the test by which candidates for offices of trust should be selected.

I received a day or two since from an officer in the State holding a responsible position, which he has filled for many years to the general acceptance of the people of the State, a communication in answer to one of mine, in which he says, "I presume I am too old-fashioned, for I cannot see the difference between swindling the State or individuals. I see persons often making charges against the State, which they would not pretend to claim, if dealing with individuals."

In my humble opinion, the quotation above furnishes the key note to the whole matter. There are many, yes, very many honorable exceptions to what seems to be almost a rule in our State. Indeed, it can with truth be said that not many such officers are in authority, compared with the whole number, but the cases we do have are so notorious that it seems almost to affect the whole, and cause us to lose our confidence in men.

My communications to the General Assembly may seem to partake of a dictatorial and fault-finding spirit; if so, I crave your pardon and indulgence, as I am sure it is an error of my head, not of my heart. I believe an honest, faithful criticism of the public and official acts and doings of government officers, by those who occupy positions like mine, also by the public press of our land, has a tendency to make and create a healthy sentiment among our people in reference to honesty and economy, as reflected in the actions of men occupying positions of trust and responsibility.

I omitted alluding in its proper place to a matter that will no doubt be of interest to the Legislature as well as to all who are well wishers to our institutions. I allude to the condition of our Institutions for Savings and State Banks, as rendered to this department for

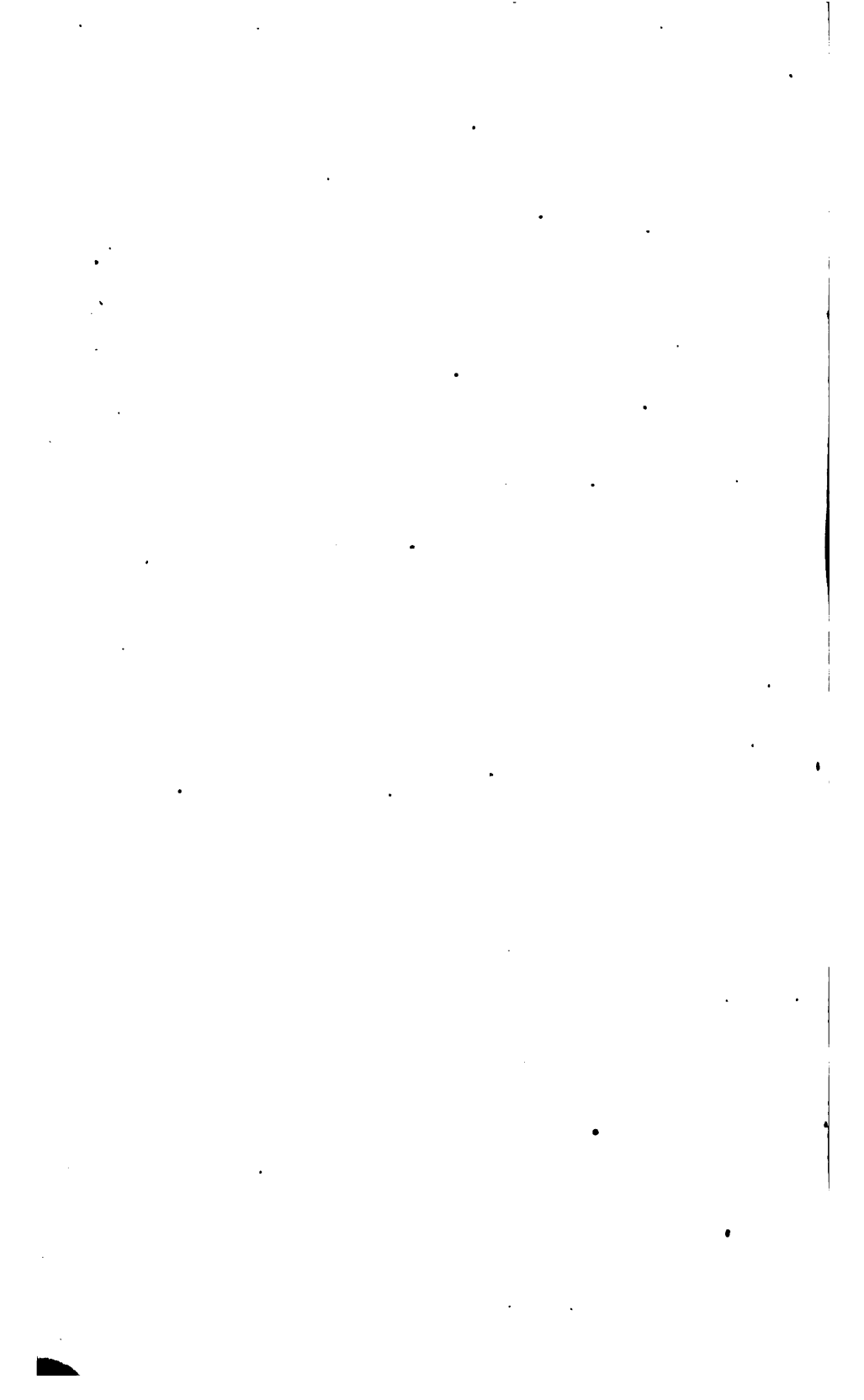
December 8, 1869, in obedience to a circular issued from this office, and which will be printed and delivered to members of the General Assembly and others entitled by law to receive them, at an early day. Returns have been received from 15 Banks of the State, with a capital stock paid in of \$2,979,400, an increase from last year of \$103,400.

Twenty-five Institutions for Savings are doing business in our State, the same number as the previous year. Number of depositors in all the Savings Banks in the State, December 8, 1869, 67,238. Amount of deposits, \$27,067,072.18, showing an increase in the number of depositors from the previous year of 3,737. Increase of deposits from the previous year, \$2,658,436.23.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOEL M. SPENCER,

State Auditor.



APPENDIX.

A List of certificates of indebtedness on the part of the State, issued from this office from May 1st to December 31st, 1869, inclusive, with date of the same, name of the party to whom given, the amount, and the appropriation to which the same was charged :

SALARIES.

Governor.

1869.

Aug. 16.	Ambrose E. Burnside.....	\$500 00
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Lieutenant Governor.

May 28.	Pardon W. Stevens.....	125 00
Oct. 2.	Pardon W. Stevens.....	125 00
Dec. 1.	Pardon W. Stevens.....	125 00

Secretary of State.

July 14.	John R. Bartlett.....	450 00
Oct. 2.	John R. Bartlett.....	450 00

Attorney General.

June 1.	Willard Sayles.....	625 00
Sept. 6.	Willard Sayles.....	625 00
Dec. 1.	Willard Sayles.....	625 00

General Treasurer.

June 4.	Samuel A. Parker.....	375 00
Sept. 1.	Samuel A. Parker.....	375 00
Dec. 14.	Samuel A. Parker.....	375 00

Justices of the Supreme Court.

June 17.	George A. Brayton.....	750 00
Aug. 4.	George A. Brayton.....	750 00
Nov. 12.	George A. Brayton.....	750 00
July 2.	Thomas Durfee.....	625 00
Oct. 15.	Thomas Durfee.....	625 00
July 2.	Walter S. Burges.....	625 00
Oct. 5.	Walter S. Burges.....	625 00
July 31.	Elisha R. Potter.....	625 00
Oct. 30.	Elisha R. Potter.....	625 00

State Auditor.

June 11.	Joel M. Spencer.....	250 00
Sept. 2.	Joel M. Spencer.....	375 00
Dec. 2.	Joel M. Spencer.....	375 00

Commissioner of Public Schools.

June 1.	J. B. Chapin.....	300 00
Sept. 2.	Thomas W. Bicknell.....	375 00
Dec. 1.	Thomas W. Bicknell.....	375 00

Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court.

June 2.	John F. Tobey.....	125 00
Sept. 10.	John F. Tobey.....	125 00
Dec. 10.	John F. Tobey.....	125 00

Insurance Commissioner.

June 8.	Joel M. Spencer.....	125 00
Sept. 1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	125 00
Dec. 1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	125 00

Clerk Court of Magistrates, Providence.

Aug. 2.	Henry J. Spooner, (5 months,).....	500 00
Sept. 23.	Ervin T. Case.....	300 00

Associate Justices, Court of Magistrates, Providence.

June 1.	John R. Randolph.....	250 00
Sept. 2.	John R. Randolph.....	250 00
Dec. 1.	John R. Randolph.....	250 00
June 1.	Jerome B. Kimball.....	250 00
Sept. 2.	Jerome B. Kimball.....	250 00
Dec. 1.	Jerome B. Kimball.....	250 00

Report of the State Auditor.

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Presiding Justice, Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.

July 1.	George A. Wilbur	150 00
Oct. 4.	George A. Wilbur	150 00

Clerk Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.

July 1.	William H. Jenckes, (one year's salary,)	400 00
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Clerk of Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.

July 10.	John P. Gregory.....	150 00
Oct. 7.	John P. Gregory.....	150 00

Associate Justices, Court of Magistrates, Pawtucket.

July 10.	Isaac Shove.....	100 00
Oct. 7.	Isaac Shove.....	100 00
Aug. 6.	Ferdinand F. Balkcom.....	100 00
Oct. 7.	Ferdinand F. Balkcom.....	100 00

Presiding Justice, Court of Justices, Newport.

July 2.	James G. Topham	150 00
Oct. 2.	James G. Topham	150 00

Clerk Court of Justices, Newport.

June 5.	Henry N. Ward.....	125 00
Sept. 4.	Henry N. Ward.....	125 00
Dec. 10.	Henry N. Ward.....	125 00

Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Bristol.

June 4.	Charles A. Waldron.....	100 00
Sept. 3.	Charles A. Waldron.....	100 00
Dec. 2.	Charles A. Waldron.....	100 00

Pay and Mileage, General Assembly. (May Session.)

May 28.	Alfred Anthony.....	11 28
" "	Wheaton Allen.....	10 00
" "	Nicholas Ball	10 80
" "	William Butler.....	11 60
" "	George L. Clarke.....	10 80
" "	Stephen C. Browning.....	17 20
" "	Silas C. Crandall.....	17 20
" "	George H. Corliss.....	10 96
" "	Benoni Carpenter.....	11 76

May 28,	Samuel H. Cross.....	18 80
" "	Samuel W. Church.....	11 12
" "	James S. Cook.....	16 56
" "	George B. Coggeshall.....	6 80
" "	John M. Douglas.....	6 64
" "	James T. Edwards.....	13 04
" "	Alexander Eddy.....	14 00
" "	Benjamin Fessenden.....	11 92
" "	Lysander Flagg.....	11 76
" "	Charles H. Fisher.....	12 40
" "	Albert G. Hopkins.....	13 68
" "	David Hopkins.....	14 00
" "	Timothy A. Leonard.....	11 28
" "	Asahel Matteson.....	13 04
" "	Joseph Osborne.....	8 08
" "	Daniel B. Pond.....	13 36
" "	William C. Potter.....	15 60
" "	Nathaniel C. Peckham, Jr.....	15 60
" "	John B. Pierce.....	14 80
" "	Jethro Peckham.....	6 48
" "	Isaac B. Richmond.....	10 00
" "	Joseph W. Sweet.....	11 28
" "	Lewis B. Smith.....	12 40
" "	George W. Taylor.....	19 92
" "	Charles C. VanZandt.....	6 00
" "	Benjamin T. Eames.....	10 80
" "	William T. Adams.....	11 60
" "	Edwin Aldrich.....	14 00
" "	William D. Aldrich.....	12 88
" "	Ferdinand H. Allen.....	14 80
" "	Samuel Allen.....	10 80
" "	Emor J. Angell.....	11 60
" "	Lucius C. Ashley.....	10 80
" "	Julius Baker.....	10 80
" "	John H. Barden.....	13 20
" "	George N. Bliss.....	11 28
" "	William W. Blodgett.....	11 60
" "	Theo. P. Bogert.....	13 20
" "	Baylies Bourn.....	11 92
" "	Francis Brinley.....	6 00
" "	John Carter Brown.....	6 00

Report of the State Auditor.

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May 28.	Joseph F. Brown	\$11 60
" "	Henry Bull, Jr.....	6 00
" "	John T. Bush.....	6 00
" "	Ezra J. Cady.....	13 20
" "	Thomas G. Carr.....	7 28
" "	John G. Childs.....	8 40
" "	J. Hamilton Clarke	17 04
" "	William H. Clarke.....	16 40
" "	Thomas Coggeshall, Jr.....	7 12
" "	James C. Collins.....	11 60
" "	Davis Cook, Jr.....	13 04
" "	Saladin Cook.....	13 36
" "	Edwin Darling.....	11 76
" "	Daniel E. Day.....	10 80
" "	Henry F. Drown.....	12 40
" "	Nathaniel B. Durfee.....	8 40
" "	Edward L. Freeman.....	11 76
" "	Henry T. Grant.....	10 80
" "	George W. Greene.....	13 20
" "	Richard W. Greene.....	13 20
" "	Masou W. Hale.....	14 48
" "	David S. Harris.....	10 80
" "	Stephen Harris.....	13 20
" "	William S. Kent.....	12 40
" "	Robert R. Knowles.....	10 80
" "	William Knowles.....	10 80
" "	George W. Lewis.....	10 80
" "	Nathan B. Lewis.....	18 32
" "	Edward Lillibridge.....	17 04
" "	John Loveland.....	18 80
" "	Jesse Metcalf.....	10 80
" "	Francis W. Miner.....	11 60
" "	Arlon Mowry.....	13 68
" "	Jabez W. Mowry.....	12 40
" "	George H. Olney.....	17 20
" "	Samuel B. Parker.....	11 60
" "	John C. Pegram.....	13 20
" "	Charles H. Perkins.....	10 80
" "	DeWitt C. Remington.....	16 40
" "	William C. Rhodes.....	11 60
" "	Samuel Rodman, Jr.....	15 92
" "	William H. Seagraves.....	14 80

May 28	Ira O. Seamans.....	\$13 20
" "	William P. Sheffield.....	4 00
" "	Orrin W. Simmons.....	10 00
" "	Nathaniel C. Smith.....	12 40
" "	George T. Spicer.....	10 80
" "	Joseph E. Spink.....	14 32
" "	Horatio A. Stone.....	14 48
" "	Nathan T. Verry.....	14 00
" "	Albert M. Waite.....	15 60
" "	William R. Walker.....	11 60
" "	John E. Weeden.....	18 80
" "	Joseph D. Wilcox.....	17 20
" "	James M. Wright.....	15 60
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		\$1,294 24

Expenses of the General Assembly. (May Session.)

June 1.	Sumner U. Shearman, Clerk,.....	50 00
" "	John Turner, do.....	50 00
" "	Joshua M. Addeman, do.....	50 00
" "	William D. Lake, Sheriff,.....	15 00
" "	Henry N. Ward, Dep. Sheriff,.....	8 00
" "	William C. Thurston, do.....	10 00
" "	Robert Seattle, do.....	2 00
" "	G. Norman Weaver, Page,.....	4 00
" "	Stephen S. Ward, do.....	4 00
" "	William A. Coggeshall, do.....	4 00
" "	Robert C. Cottrell, do.....	4 00
" "	Charles Stanhope, do.....	4 00
" "	Henry B. Thayer, do.....	4 00
" "	Kingsley's Express Co.....	3 00
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		\$212 00

Stationery and Newspapers, General Assembly.

June 3.	Tillinghast & Mason, Stationery, May Session	242 83
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JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

Clerks of Courts.

May 15.	Thomas W. Wood, S. C., Newport.....	55 75
June 10.	Thomas W. Wood, C. C. P., Newport....	30 20

Report of the State Auditor.

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June 12.	J. Henry Wells,	do	Washington..	\$41 33
" 15.	Daniel R. Ballou,	do	Prov.....	161 00
July 1.	Edward O. Brown,	Dep. Clerk, S. C.,	Prov.	125 00
" 23.	Daniel R. Ballou,	C. C. P.,	Prov.....	361 15
Sept. 21.	Charles Blake,	S. C.,	do	216 06
" 23.	S. L. Tillinghast,	S. C.,	Kent.....	65 60
" 25.	Orville Peckham,	Ass't Clerk, S. C.,	Prov	72 00
Oct. 2.	Edward O. Brown,	Dep. Clerk,	do do	125 00
" 5.	Daniel R. Ballou,		C. C. P., do	4 00
" 18.	S. L. Tillinghast,		do Kent.....	50 75
" 30.	Daniel R. Ballou,		do Prov.....	430 40
Nov. 23.	S. L. Tillinghast,		do Kent.....	1 25
" 24.	Thomas W. Wood,		do Newport..	24 35
Dec. 1.	J. Henry Wells,		do Washington	51 30
" 30.	Thomas W. Wood,	S. C.,	Newport	91 10

\$1,906 24

Jurors.

May 3.	J. Henry Wells,	est. May term,	C. C. P., Wash.	300 00
" "	Charles Waldron,	do do do	Bristol	125 00
" 10.	Thos. W. Wood,	do do do	Newport	250 00
" 15.	Thos. W. Wood,	bal. due Mar. term	S. C. do..	68 50
June 15.	Daniel R. Ballou,	est. June term	C. C. P., Prov	1,500 00
" 16.	Chas. A. Waldron,	bal. due Mar. t'm,	S. C., Bristol	18 60
" 25.	Syria W. Mathewson,	J'r, Feb.	do Wash	9 60
Aug. 13.	John G. Clarke,	est. Aug. t'm,	do do	300 00
Aug. 21.	S. L. Tillinghast	do do	do do	300 00
" 3.	Chas. A. Waldron,	do	do Bristol	300 00
" 14.	S. L. Tillinghast,	(ad'l) do	do Kent	100 00
" 14.	Thos. W. Wood,	Sept.	do Newport	350 00
Oct. 5.	Daniel R. Ballou,	est. do	C. C. P., Prov..	600 00
" 7.	S. L. Tillinghast,	Oct.	do Kent..	200 00
" 7.	Ja's E. Round,	1 day as J'r, Mar. t'm	S. C., Prov	4 90
" 18.	Charles Blake,	est. Oct. t'm	S. C., Prov.....	1,800 00
" 21.	John G. Clarke,	(ad'l) Aug. t'm	S. C., Wash..	200 00
" 22.	Chas. A. Waldron,	est. Oct. t'm	C. C. P., Bris'l	100 00
" 25.	J. Henry Wells,	do Nov.	do Wash.	400 00
Nov. 3.	John G. Clarke,	est. (ad'l) Aug. t'm	S. C. do..	250 00
" 15.	Tho's. W. Wood,	est. Nov. t'm	C. C. P., Newport	250 00
Dec. 30.	Tho's W. Wood,	bal. due. Sep. t'm	S. C., do	377 00

\$7,803 60

Trial Justices and Justices of the Peace.

May	5.	John J. Babcock.....	\$3 00
"	6.	Auldis Borden.....	4 50
"	10.	Elisha W. Cross.....	3 05
"	18.	Tho's F. Wightman.....	1 90
"	"	Isaac Saunders.....	5 30
"	20.	Samuel B. Parker.....	15 65
June	19.	N. T. Sanders.....	1 50
"	"	Bennett J. Munro.....	21 35
"	21.	Charles Cross.....	2 30
"	24.	Henry T. Braman.....	6 90
"	24.	John J. Babcock.....	2 00
"	24.	J. L. Brown.....	2 05
July	6.	Daniel N. Paine.....	15 40
"	6.	George Smith.....	2 90
Aug.	4.	Joseph M. Ross.....	23 85
Sept.	6.	John E. Watson.....	2 30
"	30.	Benj. C. Borden.....	2 85
Oct.	5.	Cyrus Holden.....	25
"	5.	Samuel W. Clarke.....	9 20
"	5.	William V. Slocum.....	25
"	9.	George Smith.....	1 60
"	18.	S. L. Tillinghast.....	6 35
"	29.	Bennett J. Munro.....	78 50
Nov.	5.	S. L. Tillinghast.....	22 10
"	5.	William V. Slocum.....	25
"	5.	Samuel W. Clarke.....	3 10
"	5.	Samuel Howard.....	4 20
"	13.	Charles A. Irons.....	1 80
"	13.	Samuel Fessenden.....	32 35
"	23.	S. L. Tillinghast.....	3 00
"	26.	Samuel W. Clarke.....	3 20
"	26.	Ira O. Seamans.....	1 00
Dec.	6.	Thomas S. Wightman.....	5 00
"	13.	George S. Collins.....	4 50
"	15.	H. T. Braman.....	9 80
"	17.	Joseph M. Ross.....	11 80

\$315 05

Witnesses, Supreme Court and Court Common Pleas.

May	5.	John H. McKenna,	C. C. P., Prov..	\$1 10
"	8.	Weeden H. Berry, est. May t'm,	do Wash.	100 00
"	14.	William D. Lake,	do do New't.	25 00
"	17.	A. G. Robinson,	do Prov..	13 00
"	18.	Josiah Bennett,	do do ..	5 40
"	20.	John A. Wood,	do do ..	6 50
"	"	A. L. Faskett,	C. C. P., Prov.....	3 00
"	"	B. N. Remington,	do	2 10
"	"	Samuel B. Parker,	do	1 40
"	21.	Sundry persons, del'd Clerk S. C.,	Newport....	11 60
"	"	Weeden H. Berry, bal. due C. C. P.,	Wash ...	39 70
"	"	James C. Burke,	do Prov	55
"	24.	L. Sayles,	do do	2 10
June	4.	Ira B. Kent,	do do	5 40
"	8.	J. Aborn Gardiner, est. C. C. P.,	June term, Prov	1,000 00
"	11.	Abby E. Gardiner,	S. C. Prov.....	6 60
"	"	Joseph Marston,	C. C. P., do	5 40
"	15.	J. A. Gardiner,	S. C., do	6 60
"	16.	John B. Pearce,	do Bristol.....	7 70
"	"	James Hoard, Jr.,	do do	1 65
"	"	John B. Simmons,	C. C. P., Prov.....	1 10
"	18.	John Quinn,	do do	55
"	19.	Sundry persons, del'd Clerk S. C.,	Bristol.....	42 10
"	"	Weeden H. Berry,	C. C. P., Wash...	1 30
"	22.	Richard B. Nickerson,	do Prov....	1 10
"	24.	Sundry persons, del'd Clerk	do Wash...	28 50
"	30.	do	do S. C., Newport....	6 80
July	28.	J. S. Colwell,	C. C. P., Prov.....	1 50
"	"	Shadrach O. Mowry,	do do	1 50
"	31.	Henry C. Pollard,	do do	1 10
Aug	5.	Isaac Weaver,	do do	3 25
"	"	Oresmus M. S. Vaughn	do do	60
"	6.	John A. Brown,	do do	65
"	"	Henry McGuckin,	do do	6 80
"	9.	Eunice Manfer,	S. C. Kent.....	7 00
"	11.	Charles S. Rex,	C. C. P., Prov.....	2 35
"	12.	Aaron Atwell,	S. C., do	3 20
"	"	Weeden H. Berry, est. Aug. term,	S. C., Wash	100 00
"	18.	Patrick Lane, ord. sun. persons,	C. C. P., Prov	1 10

Aug. 19.	George Munson, C. C. P. Prov.....	\$ 60
" 23.	John Holden, est. Aug. term S. C., Kent.....	75 00
Sept. 6.	J. Aborn Gardiner, est. Sept. term, C. C. P., Prov	1,000 00
" 7.	William Byrne, do do	10 40
" 8.	Weeden H. Berry, bal. Aug. term, S. C., Wash	25 20
" "	Joanna Fletcher, C. C. P., Prov.....	55
" 9.	Marvin S. Cook, do do	1 30
" 10.	H. M. Pierce.....	4 95
" "	John B. Pearce, est. S. C., Sept. term, Bristol.	100 00
" 15.	Harriet B. Lewis, C. C. P., Prov.....	1 60
" 18.	Wm. D. Lake, est. Sept. term, S. C., Newport.	300 00
" 20.	Timothy Reagan, do Prov....	2 20
" 28.	Wellington Aldrich, do do	11 85
" 29.	A. B. Church, ord. sun. persons, do do	20 50
" 30.	William Holmes, Jr., do do	22 95
" "	Walter E. Anthony, do do	6 10
" "	Paul S. Redfield, do do	6 20
Oct. 5.	Sundry persons, del'd Clerk do Kent....	9 30
" 6.	Stephen W. Mowry, do Prov....	11 30
" 7.	Michael Farrell, do do	11 20
" 8.	John Holden, est. Oct. term C. C. P., Kent....	75 00
" 12.	Joseph A. Brown, C. C. P., Prov.....	60
" "	George B. Ruggles, do do	55
" 18.	J. Aborn Gardiner, est. Oct. term S. C., Prov.	150 00
" 20.	J. C. Collins, order M. Fairman, C. C. P.....	3 65
" 27.	George H. Norcross, C. C. P. Prov.....	6 95
" 28.	Weeden H. Berry, estimate do Wash....	100 00
Nov. 1.	Wellington Aldrich, do Prov.....	50
" "	John B. Pearce, S. C., Bristol.....	3 85
" "	Edward F. O'Connor, C. C. P., Prov.....	65
" 2.	H. C. Pollard, do do	1 65
" "	William T. Reynolds, do do	65
" "	Patrick J. Magill, do do	65
" 3.	John R. Miller, do do	3 40
" "	Joseph B. Curtis, do do	65
" 4.	Sundry persons, del'd Clerk S. C., Bristol....	25 60
" "	Marcus W. Morton, C. C. P., Prov....	3 20
" 5.	Sundry persons, del'd Clerk do Kent....	22 35
" "	Pardon N. Knight, do do	1 00
" "	John A. Horton, do do	1 00
" "	Olney J. Wood, do do	1 00

Nov.	5.	Lauriston Battey,	C. C. P., Kent.....	\$1 00
"	"	John J. Harrington,	S. C., Prov.....	8 40
"	"	Fidelia N. Harrington,	do do	6 40
"	"	Fanny R. Fiske,	do do	8 00
"	6.	Stephen A. Harrington,	do do	23 80
"	"	Andrew J. Whipple,	do do	3 50
"	"	Thomas McAdams,	C. C. P. Prov.....	55
"	8.	John B. Potter,	S. C. do	12 30
"	"	Martin P. Butts,	C. C. P. do	65
"	9.	John Vaughn	do do	1 10
"	"	Catherine Hardon,	do do	1 10
"	"	A. C. Johnson,	do do	1 10
"	10.	Charles H. Caswell,	S. C., do	21 40
"	"	William H. Clapp,	C. C. P., do	4 00
"	11.	John Holden, bal. due	do Kent.....	40 10
"	"	J. Aborn Gardiner, paym't witnesses,	S. C., Prov	78 40
"	15.	Wm. D. Lake, est. Nov. term,	C. C. P., Newp't	25 00
"	19.	Hannah Sullivan,	do Prov..	3 30
"	"	Daniel Sullivan,	do do ..	3 30
"	22.	Wellington Aldrich,	do do ..	1 60
"	23.	Sarah Simmons,	S. C., do ..	8 40
"	"	Joseph W. Hoxsie,	C. C. P., Kent..	1 15
"	"	Thomas W. Tennant,	do do ..	1 15
"	24.	Wellington Aldrich,	S. C., Prov..	10 25
"	"	Wellington Aldrich,	do do ..	2 70
"	"	Oliver O. Colvin,	do do ..	8 20
"	25.	A. B. Ralph,	do do ..	9 00
"	"	H. B. Potter,	do do ..	60
"	"	Sarah M. Potter,	do do ..	6 80
"	"	Emily M. Ralph,	do do ..	8 80
"	"	Charles M. Ralph,	do do ..	60
"	26.	Emory J. Arnold,	do do ..	11 75
"	"	Emory J. Arnold,	C. C. P. do ..	1 65
"	"	Henry Chesbrough,	do do ..	65
"	"	Sidney S. Tillinghast,	do Kent..	55
"	"	Emma Mason,	do do ..	1 30
"	27.	Wm. H. Jenckes, ord. E. J. Arnold	do Prov..	55
"	29.	Willis Alexander,	S. C., do ..	1 60
"	"	Wellington Aldrich, ord. H. Swift	do do ..	2 70
"	"	Stephen Baker,	do do ..	3 40
"	"	Rowland Lovell, ord. A. Johnson	do do ..	7 00

Nov.	30.	Isaac B. Ballou,	C. C. P., Prov..	\$65
"	30.	N. A. Briggs, order	W. A. Lester, do ..	2 10
Dec.	1.	Augustus R. Tallman	do ..	1 10
"	6.	J. Aborn Gardiner, est.	Dec. t'm, do ..	1,000 00
"	8.	Calvin L. Nye,	do ..	1 20
"	10.	John S. Sanborn,	do ..	2 40
"	15.	Sundry persons deliv'd	Clerk do Wash	25 25
"	16.	James Forsyth,	do Prov	4 80
"	28.	Thomas Needham,	S. C., Prov....	3 50
"	29.	Thomas Callahan, C. C. P.,	Prov	1 20
"	29.	James Wilson, do	do	3 40
"	30.	Thomas W. Wood, S. C.,	Newport.....	4 10
				<hr/>
				\$4,857 90

Witnesses, Courts of Magistrates and Justices.

May	4.	James C. Collins, order of	sundry persons, Co. of Mag., Prov.....	3 60
June	18.	Henry N. Ward, pay wit.,	C. Jus., Newport...	10 05
Aug.	6.	James E. Bailey, C. Mag.,	Prov.....	1 65
"	9.	Alfred B. Church, do	Woon't.....	55
Sept.	4.	Henry N. Ward, pay wit.,	C. Jus., Newport...	13 20
"	20.	Charles H. Lewis, C. Mag.,	Prov.....	55
Oct.	27.	George H. Norcross, do	.....	2 20
Nov.	9.	A. C. Johnson, do	.....	55
Dec.	10.	Henry N. Ward, pay wit.,	C. Jus., Newport...	2 75
"	13.	Ansel Carpenter, sundry	persons, C. M., Pawt'k	1 65
				<hr/>
				\$36 75

Witnesses Justice Courts.

May.	11.	Sundry persons del'd	B. J. Munro, Jus., Bris.	8 25
"	"	do do	A. Borden, Jus., Scituate	3 85
"	"	do do	J. J. Babcock, Jus., Hopkinton	6 45
"	"	do do	N. L. Richmond, J. of the Peace, Hopkinton....	9 20
"	"	do do	S. L. Tillinghast, East Greenwich.....	4 45
"	17.	John Higgins.....		65
"	17.	Patrick Burke.....		60
June	28.	Thomas Smith		75
July	6.	Peter Shanley.....		55

Report of the State Auditor.

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July	7.	Benj. Greene.....	\$2 90
"	31.	James E. Cahoon.....	1 10
Aug.	6.	John A. Brown.....	1 20
Sept.	6.	Sundry persons del'd J. Watson, Warden, James- town.....	5 40
"	7.	William Duffy.....	90
Nov.	1.	John B. Pearce.....	2 20
"	4.	Sundry persons del'd B. J. Munroe, Justice of the Peace, Bristol.....	19 85
"	4.	Sundry persons del'd I. Saunders, Justice of the Peace, Scituate.....	4 05
"	15.	Henry C. Pollard.....	2 40
"	24.	Pardon N. Knight.....	3 00
"	"	John A. Horton.....	3 00
"	"	Olney J. Wood.....	3 00
"	"	Lauriston Battey.....	3 00
"	26.	Sundry persons del'd Tillinghast, Justice of the Peace, East Greenwich.....	43 00
Dec.	9.	Eli Iverson.....	60
"	14.	Sundry persons del'd Wightman, Jus. of Peace.	4 05
"	15.	do do B. C. Borden, do	2 95
"	23.	Andrew J. Hubbard.....	70
"	23.	Hite Ann Rankin.....	2 25
			<hr/>
			\$140 30

Officers Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas.

1869.

May	8.	Weeden H. Berry, est. pay officers, C. C. P., Wash	50 00
"	10.	John B. Pearce, do Bristol	12 80
"	11.	William Bradford, do do	2 00
"	"	John N. Miller, do do	4 00
"	"	James Hoard, Jr do do	2 00
"	14.	Wm. D. Lake, est pay officers, do Newport	25 00
"	21.	Wm. D. Lake, S. C., do	26 30
"	"	Wm. G. Peckham, 2d, do do	21 00
"	"	Wm. C. Thurston, do do	23 00
"	"	Robert Seattle, do do	16 00
"	"	Thomas H. Lawton, do dq	14 00
"	"	John Steel, do do	2 95
"	"	Edward S. Hammond, do do	15 60

May	21.	John B. F. Smith,	do	do	\$1 50
"	"	Benjamin Holland,	do	do	50
June	1.	Christopher Holden,	do	Prov	66 00
"	"	George W. Arnold,	do	do	44 00
"	3	Lyman Upham,	do	do	44 00
"	"	Ansel Carpenter,	do	do	44 00
"	8	J. Aborn Gardiner, est. O. C. P.,	Prov.....		200 00
"	"	William A. Coggeshall, S. C.,	Newport.....		14 00
"	12	David Douglas,	C. C. P.,	Wash.....	10 00
"	"	George W. Greenman,	do	do	8 00
"	"	James E. Babcock,	do	do	10 00
"	"	Benjamin York,	do	do	4 00
"	"	Weeden H. Berry,	do	do	19 70
"	"	E. S. Babcock,	do	do	8 00
"	"	Joseph James, Jr.,	do	do	4 00
June	12.	Henry T. Chadsey			2 00
"	16.	James Hoard, Jr.,	S. C.;	Bristol...	30 50
"	"	John B. Pearce,	do	do ...	97 00
"	"	John B. Simmons,	C. C. P.,	Prov....	25 50
"	18.	Robert Seattle,	S. C.,	do	3 20
"	19.	John N. Miller,	do	Bristol....	32 00
"	"	Wm. Bradford,	do	do	30 00
"	"	George O. Ashworth	do	do	10 20
"	"	Weeden H. Berry,	C. C. P.,	Wash..	3 70
"	21.	William C. Thurston,	do	Newport	10 00
"	"	William A. Coggeshall,	do	do	4 00
"	"	Robert Seattle,	do	do	6 00
"	"	William G. Peckam, 2d,	do	do	6 00
"	"	Thomas H. Lawton,	do	do	4 00
"	"	John B. F. Smith,	do	do	1 80
"	"	James G. Albro, Jr.,	do	do	2 90
"	"	John Steele,	do	do	3 50
"	22.	Roger W. Potter,	do	Prov.	12 00
"	24.	E. S. Babcock,	do	Wash.	22 80
"	"	John Congdon,	do	do	4 30
"	"	J. A. Babcock,	do	do	30
"	"	Oscar Gardner,	do	do	1 00
"	"	Edward S. Davol, S. C.,	Newport		10 10
July	19.	George W. Arnold,	C. C. P.,	Prov.....	50 00
"	"	Christopher Holden,	do	.....	78 00
"	20.	Roger W. Potter,	do	.....	44 00

July	20.	Fred. N. Goff,	C. C. P.,	Prov.....	\$8 00
"	"	Phineas Fairbrother,	do	do	52 00
"	"	J. Aborn Gardiner,	do	do	52 00
"	31.	Henry C. Pollard,	do	do	48 20
Aug.	5.	John A. Brown,	do	do	16 00
"	6.	Henry McGuckin,	do	do	3 50
"	13.	Weeden H. Berry, estimate	S. C.,	Wash.....	50 00
"	14.	James McEnanly, C. C. P.,	Prov.....		19 55
"	23.	John Holden, estimate	S. C.,	Kent.....	75 00
Sept.	6.	J. Aborn Gardiner, estimate	C. C. P.,	Prov...	200 00
"	10.	John B. Pearce,	do	S. C., Bristol....	50 00
"	18.	William D. Lake,	do	do Newport ..	100 00
"	22.	George W. Arnold,	do	Prov	34 00
"	"	Christopher Holden,	do	do	126 60
"	"	Phineas Fairbrother,	do	do	36 80
"	"	Ansel Carpenter,	do	do	76 00
"	23.	Lyman Upham,	do	do	31 20
"	27.	Alfred B. Church,	do	do	23 70
"	30.	William Holmes, Jr.,	do	do	17 00
Oct.	2.	H. C. Pollard,	C. C. P.,	do	3 00
"	5.	John Holden,	S. C.,	Kent	56 80
"	"	John S. Place,	do	do	22 00
"	"	Peleg Brown, Jr.,	do	do	20 00
"	"	Peleg Brown,	do	do	26 00
"	"	S. L. Lee,	do	do	22 00
"	"	John P. James,	do	do	3 60
"	"	Alfred F. Cahoon,	do	do	1 00
"	"	James H. Atwood,	do	do	5 40
"	"	Charles H. Atwood,	do	do	1 00
"	"	Rhodes Andrew,	do	do	3 70
"	"	David Culver,	do	do	1 00
"	8.	John Holden, estimate	C. C. P.,	Kent.....	75 00
"	11.	Christopher Holden,	do	Prov.....	48 00
"	"	J. Aborn Gardiner,	do	do	30 00
"	"	J. Aborn Gardiner,	S. C.,	do	3 60
"	"	George W. Arnold,	C. C. P.,	do	20 00
"	"	Lyman Upham,	do	do	30 00
"	"	Roger W. Potter,	do	do	18 00
"	18.	Fred. N. Goff,	do	do	12 00
"	"	J. Aborn Gardiner, est.	S. C.,	do	25 00
"	23.	Isaac W. D. Pike,	do	do	34 00

Oct.	28.	Weeden H. Berry, est.	C. C. P., Wash	.....	\$50 00
Nov.	1.	Wellington Aldrich,	do	Prov.....	7 60
"	"	John B. Pearce, S. C.,	Bristol.....		97 00
"	"	Wellington Aldrich,	C. C. P., Prov.....		2 80
"	2.	H. C. Pollard,	do	do	23 65
"	"	John N. Miller,	S. C., Bristol.....		20.00
"	"	William Bradford,	do	do	18 00
"	"	James Hoard, Jr.,	do	do	18 00
"	"	Charles Collamore,	do	do	2 00
"	3.	Christopher Holden,	do	Prov.....	69 00
"	"	J. Aborn Gardiner,	do	do	26 00
"	"	Lyman Upham,	do	do	24 00
"	"	P. Fairbrother,	do	do	44 00
"	"	Roger W. Potter,	do	do	46 00
"	"	George W. Arnold,	do	do	46 00
"	4.	William Bradford,	C. C. P., Bristol.....		4 00
"	"	James Hoard, Jr.,	do	do	4 00
"	"	John N. Miller,	do	do	6 00
"	"	John B. Pearce,	do	do	9 00
"	"	George O. Ashworth,	S. C., do		9 40
"	5.	Oliver O. Colvin,	C. C. P., Kent.....		12 40
"	"	Jonah Titus,	do	do	2 00
"	3.	Peleg Brown, Jr.,	do	do	1 00
"	"	Peleg Brown,	do	do	3 50
"	"	Joseph James,	do	do	2 90
"	"	James P. Gardiner,	do	do	1 00
"	"	Israel Andrews,	do	do	1 00
"	"	Nathan Colvin,	do	do	1 00
"	6.	Herbert A. Potter,	do	Prov.....	11 80
"	"	Thomas McAdams,	do	do	2 00
"	"	Fred. N. Goff,	S. C., do		7 00
"	8.	Thomas J. Tilley,	C. C. P., Kent.....		6 50
"	"	Alfred B. Church,	S. C., Prov.....		12 00
"	"	Alfred B. Church,	C. C. P., do		31 80
"	11.	Henry McGuckin,	do	do	9 30
"	"	J. Aborn Gardiner,	S. C., do		14 90
"	13.	John Holden,	C. C. P., Kent.....		9 00
"	15.	Wm. D. Lake, est.	do	Newport.....	25 00
"	17.	Isaac C. Potter,	S. C., Prov.....		6 90
"	24.	Wm. D. Lake,	C. C. P., Newport.....		9 00
"	"	William C. Thurston,	do	do	6 00

Nov.	24.	Robert Seattle,	C. C. P., Newport.....	\$6 00
"	"	Thomas H. Lawton,	do do	8 00
"	26.	Emory J. Arnold,	do Prov.....	3 00
"	"	Emory J. Arnold,	S. C., do	1 00
"	"	S. J. Lee,	C. C. P., Kent.....	6 00
"	"	J. S. Place,	do do	8 10
"	"	Peleg Brown,	do do	4 00
"	"	Peleg Brown, Jr.,	do do	4 00
"	"	Rhodes Andrew,	do do	6 00
"	27.	Wm. H. Jenckes, ord. E. J. Arnold,	C. C. P., Prov	1 60
Dec.	1.	E. S. Babcock,	C. C. P., Wash	14 00
"	"	David Douglas,	do do	16 00
"	"	James E. Babcock,	do do	16 00
"	"	Charles W. Wilcox,	do do	14 00
"	"	H. T. Chadsey,	do do	4 00
"	2.	Christopher Holden,	S. C., Prov.....	69 00
"	"	J. W. D. Pike,	do do	26 00
"	"	Lyman Upham,	do do	22 00
"	"	J. Aborn Gardiner,	do do	46 00
"	"	Phineas Fairbrother,	do do	46 00
"	"	Roger W. Potter,	do do	46 00
"	"	George W. Arnold,	do do	46 00
"	6.	J. Aborn Gardner, est.	C. C. P., do	200 00
"	9.	Nehemiah Kimball,	do do	11 70
"	15.	Weeden H. Berry,	do Wash.....	60 94
"	"	H. T. Chadsey,	do do	2 00
"	"	H. G. O. Gardner,	do do	2 00
"	29.	James Wilson,	do Prov.....	3 40
				\$4,062 99

Officers in Criminal Cases.

May	3.	Henry C. Pollard.....	4 80
"	8.	James McEnanly.....	2 20
"	10.	John B. Pearce.....	23 10
"	"	Christopher Holden	47 70
"	11.	William G. Smith.....	6 60
"	"	Benjamin F. Smith.....	20 70
"	"	J. C. Greene	1 00
"	"	Henry Clarke	1 00
"	"	G. F. Smith	1 00
"	"	John Edwards.....	5 10

May	11.	Joseph James, Jr	\$6 20
"	"	Thomas J. Tilley	5 10
"	"	S. J. Lee	2 30
"	"	J. S. Place	2 10
"	"	J. H. Atwood	6 40
"	17.	Jesse Potter	1 00
"	"	Joseph James, Jr	1 00
"	"	E. S. Babcock	4 80
"	"	Thomas J. Tilley	5 40
"	20.	Samuel B. Parker	2 00
"	"	Thomas J. Tilley	4 10
"	21.	Weeden H. Berry	20 10
June	4.	E. S. Babcock	49 30
"	"	James H. Haberlin	1 25
"	10.	T. W. Hayward	7 00
"	14.	Alfred B. Church	32 30
"	"	Alfred B. Church	4 10
"	16.	John B. Pearce	7 40
"	"	John B. Simmons	1 60
"	"	Alfred L. Fiske	1 90
"	19.	Weeden H. Berry	9 00
"	21.	J. C. Potter	21 30
"	25.	Oliver O. Colvin	3 50
"	28.	Thomas Smith	1 00
"	"	Weeden H. Berry	10 30
July	2.	Jonathan Spencer	13 50
"	8.	Reuben H. Gladding	1 70
"	14.	Charles A. Irons	6 70
"	15.	Samuel S. Beaumont	14 20
"	16.	Thomas J. Tilley	3 70
"	17.	A. B. Church	16 80
"	26.	J. B. F. Smith	7 10
"	31.	Christopher Holden	38 70
Aug.	4.	R. B. Nickerson	1 50
"	"	Edward S. Hammond	7 10
"	"	John A. Brown	6 00
"	9.	George O. Ashworth	3 10
"	"	A. B. Church	4 10
"	"	Edward S. Hammond	7 10
"	11.	Charles S. Rex	5 45
"	14.	Charles H. Hunt	67 20

Aug.	28.	E. S. Hammond.....	\$24 30
"	30.	Charles H. Hunt.....	31 50
"	31.	Charles A. Slocum.....	4 10
Sept.	2.	E. S. Hammond.....	16 20
"	"	R. H. Gladding.....	5 80
"	"	Henry C. Pollard.....	5 00
"	4.	Alfred B. Church.....	8 20
"	6.	Job W. Hazard.....	4 10
"	8.	Weeden H. Berry.....	2 00
"	"	Reuben H. Gladding.....	2 90
"	"	J. C. Potter.....	2 25
"	10.	John B. Pearce.....	3 70
"	14.	Reuben H. Gladding.....	2 90
"	22.	Israel Andrews.....	2 30
"	29.	Charles H. Hunt.....	33 60
"	"	John Steele.....	16 20
"	30.	Thomas McAdams.....	1 10
"	"	Reuben H. Gladding.....	5 80
Oct.	1.	William D. Lake.....	21 30
"	"	Henry C. Pollard.....	13 90
"	5.	Henry McGuckin.....	2 20
"	6.	George H. Atwood.....	13 20
"	8.	Israel Andrews.....	4 60
"	"	Reuben H. Gladding.....	4 60
"	12.	William A. Carroll.....	3 00
"	15.	John Steele.....	7 10
"	"	W. H. Scott.....	1 70
"	22.	John B. Simmons.....	1 50
"	26.	John S. Follett.....	2 30
"	29.	Charles S. Rex.....	6 80
Nov.	1.	John B. Pearce.....	44 40
"	"	John B. Pearce.....	5 10
"	4.	J. J. Newman.....	1 00
"	"	James Hoard, Jr.....	50
"	5.	Leander A. Buffum.....	4 90
"	6.	Charles A. Slocum.....	7 20
"	"	Fred. N. Goff.....	22 50
"	8.	Charles H. Hunt.....	42 00
"	"	Alfred B. Church.....	24 70
"	13.	C. A. Irons.....	2 50
"	15.	Henry C. Pollard.....	19 40

Nov.	22.	George O. Ashworth	\$3 10
"	22.	John B. Pearce	59 9
"	24.	Israel Andrews.....	3 00
"	"	Oliver O. Colvin.....	21 90
"	"	James P. Gardiner	3 00
"	"	John Holden.....	2 55
"	25.	Charles S. Landers.....	8 20
"	26.	John S. Place.....	2 60
"	"	J. Smith.....	1 00
"	"	S. J. Lee.....	1 50
"	"	M. B. Lewis	1 00
"	"	Thomas J. Tilley	3 40
"	"	Jonah Titus.....	3 00
"	"	Nathan Colvin.....	3 00
"	27.	John Steele.....	8 10
"	29.	James G. Albro, Jr.....	21 30
Dec.	2.	William E. Cozzens.....	4 70
"	3.	J. Smith... ..	1 00
"	"	J. S. Place.....	3 90
"	14.	William E. Cozzens	1 10
"	"	John P. James	7 20
"	"	William H. Arnold.....	1 00
"	"	Samuel S. Webber.....	1 00
"	"	H. T. Chadsey.....	1 00
"	"	Benjamin F. Wightman.....	2 00
"	"	Joseph L. Straight.....	1 90
"	15.	E. S. Davol.....	5 60
"	16.	Fred. N. Goff.....	14 50
"	18.	Russell Rounds.....	4 50
"	"	Edward S. Hammond.....	8 10
"	21.	Israel Andrews	2 30
"	23.	James Wilson.....	1 25
"	24.	Charles H. Hunt.....	31 50
"	30.	George O. Ashworth	3 90
"	"	George O. Ashworth	1 30
			<hr/>
			\$1,200 25

Officers, Courts of Magistrates and Courts of Justices.

June	1.	John H. Gould,	C. Mag., Prov.....	18 00
"	2.	William C. Thurston,	C. Jus., Newport.....	25 00
"	3.	Andrew J. Patt,	C. Mag., Pawt.....	1 30

Report of the State Auditor.

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June	17.	Alfred L. Fiske,	C. Mag., Pawt.....	\$1 30
"	18.	Henry N. Ward, paid officers,	C. Jus., Newport	15 60
"	"	Edward S. Hammond,	do do	1 80
"	"	John H. Gould,	C. Mag., Prov.....	16 00
July	30.	John H. Cokely,	do do	2 50
"	31.	John H. Gould,	do do	18 00
Aug.	4.	Richard B. Nickerson,	do do	5 40
"	7.	E. J. Arnold,	do Woonsocket..	21 10
"	"	John L. Boss,	do do ..	2 80
"	"	A. J. Whipple,	do do ..	1 60
"	"	Henry Swift,	do do ..	1 60
"	"	A. B. Church,	do do ..	20 40
"	"	B. A. Slocomb,	do do ..	5 50
"	16.	Reuben H. Gladding,	do Pawt	2 80
Sept.	2.	Charles E. Chaffee,	do Prov.....	10 35
"	"	John H. Gould,	do do	18 00
"	4.	H. N. Ward, pay officers,	C. Jus., Newport...	29 25
"	"	John B. F. Smith,	do do ...	4 60
"	30.	John H. Gould,	C. Mag., Prov.....	18 00
Oct.	7.	Phineas Fairbrother,	do do	1 10
Nov.	1.	John H. Gould,	do do	16 00
"	6.	Fred. N. Goff,	do Pawt	1 00
Dec.	1.	John H. Gould,	do Prov.....	18 00
"	10.	Henry N. Ward, pay officers,	C. Jus., Newp't..	11 65
"	16.	Fred. N. Goff, C. Mag.,	Pawtucket.....	1 80
"	30.	William C. Thurston,	C. Jus , Newport.....	25 00
"	31.	John H. Gould, C. Mag.,	Prov.....	18 00

\$381 95

Incidental Expenses of Courts.

May	11.	T. J. Griffin,	C. C. P., Bristol.....	5 00
"	12.	Akerman & Co.,	S. C., Prov.....	59 19
"	"	Akerman & Co,	C. C. P., do	44 67
"	15.	Thomas W. Wood,	do Newport.....	13 75
"	21.	C. E. Hammett,	S. C., do	5 00
"	"	Joseph M. Riggs,	C. C. P., do	9 20
"	"	F. A. Pratt,	S. C., do	2 00
June	19.	T. J. Griffin,	do Bristol	9 92
July	28.	Daniel R. Ballou, order	W. S. Burges, \$3.10 ;	
		P. O. Box, \$2 50		5 60

July	28.	Henry C. Pollard, expense and requisition, case of Jerome Brown		\$120 10
"	30.	George H. Whitney, C. C. P., Prov.....		26 00
"	31.	Christopher Holden, do do		7 80
Sept.	22.	George H. Whitney, S. C., do		98 37
"	23.	S. L. Tillinghast, do Kent.....		9 67
"	25.	Providence Press Company, do Prov.....		56 00
"	"	Gladding, Bro. & Co., do do		20 80
Oct.	5.	Akerman & Co., do do		21 25
"	22.	Daniel G. Lake, do Bristol....		4 00
"	"	Charles A. Waldron, do do		9 25
"	30.	Daniel R. Ballou		3 60
"	"	Daniel R. Ballou C. C. P., Prov....		4 50
"	"	Christopher Holden, do		13 80
Nov.	3.	Charles A. Waldron, do Bristol..		5 55
"	4.	John B. Pearce, do do ..		5 60
"	12.	Gladding & Brother, do Kent ...		3 99
"	"	John Holden, do do ..		15 41
"	24.	Frank Packard, do Newport		4 00
"	"	Thomas W. Wood, do do ..		8 95
"	26.	Hammond, Angell & Co., do Prov....		14 50
Dec.	2.	Phineas Fairbrother, do do		1 20
"	30.	Thomas W. Wood, S. C., Newport.....		10 90
				<hr/>
				\$615 57

Insane and other Dependent Persons.

June	10.	Perkins I. and Mass. Asylum for Blind, Boston	2,733 33
"	"	Mass. School I. and F. Minded Youth, do	458 33
July	14.	Butler Hospital	2,536 34
"	"	Worcester Lunatic Hospital.....	150 00
"	"	State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, Mass.....	75 00
"	"	Blackstone Canal Nat. B'k, order Vermont Asylum for Insane	729 56
"	26.	Albert Angell, order of C. Greene, (Board I. Greene.)	30 00
Aug.	13.	Amey A. Verry, clothing W. S. Verry, D. & D. Asylum, Hartford.....	20 00
Oct.	5.	Butler Hospital.....	2,484 81
"	7.	Vermont Asylum for Insane	740 94
"	13.	State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, Mass	75 00

Report of the State Auditor.

Oct. 13.	Worcester Lunatic Hospital.....	\$182 84
“ “	American Asylum, Hartford	502 25
“ “	Albert Angell, order of C. Greene.....	30 00
		<hr/>
		\$10,748 40

Jails and Jailers.

May 15.	Edward D. Jones,	Newport County..	139 78
June 4.	E. S. Babcock,	Wash. do ..	193 47
July 6.	John S. Place,	Kent do ..	45 26
Aug. 17.	Edward D. Jones,	Newport do ..	67 98
Sept. 14.	E. S. Babcock,	Wash. do ..	114 93
“ “	E. S. Babcock,	do do ..	1 75
“ 28.	Isabel F. Pearce, order J. B. Pearce, Bristol County... ..		148 98
Oct. 9.	John S. Place,	Kent County..	49 59
Nov. 9.	Edward D. Jones,	Newport do ..	168 11
Dec. 3.	E. S. Babcock,	Wash. do ..	154 15
			<hr/>
			\$1,083 90

Fuel and Gas.

May 4.	Hill & Pierce,	coal, court houses, Prov...	398 55
“ “	Wm. H. Smith, charcoal,	do do ..	5 70
“ 13.	J. S. Godfrey & Co., coal and wood, court house and jail, Kent.....		52 21
June 5.	Obadiah Olney, charcoal, court house, Prov...		15 40
July 31.	John W. Sherman, coal court house and jail, Newport		126 20
Aug. 9.	S. Grant & Co., coal and wood, Court Magis- trates, Pawtucket		11 65
Sept. 2.	Bristol Gas Light Co., gas, court house and jail, Bristol		17 50
“ 11	Newport Gas Light Co., gas, Pub. offices, Newp't		51 65
“ 23.	S. L. Tillinghast, charcoal court house, Kent...		7 00
Oct. 27.	Potter & Wilks, coal, &c., Court of Justices, Newport		2 95
“ “	W. V. Phillips, & Co., coal C. P. schools, and C. M. Prov.....		6 15
Nov. 3.	Hill & Peirce, coal court houses, Prov.....		398 25
“ 9.	Manchester, Hopkins & Co., coal, clerk C. M., Prov.....		19 90

Nov.	11.	Bristol Gas Light Co., gas, court house and jail, Bristol		\$22 05
"	"	J. S. Godfrey & Co., coal, jail, Kent.....		13 28
"	13.	James Jaques, charcoal, court house, Prov		12 80
"	22.	William H. Morse, coal, court house, Bristol..		25 21
"	27.	Prov. Gas Co., gas, S. H. and public offices, Prov.....		66 35
Dec.	4.	John W. Sherman, coal, court house, Newport		34 05
"	18.	John S. Place, charcoal, do Kent...		10 50
"	22.	J. Jaques, do do Prov...		12 25
				<hr/>
				\$1,294 60

Public Schools.

July	15.	Town Treasurer, Barrington.....		192 87
"	"	do do Bristol.....		321 40
"	"	do do Burrillville		1,028 64
"	"	do do Charlestown		449 97
"	"	do do Coventry		1,157 22
"	"	do do Cranston		578 61
"	"	do do Cumberland		900 06
"	"	do do East Greenwich.....		321 40
"	"	do do East Providence.....		514 32
"	"	do do Exeter		771 36
"	"	do do Foster		1,221 51
"	"	do do Gloucester.....		964 20
"	"	do do Hopkinton.....		771 36
"	"	do do Jamestown		128 58
"	"	do do Johnston		964 20
"	"	do do Little Compton.....		642 80
"	"	do do Middletown.....		321 40
"	"	do do Newport		1,478 67
"	"	do do N. Kingstown.....		964 20
"	"	do do N. Shoreham		385 74
"	"	do do N. Providence.....		642 80
"	"	do do Pawtucket.....		321 40
"	"	do do Portsmouth.....		449 97
"	"	do do Providence		1,607 25
"	"	do do Richmond		964 20
"	"	do do Smithfield		2,314 44
"	"	do do Scituate		1,221 51
"	"	do do So. Kingstown.....		1,356 09

July	15.	Town Treasurer,	Tiverton	\$771 36
"	"	do	do Warwick.....	964 20
"	"	do	do Warren	321 40
"	"	do	do Westerly.....	835 77
"	"	do	do West Greenwich.....	771 36
"	"	do	do Woonsocket	385 74
Dec.	31.	do	do Barrington	293 42
"	"	do	do Bristol.....	1,709 80
"	"	do	do Burrillville	1,548 29
"	"	do	do Charlestown	351 74
"	"	do	do Coventry.....	1,391 16
"	"	do	do Cranston.....	885 50
"	"	do	do Cumberland	1,071 38
"	"	do	do East Greenwich	918 70
"	"	do	do East Providence	718 41
"	"	do	do Exeter	680 81
"	"	do	do Foster	712 88
"	"	do	do Gloucester.....	840 13
"	"	do	do Hopkinton.....	1,057 00
"	"	do	do Jamestown	126 54
"	"	do	do Johnston.....	1,217 45
"	"	do	do Little Compton.....	432 29
"	"	do	do Middletown.....	377 62
"	"	do	do Newport	3,444 57
"	"	do	do North Kingstown	1,118 97
"	"	do	do New Shoreham.....	594 49
"	"	do	do North Providence.....	4,477 20
"	"	do	do Pawtucket.....	1,559 36
"	"	do	do Portsmouth.....	670 84
"	"	do	do Providence	19,154 70
"	"	do	do Richmond	787 02
"	"	do	do Smithfield	1,521 74
"	"	do	do Scituate.....	4,631 60
"	"	do	do South Kingstown	1,779 55
"	"	do	do Tiverton	752 72
"	"	do	do Warwick.....	3,203 62
"	"	do	do Warren	876 55
"	"	do	do Westerly.....	1,299 33
"	"	do	do West Greenwich.....	463 92
"	"	do	do Woonsocket	2,330 60
				\$89,999 90

Teachers' Institutes.

Oct.	7.	Thomas W. Bicknell.....	150 00
Nov.	2.	Thomas W. Bicknell.....	150 00
Dec.	17.	Thomas W. Bicknell.	150 00
			<hr/>
			\$450 00

Rhode Island Schoolmaster.

May	26.	N. W. DeMunn	75 00
Nov.	2.	T. W. Bicknell.....	150 00
			<hr/>
			225 00

Public Normal Instruction.

Oct.	28.	James T. Edwards, normal instruction, 40 pupils, Providence Conference Seminary	600 00
Nov.	13.	George H. Ricker, normal instruction, 12 pupils, Lapham Institute	180 00
			<hr/>
			\$780 00

Reform School.

June	10.	J. M. Talcott, Sup't.....	4,871 71
Sept.	14.	J. M. Talcott, Sup't.....	4,950 00
Dec.	8.	J. M. Talcott, Sup't.....	5,006 00
			<hr/>
			\$14,827 71

Militia and Military Affairs.

June	10.	Board of Aldermen, Prov., Rent Armory, 1st Light Infantry.....	100 00
July	6.	Board of Aldermen, Prov., Rent Armory Co. A., R. I. G.....	100 00
"	14.	C. S. Mann, trans. stores, Q. M. Gen's Dep't..	60 75
"	15.	Fall River Iron Works Co. rent, Q. M. Gen'l..	133 33
"	16.	Humphrey Almy, Rent Q. M. Gen'l.....	100 00
Aug.	17.	Charles T. Little & Co., ammunition.....	196 50
Sept.	7.	Nathaniel Church, services as Brig. Gen. and staff	38 50
"	1.	W. K. Delany, services A. Rifles, Newport ...	557 00
"	"	W. K. Delany, pay armorer, A. Rifles, Newp't.	50 00
"	"	Joseph B. Burgess, services Bristol Artillery...	425 00

Report of the State Auditor.

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Sept.	16.	Prov. & Wor. RR., transportation muskets. . . .	10 00
Oct.	1.	E. C. Mauran, services 6 mos. as Adj. General.	150 00
"	"	E. C. Mauran, ord. L. Flagg, ser. Q. M. Gen. . .	52 78
"	13.	Humphrey Almy, rent Q. M. Gen's Dept.	104 44
"	18.	E. C. Mauran, order L. Flagg, services 3 mos. Q. M. Gen.	50 00
"	20.	H. A. Hunt, order of E. Dyer, Jr., services Prov. M. C. Artillery	1,946 00
"	21.	George H. Sherman, services Newp't L. Infantry	312 00
"	"	John H. Munroe, services Co. A, B. N. Guard.	231 50
"	26.	Leonard G. Phenix, do Co. B, do do	272 00
"	"	William D. Harris, do Co. C, do do	221 50
Nov.	2.	Robert McCloy, services F. and S. officers Paw. L. G.	50 00
"	"	Wm. Kelley, services Co. B, R. I. Guards . . .	266 50
"	"	A. and Mer. U. Express Co., freight on muskets	26 60
"	3.	Board of Aldermen, Prov., rent Armory Co. D, R. I. G.	100 00
"	"	W. J. Hall, order F. M. Bates, services N. P. and P. Cavalry.	788 00
"	"	Charles R. Dennis, services Prov. Lt. Infantry.	712 00
"	"	Edward L. Freeman, services Smithfield Union Guards	397 00
"	"	Edward Moran, services Co. A, R. I. Guards. .	249 50
Nov.	3.	Geo. E. Macomber, services, Co. E, Pawtucket L. G.	304 50
"	4.	James Moran, services, F. and S. officers, R. I. G.	27 50
"	"	Gilbert B. Dana, services, Tower Lt. Battery. .	641 50
"	"	Albert C. White, do Am. Brass Band. . . .	120 00
"	5.	Allen Anderson, Jr., services, Co. H, Paw't. . Light Guard	304 50
"	"	Henry J. White, services, Woon. Lt. Artillery.	777 00
"	"	John A. Reddy, do Co. E, R. I. Guards.	269 50
"	"	John Hare Powell, do Newport Artillery. . .	434 50
"	6.	David R. Johnson, services, Burnside Guards, Newport	272 00
"	15.	John Pollard, services, Lonsdale Lt. Infantry. .	832 00
"	19.	James Murphy, do Co. C, R. I. Guards. . .	229 50
"	22.	Pardon Hopkins, do W. Greenwich Cadets. .	349 50
"	"	P. D. Hall, do Smithfield Rifles.	212 00

Nov.	22.	Edmund Quirk, do	Bristol Lt. Infantry . . .	\$444 50
"	24.	Leonard S. Harvey, services,	Mechanics Rifles.	599 50
"	26.	R. W. Howard, do	Kentish Artillery.	284 50
Dec.	9.	John R. Waterhouse, do	Woon. Guards. . .	402 00
"	14.	Alvin H. Read, do	Warren Artillery.	385 50
"	16.	Town Council N. Prov., rent,	Armories, 1869.	200 00
"	21.	Board of Aldermen, Newport, rent,	Armories 1869.	300 00
				<hr/>
				\$14,590 90

Court Houses and Jails.

May	5.	James M. Turner, set'g glass, &c.,	C. H., Prov.	38 48
"	10.	Wm. B. Blanding, sponge, soap, &c.,	do	8 10
"	15.	Edward D. Jones, repairs, Jail,	Newport.	52 87
June	1.	John Holden, articles,	do Kent.	34 00
"	4.	E. S. Babcock, whitewashing Jail,	Wash.	20 84
"	16.	Wm. H. Pitman, glazing, &c.,	C. H., Bristol. . .	8 05
"	"	Chas. F. Brown, labor, &c.,	do . .	7 74
"	22.	C. B. Arnold & Co., wall-paper, &c.,	Col. street court room.	10 50
July	2.	Agnes Conoly, washing windows,	C. H., Prov. . .	14 50
"	"	W. S. Burges, furniture, &c.,	off. C. st. C. room	50 85
"	7.	James M. Turner, labor, &c.,	C. H. and C. st. court room.	29 55
"	8.	W. Congdon & Sons, sundry articles,	C. H. and C. street court room.	9 69
"	19.	Curry, Richards & Anthony, rep'g	furniture, C. H. and C. street court room.	96 62
"	20.	Wm. B. Blanding, sundry articles,	C. H. and and C. street court room.	12 30
"	"	Cleveland Brothers, repairing chairs,	&c., C. H. and C. street court room	12 12
"	"	Wm. Barstow & Co., oil cloth,	C. H. and C. st. court room.	9 78
Aug.	2.	Matthew Bassett, cleaning office,	C. H., Newp't.	15 00
"	6.	John A. Howland, repairs,	C. H. and C. street court room.	36 25
"	17.	Edward D. Jones, repairs, Jail,	Newport.	44 76
"	23.	George A. Brown, labor, &c.,	C. H. and C. st. court room.	206 41

Report of the State Auditor.

Aug.]	28.	Robert Conoly, labor &c., C. H., Prov.....	\$12 00
"	"	Sarah Auntwhistle, do do	12 00
"	30.	Taber & Dugan, do Jail, Newport.....	41 37
"	"	M. W. Spencer, repairs, do	7 92
Sept.	10.	Wm. H. Pitman, paint, labor, &c., C. H. Bristol	10 56
"	"	Wm. H. Pitman, do Jail, do	35 55
"	"	John B. Pearce, cloth, &c., C. H., do	7 30
"	"	T. J. Griffin, paper, &c., Jail, do	13 00
"	14.	Edmund S. Babcock, pump, &c., Jail, Wash . .	20 75
"	17.	James M. Turner, paint, glazing, &c., C. H. Prov.....	22 50
"	28.	J. L. Congdon, & Co., articles, C. H., Kent...	2 56
"	"	Isabel F. Pearce, order J. B. Pearce, washing, &c., Jail, Bristol.....	20 50
Oct.	1.	Francis Lawton, carpeting, C. H., Newport....	15 12
"	9.	John S. Place, repairs, Jail, Kent.....	5 00
"	13.	Bridget Byrne, washing towels, C. H., Prov...	11 70
"	18.	Phillips & Lee, repairs, C. H. and fence, Kent.	33 79
Nov.	3.	John H. Eddy, matches, &c., C. H. and C. st. court room, Prov.....	11 10
Dec.	4.	Agness Conoly, cleaning, C. H. and C. st. court room, Prov.....	4 00
			\$1,002 07

Public Printing.

1869.			
May	12.	Akerman & Co., binding, &c., Sec. of State	\$161 41
"	"	C. Public Schools.....	936 47
"	"	Adj. General.....	1 75— 1,099 63
"	"	Prov. Press Co., Pub. Laws, Eve'g Press.....	60 00
"	22.	Prov. Press Co., printing, Sec. State.	346 66
"	"	Prov. Press Co., do Senate and House	60 50
"	"	Prov. Press Co., printing, Auditor..	14 50
"	"	do do Adj. Gen..	43 75
"	"	do do C. P. S...—	7 00— 482 41
June	1.	F. A. Pratt, do Senate Resolves	15 00
"	8.	Prov. Press Co., do Blanks, C. Magistra's, Woonsocket.....	23 00

June 11.	Noah D. Payne, printing, Notice of Reward, "Herald".....	\$21 12
" 14.	Prov. Press Co., printing 600 Bank Returns...	103 05
" 25.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, publish'g Laws, Journal.....	60 00
" "	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, Pub. for Pub. Offices.....	16 25
July 15.	Edward L. Freeman, engraving, &c., Sec. State and Ex. Department.....	136 50
" 19.	Wm. A. Sherman, Pub. Laws	50 00
" "	Akerman & Co., binding, &c., S. Prison Rep's and Resolves, Schedule.....	304 40
" 20.	Davis & Pitman, printing, Gen. Assem., May.	9 00
Aug. 2.	do do Drafts, Gen. Treas.	58 25
" 6.	H. M. Coombs, do and binding, Court of Mag., Prov.....	42 50
" 7.	Brownell, Barrows & Rider, binding 516 copies School Laws.....	108 36
" 13.	Prov. Press Co., printing Schedules, &c., Sec. State	367 36
" "	Prov. Press Co., printing Pedler's Licenses, Gen. Treas.....	5 50
" "	D. Gillies, Pub. Laws, Narragansett Times....	60 00
" 16.	Prov. Press Co., printing, C. Pub. Schools....	30 50
" "	do do Senate, May Session.	32 00
" 23.	Davis & Pitman, Pub. Laws, N. News.....	60 00
" "	do printing, C. of Jus., Newport.	12 75
" "	H. M. Coombs, binding, 3 vol. Schedules, State Auditor.....	3 75
Sept. 3.	Pierce & Budlong, printing, C. Mag., Prov....	9 75
" 7.	Noah D. Payne, Pub. Laws, Herald.....	60 00
" 25.	Prov. Press Co., printing Insurance Reports....	402 72
" 28.	do do Blanks, &c., Secretary of State.....	50 87
Sept. 30.	Prov. Press Co., printing 300 Blanks, C. Mag., Woonsocket.....	12 00
Oct. 5.	Prov. Press Co., printing Blanks, &c., C. P. Schools	22 50
" "	Akerman & Co., Blank Book for Governor....	5 00
Nov. 2.	E. L. Freeman, printing Blanks, &c., C. M., Paw't, and Trial Jus., Cumberland.....	16 50

Report of the State Auditor.

Nov.	19.	Prov. Press Co., printing, Sec. State and Adju't Gen. office.....	\$582 50
"	22:	Prov. Press Co., printing, Com. Revise Laws B. S. Charities.....	10 62
Dec.	8.	Prov. Press Co., printing Blanks, Court Mag., Woonsocket.....	40 00
"	7.	Davis & Pitman, print'g Ck. Book. Gen. Treas.	36 55
"	17.	Joseph M. Ross, do Warrants, &c.....	12 25
			\$4,422 09

Care of College Street Court Rooms.

June	2.	James Lyons.....	36 00
July	1.	James Lyons.....	36 00
Ang.	2.	James Lyons.....	15 00
Sept.	7.	James Lyons.....	15 00
Oct.		James Lyons.....	33 00
Nov.	1.	James Lyons.....	36 00
Dec.	4.	James Lyons.....	36 00
			\$207 00

State House.

June	1.	Joseph O'Connor	36 00
"	8.	John Byrne, night watchman.....	46 50
July	1.	Joseph O'Connor, do	33 00
"	2.	John Byrne.....	50 00
Aug.	2.	John Byrne.....	50 00
"	5.	Joseph O'Connor, night watchman	33 00
Sept.	4.	do do	33 00
"	11.	John Byrne.....	50 00
Oct.	2.	Joseph O'Connor, night watchman	33 00
"	13.	John Byrne.....	50 00
Nov.	1.	Joseph O'Connor, night watchman.....	33 00
"	4.	John Byrne.....	50 00
Dec.	1.	Joseph O'Connor, night watchman.....	33 00
"	"	John Byrne.....	50 00
			\$580 50

STATE PRISON.

Repairs, Fuel, &c.

June	2.	Nelson Viall.....	5,000 00
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Chaplain, (State Prison).

July	1.	William Douglass.....	\$150 00
Oct.	4.	William Douglass.....	75 00
			<hr/>
			\$225 00

Physician, (State Prison).

July	1.	George W. Carr.....	100 00
Oct.	1.	George W. Carr.....	50 00
			<hr/>
			\$150 00

Narragansett Indians.

June	15.	Gurdon H. Hoxsie, Indian Commissioner	75 00
"	21.	Charles Cross, School Commissioner	25 00
Sept.	17.	George W. Cross, support Indian School.....	150 00
			<hr/>
			\$250 00

Rents.

July	1.	Samuel S. Foss, rent, C. Mag. room, Woon....	50 00
"	2.	Sidney S. Rider & Bro., rent Com. P. School's office	37 50
"	14.	Wm. H. Low, Agt., rent Col. st. court room ..	250 00
"	20.	Harriet D. Hoppin, rent sheriff's office.....	75 00
"	31.	Nat. Bank N. America, rent Adj. Gen's office .	75 00
Aug.	2.	Henry J. Spooner, rent clerk of C. Mag. office, Prov	52 05
"	23.	Joseph M. Hammett, rent clerk C. Jus. office, Newport	30 00
Sept.	23.	Ervin T. Case, rent clerk C. Mag. office, Prov.	31 25
Oct.	1.	Samuel S. Foss, rent C. Mag. room, Woon....	25 00
"	4.	Nat. Bank N. America, rent Adj. Gen's office .	75 00
"	5.	Sidney S. Rider & Bro., rent Com. P. School's office	37 50
"	8.	Wm. H. Low, Agent, rent College street court room, Prov	250 00
"	18.	Harriet D. Hoppin, rent sheriff's office, Prov ..	87 50
			<hr/>
			\$1,075 80

Orders of the Governor.

May	21.	W. W. Bailey.....	7 20
June	1.	Charles W. Jenckes & Bro	4 25

Report of the State Auditor.

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July	6.	John R. Bartlett.....	\$24 50
"	"	George W. Babcock.....	5 50
"	23.	William S. Hoag.....	7 06
Oct.	2.	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	1 64
"	7.	E. S. Jackson, Postmaster.....	10 00
"	13.	Charles P. Robinson.....	50 00
Nov.	2.	Seth Padelford.....	43 74
			<hr/>
			\$153 89

Law Library.

May	3.	Sidney S. Rider & Bro.....	115 70
June	19.	E. R. Potter.....	4 40
July	17.	Sidney S. Rider & Bro.....	42 80
Aug.	7.	Sidney S. Rider & Bro.....	59 05
Sept.	28.	Bryan & McCarter.....	52 80
"	"	T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.....	4 36
"	"	W. C. Little & Co.....	361 00
Oct.	5.	Sidney S. Rider & Bro.....	75 75
"	18.	Bryan & McCarter.....	60 45
Dec.	8.	Sidney S. Rider & Bro.....	232 67
			<hr/>
			\$1,008 98

Soldiers' and Sailors' Testimonials.

Nov.	2.	John R. Bartlett, expense to New York.....	11 50
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Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Nov.	6.	Edwin M. Snow.....	250 00
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Miscellaneous Expenses.

May	1.	Royal Lee, recd'g deed T. Lt. Battery to State.	1 50
"	4.	James Lyons, care Col. st. court room, April 1 to April 30.....	36 00
"	"	John P. Knowles, salary Com. of Shell Fisheries to March 28, 1869.....	400 00
	6.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, Daily Journal to April, 1869.....	6 00
June	1.	Joseph O'Connor, services S. H., mo. of April.	36 00
"	3.	John Byrne, services N. W. to May 10.....	45 00
"	"	Cyrus H. Morse, Gov. reward, robbery of H. N. Reynolds.....	400 00

June	4.	Joel M. Spencer, expenses, &c., Newport to pay General Assembly	10 00
"	"	S. S. Rider & Bro., stationery, C. of P. Schools	1 37
"	15.	I. W. D. Pike, services and expenses to New York, with discharged convict.....	15 25
"	18.	Matthew Barrett, care of C. Jus. office, Newp't	7 00
"	21.	H. Bertie Wood, care of offices C. H., Newp't.	18 00
"	"	George H. Whitney, stationery, C. Mag., Prov.	11 73
"	26.	Matthew Vance, carting ashes from S. House "	9 60
July	2.	John Byrne, services Col. st. court room, Nov. 28 to Jan. 22, 1869	13 00
"	"	Sidney S. Rider & Bro., stationery Com. Public Schools	5 25
"	6.	John Eddy, sundry articles, Com. of P. Schools	2 00
"	"	Sidney S. Rider & Bro., stationery, Sec. of State and Governor	13 30
"	"	E. S. Jackson, P. M., P. O. bills, Pub. offices .	67 49
"	17.	R. Northam, for William A. Brown, care Com. Public Schools office.....	16 83
"	"	George H. Whitney, stationery, C. Mag., Prov.	20 82
"	23.	Charles S. Rex, officer and care of room, Court Mag., Pawt.....	50 00
Aug.	2.	Henry J. Spooner, care C. Mag. office, Jan. 23 to May 29.....	43 50
"	11.	J. M. Wheeler, recording deeds St. Farm, &c .	4 90
"	28.	George H. Whitney, seal, press and stationery, C. M. Prov	33 62
"	"	Roger W. Potter, inquest Prov. Co. Jail.....	12 45
Sept.	2.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, Journal, Gen. Treas	8 00
"	3.	Henry C. Pollard, com't part of fine, June term C. C. Pleas	10 00
"	4.	George N. Bliss, Ass't C. of S. F., quarter end- ing August 31.....	100 00
"	6.	George W. Miller, repairing safe in Gen. Treas. office	16 50
"	14.	Edmund S. Babcock, atten. I. meeting, Charles- town.....	6 00
"	21.	Matthew Vance, removing furniture, clerk C. Mag., Prov.....	10 00
"	22.	Thomas Arnold, Ass't Com. S. Fisheries, quar- ter ending August 31.....	100 00

Report of the State Auditor.

Sept.	23.	Wm. E. King, care clerk C. M. office, Prov., June 1 to August 31.....	32 50
Oct.	1.	E. C. Mauran, expense Adj. Gen. office, 6 mos. ending October I.....	27 92
"	"	Patrick Shay, labor S. H. Newport.....	5 00
"	"	Jacob Weaver, ice, Gen. Assembly and Courts, Newport.....	2 50
"	7.	E. S. Jackson, P. M., P. O. bills, public offices	68 22
"	"	Sidney S. Rider & Bro., stationery, Com. Pub. Schools.....	8 25
"	"	Albert Brown, care Com. Pub. School's office to August 31.....	13 00
"	12.	George H. Whitney, stationery, C. Mag., Prov. and Pawt.....	33 37
"	13.	Woonsocket Co., rent Armory Hall lot, Woon.	56 67
"	"	Sidney S. Rider & Bro., ink, Auditor's office..	1 00
"	15.	Sidney S. Rider & Bro.....	15 00
"	20.	John P. Knowles, bal. due ser. as Com. Shell Fisheries.....	216 67
"	21.	George W. Wightman, inquest Prov. Co. Jail.	11 30
"	27.	Charles A. Wilkinson, 1 doz. b. files, C. Mag., Prov.....	5 00
Nov.	2.	John R. Bartlett, ex. visiting St. Beneficiaries..	26 23
"	15.	Fairbanks, Brown & Co., standard weights and measures, town of Woonsocket.....	217 19
"	16.	John G. Tift, watering street, S. House, New't	18 00
Dec	1.	G. N. Bliss, Ass't Com. S. Fisheries, quarter ending Nov. 30.....	100 00
"	6.	Henry Miller, watering street, S. House, Prov.	28 50
"	9.	Thos. Arnold, Ass't Com. S. Fisheries, quarter ending Nov. 30.....	100 00
"	21.	Christopher Holden, work at S. House, Prov...	8 00
"	23.	John Clegg, unclaimed bal., deposited with Gen. Treas., 1861.....	10 00
"	"	James Johonnett, Rubber B. Board, C. Public Schools.....	10 00
"	30.	H. Bertie Wood, care of offices, C. H., Newport	13 50

\$2,558 94

Accounts allowed by the General Assembly and charged to the appropriations for Miscellaneous Expenses.

June	1.	Westerly Rifle Co., services, Armorer, 1866-'67, and '68.....	150 00
"	"	F. J. Sheldon, sofa, Sec. State office.....	45 25
"	"	J. Aborn Gardner, services, paying witnesses in courts.....	100 00
"	"	Prov. Horse Guards, services, Armorer, 5 y's, \$250; C. muskets, \$242.....	492 00
"	"	John Holden, services in case Steamer "Ella,".	143 02
"	"	W. W. Bailey, services, Dep. Sec. State, four weeks.....	36 00
"	"	Newport Artillery Co., election expense, May..	448 86
"	"	Co. E, R. I. Guards, services of Armorer.....	50 00
"	"	P. W. Stevens and T. J. Bush, repairs, C. H., Newport	100 00
"	2.	Wm. D. Lake, sun. expense, S. H., Newport..	12 00
"	"	Nason Brothers, do do do ..	14 25
"	"	Timothy Sullivan, do do do .	32 12
"	"	Tower Lt. Battery, repairs on property, Pawtu'ket	78 86
"	"	W. K. Delaney, services, Armorer, 1867, 1868, A. Rifles.....	100 00
"	"	Aquidneck Rifles, election expenses.....	20 00
"	"	A. R. Duvilland, making index, B., M. and D., 1867.....	75 00
"	"	F. O. Bartlett, making index, B., M. and Deaths, 1867.....	75 00
"	5.	Henry N. Ward, additional pay, C. Jus., New't	75 00
June	19.	Weeden H. Berry, Del Schedules, &c. &c....	38 00
"	21.	John J. Watson, Inspector Ferries	10 00
"	"	Wm. G. Caswell " "	10 00
July	23.	Thos. W. Wood, preparing Indices Court, Newp't	75 00
			<hr/>
			\$2,180 36

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Repairs Court House, Newport.

May	24.	P. W. Stevens, and John T. Bush.....	485 49
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State Farm.

June	23.	J. Lippitt Snow, trustee, and Wm. C. Snow..	22,500 00
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Report of the State Auditor.

Additional Land for State Farm.

July 6. C. E. Carpenter, for D. C. Anthony..... 7,000 00

Board of State Charities and Corrections.

June 26.	Edwin M. Snow, Secretary.....	5,000 00
Aug. 4.	do do	5,000 00
Sept. 25.	do do	5,000 00
Oct. 11.	do do	5,000 00
Nov. 6.	do do	3,000 00
Dec. 9.	do do	4,500 00
		\$27,500 00

Statues of Roger Williams and Gen. Greene.

Oct. 12.	Thomas Davis.....	3,265 63
Dec. 28.	do	3,012 50
		\$6,278 13

STATEMENT of receipts and payments as furnished to this office by the General Treasurer, from May 1st, 1869, to January 15th, 1870 :

RECEIPTS.

State Tax.....	\$77,505 29
Banks, for tax on average circulation.....	99 07
Institutions for Savings.....	37,139 30
State Insurance Companies	14,648 07
Foreign " "	710 37
Supreme Court	2,488 70
Court of Common Pleas.....	4,628 45
" " Magistrates, Providence.....	2,313 85
" " " Pawtucket.....	498 25
" " " Woonsocket.....	444 95
" " Justices, Newport.....	187 35
Auctioneers.....	1,055 73
Justices of the Peace.....	443 53
Town Councils	6,067 06
Pedlers' Licenses.....	3,850 00
Dividends on school funds	17,584 50
Civil Commissions.....	79 00
Jailers	2,844 60
Charters	2,500 00

Interest for deposits	1,068 30
Sheriffs	66 45
Revised Statutes and law reports	41 50
Envelopes	19 50
Rent of oyster lots	137 95
Unclaimed balances	33 83
Teachers' Institutes	57 51
Balance in the Treasury April 30, 1869	123,224 48
Overdrawn, December 31, 1870	55,698 31

\$355,433 90

Receipts since December 31st, 1869

\$387,623 03

PAYMENTS.

Salaries	\$18,250 00
Expenses of the General Assembly	1,749 07
Supreme Court	8,746 76
Court of Common Pleas	10,608 14
" " Magistrates, Providence	148 80
" " " Pawtucket	9 35
" " " Woonsocket	53 05
" " Justices, Newport	138 40
Public Schools	89,999 90
Insane and other dependent persons	10,748 40
Jails and jailers	1,083 90
Providence Reform School	14,827 71
Military	14,590 90
Public printing	4,422 09
Court houses and jails	1,002 07
Fuel and gas	1,294 60
R. I. Schoolmaster	225 00
State House	580 50
State Prison	5,375 00
Narragansett Indians	250 00
Public normal instruction	780 00
Rents	1,075 80
Orders of the Governor	153 89
Law Library	1,008 98
Justices	325 25
Witnesses	142 45
Officers	1,213 30

Report of the State Auditor.

Registration of births, deaths and marriages.....	250 00
Redemption of State bonds	11,000 00
Interest on " "	86,217 60
Soldiers' and Sailors' testimonial.....	11 50
Accounts allowed by General Assembly.....	2,180 86
Teachers' Institutes	400 00
Special appropriations.....	22,985 49
College Street rooms	207 00
Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	34,500 00
Unclaimed balances	43 83
Miscellaneous.....	8,834 81
	<hr/>
	\$355,433 90

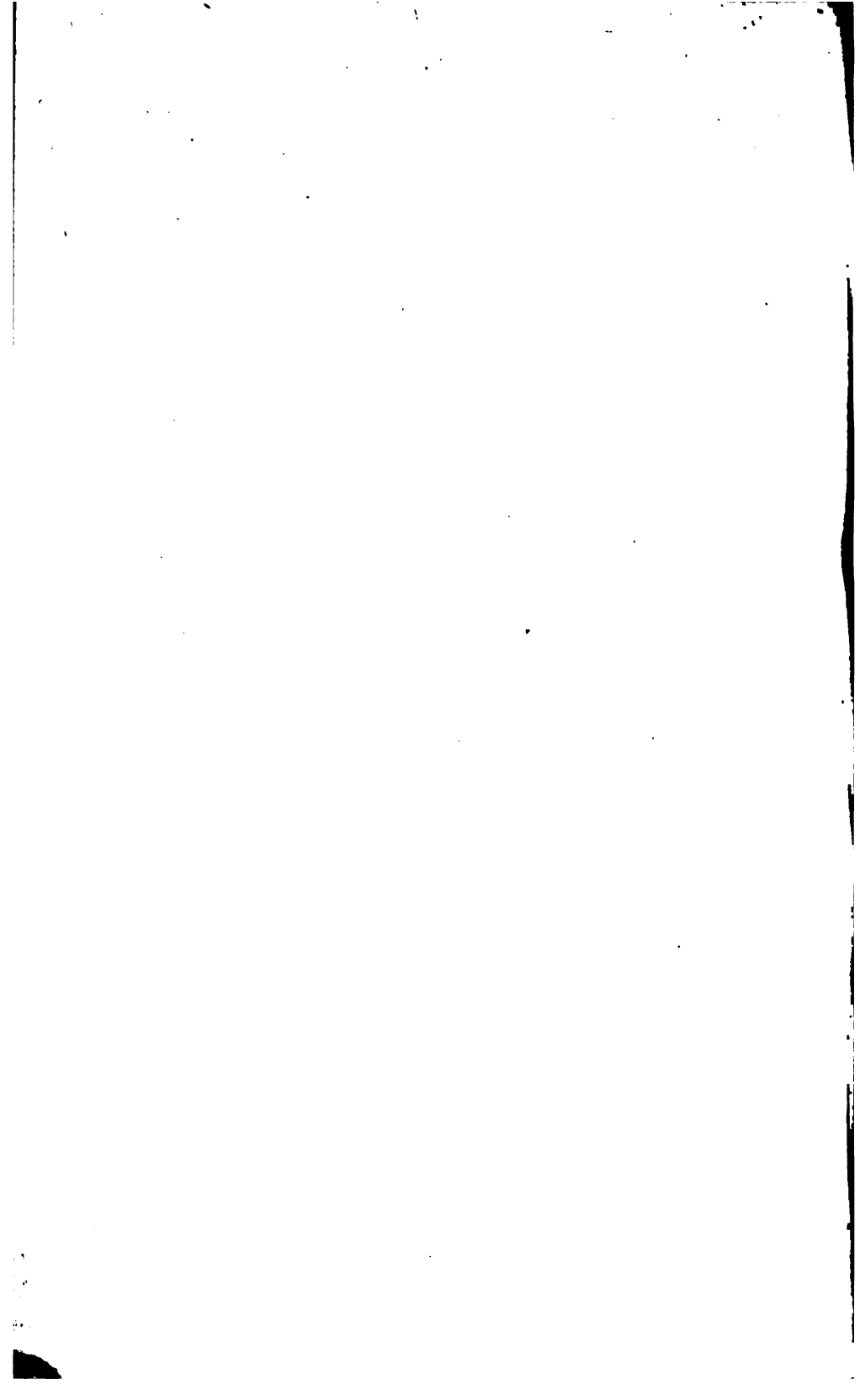
Payments since December 31, 1869, not including January coupons, &c.....	15,987 90
Balance in the Treasury, December 31, 1869.....	371,635 13
	<hr/>
	\$387,623 03

The following investments constitute the stock of the Permanent School Fund.

2,000 shares Globe National Bank, Providence.....	\$101,008 19
332 " Mechanics National Bank, Providence.....	16,600 00
1,166 " National Bank of North America, Providence..	59,289 57
813 " National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	42,925 24
7 " National Exchange Bank, Newport.....	350 00
45 " Rhode Island National Bank, Providence.....	1,534 25
546 " American National Bank, Providence.....	28,659 12
4 Rhode Island coupon bonds of \$1,000 each.....	3,940 00
	<hr/>
	\$254,316 37

The following Stocks constitute the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund.

30 shares Manufactures National Bank, Providence.....	\$3,277 25
32 " Merchants " " "	1,788 27
20 " Weybosset " " "	1,095 14
11 " Roger Williams " " "	841 50
24 " Commercial " " "	1,301 00
200 " Blackstone Canal " " "	5,160 97
21 " Newport " " Newport	1,291 85
18 " Lime Rock " " Providence.....	926 40
51 " Rhode Island " " "	1,806 53
	<hr/>
	\$17,488 91



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Quartermaster General

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

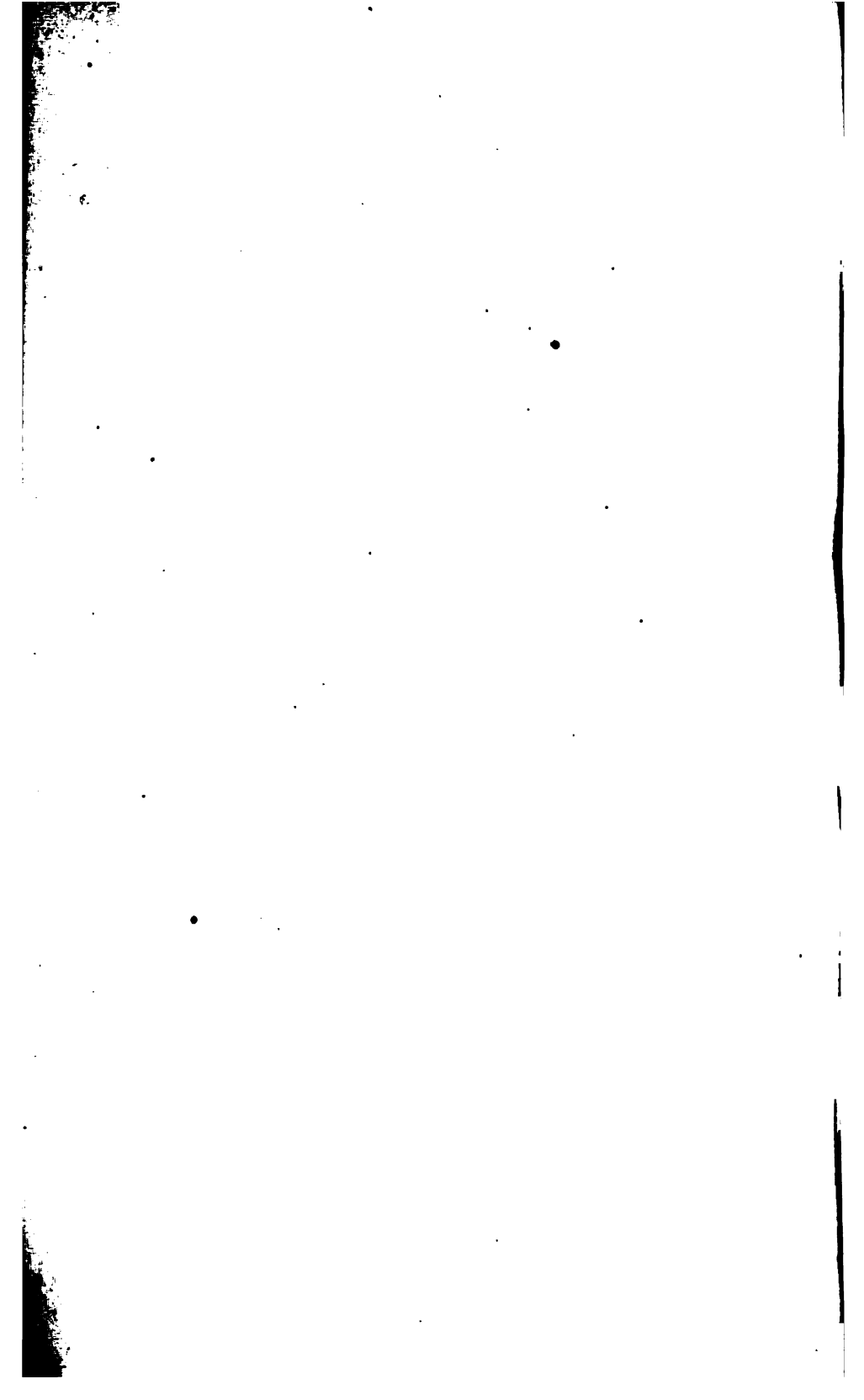
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1870.

PROVIDENCE:

PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1870.



REPORT.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly at its January Session,
A. D. 1870.*

The undersigned begs leave to present to your Honorable Body this his first

ANNUAL REPORT.

Although it has not been customary for the Quartermaster General of this State to make a detailed report of the condition of affairs in his Department, and of his doings therein through the year, yet, after seeing the amount of military property belonging to the State, and the general condition of affairs in the Department, I have deemed it best to deviate from the custom, believing that the Legislature should know the manner in which the business has been conducted, and what is the real state of the militia. It was well known that the State held some mortgages on Armories belonging to the different companies, and also that it had furnished arms, equipments, &c. ; but during the war a general looseness pervaded the military service of the State, and it was impossible from any records in my office to ascertain what each company had of the State property. It has therefore been my aim to straighten out matters so that it might be known exactly what each company had, what Ar-

mories were owned by the State ; what mortgages the State held on them ; what was their condition ; and also what was the condition of the arms, &c., so that hereafter the records might be kept full and accurate.

To accomplish this purpose, on the third of January, 1870, I issued an order to the commandants of the different military companies, directing them to take an inventory of all the arms, equipments, and other property in their possession, belonging to the State ; and also to report whether the Armory was owned by the State or not ; or whether the State had any claim on the same or not ; and if it had, to specify whether it was first, second, or third mortgage ; also to report as to the condition of their Armories, and also the condition of any other property in their possession belonging to the State.

They were further directed to retain said report until I should call for it personally, and verify the same.

Since that time I have visited every company in the State, except the West Greenwich Cadets, (and I understand they have no Armory), and have inspected the condition of the Armories, arms, equipments, &c.

The condition of the Armories varies very considerably, some companies having very poor accommodations, and as an almost inevitable result, the arms and equipments are in poor condition. Others have almost every convenience that could be desired, and, as a consequence, their arms, equipments, &c., are in splendid condition. Among the latter, I would mention the Armory of the First Light Infantry, in Providence, Captain Charles R. Dennis, where every thing is in excellent shape, provided with all the necessary appurtenances, and the arms are in the most perfect condition. The Infantry have no equipments or uniforms belonging to the State, but have furnished themselves. The Armory of the Providence Horse Guards, Colonel Frederick Miller, is also a

model of neatness, and the company's clothing has been kept in first-rate order, owing to the unusual pains taken by their commander to preserve the same. He has the clothing thoroughly examined every month, and after being shaken out, it is packed away in camphor ; as a result, there are no moths, and the clothing is clean and ready for use. The Newport Artillery, Colonel Powell, keep their Armory, arms, equipments, &c., in a condition that is worthy of especial mention, and they evidently mean to stand among the first in this respect. Too much praise can scarcely be awarded them for the fine appearance their Armory and equipments present. The Aquidneck Rifles, Captain Delaney, at Newport, though their quarters are quite limited, yet have their arms and equipments in good condition. The Burnside Guards, (colored), at Newport, Captain Johnson, have very poor accommodations, and yet the property of the State in their possession is well cared for, and they are faithful to the interests of the State in this respect. The Westerly Rifles, Colonel Card, have one of the finest Armories in the State, and the appearance of their arms and equipments is full proof that they take pride in their company, and do not mean to be behind any others in their appearance. The Tower Light Battery, at Pawtucket, Captain Dana, have an Armory which they have made exceedingly well suited for their purposes, and the manner in which their guns, harnesses and equipments are kept is worthy of commendation. The Marine Artillery, of Providence, Lieut. Col. Dyer, although they have very poor accommodations, yet keep things in much better shape than could have been expected. The Burnside Zouaves, Colonel Charles D. Jillson, are also entitled to credit for the good condition in which their arms and equipments are kept. There are also some other companies worthy of mention in the State ; others who evidently try to do well in these respects, but whose accommodations

are so scanty that they can hardly be expected to take that interest in preserving their arms and equipments that they would, were they provided with conveniences for so doing.

Without desiring to find unnecessary fault, it is apparent that some companies seem to have so little regard for the property of the State, and take so little pains to preserve it, that they hardly deserve to be provided with it. And they not only are careless as regards the property of the State, but seem to pay but little heed to any orders that they may receive regarding it. If they are ordered to render an account of the property in their possession, it is done in a careless, incorrect manner, as though it was of but little consequence, and something that they should never hear from again. Others, on the contrary, keep their own accounts of their arms, equipments, clothing, &c., in such shape, that they are ready at any time to render a correct account of everything in their possession, promptly and in full. Among the latter, I would mention Colonel Powell, of the Newport Artillery, whose books, and the manner in which they are kept, are a perfect model of accuracy, and whose reports are sure to be full and correct. If all the companies in the State would keep their books in the manner referred to,—copying the different orders received, charging each man with the clothing and equipments, and taking his receipt therefor, it would be a very easy matter at any time to make correct returns when desired to do so, and there would also be less danger of losing the arms and other property of the State.

The State owns the following Armories, viz.: The State Arsenal on Benefit street, Providence; the Armory of the Bristol Train of Artillery, Bristol; the Armory of the Woonsocket Guards, Woonsocket; the Armory of the Kentish Guards, East Greenwich; the Armory of the Burnside Zouaves, Canal street, Providence.

The condition of the State Arsenal on Benefit street is too well known to the members of the Legislature to need much mention here; suffice it to say that it is very inconvenient and unsuitable for the purposes for which it is designed, and the location is not a desirable one.

The Armory of the Bristol Train of Artillery is in quite good shape, but owing to the water settling under it, the lower room is damp and unfit for storing the guns, &c., and should receive prompt attention.

The Armory of the Woonsocket Guards is located on the banks of the Blackstone river, and the lower part is sometimes flooded with water.

The Armory of the Kentish Guards is in good condition, and needs no repairs at present.

For a more full account of the Bristol and Woonsocket Armories, see annexed statement from the commanding officers.

The State holds a mortgage of \$2,000 on the Armory of the Tower Light Battery, Pawtucket. This Armory is in excellent repair, is kept well insured by the company, and every endeavor is made to keep it in first-class condition.

It has also a mortgage of \$4,000 on the Armory of the Pawtucket Light Guard. This Armory is occupied by three (3) companies, and needs considerable repair to put it in proper condition. The gale of last September caused considerable damage to it, and the company have expended \$400 themselves on it since that time; but it is still in poor condition. It leaks badly, the floors in the basement are rotting away, and it should at once receive the needed repairs, or it will be a loss to the State.

The State has a mortgage of \$3,750 on the Armory of the Westerly Rifles. This is a fine building and in excellent repair.

The State has a mortgage of \$1,800 on the Armory of the First Light Infantry, of Providence, on Meeting street. This Armory was formerly used by this company, but it is now rented to the city of Providence for school purposes. It is in good repair, having been recently thoroughly repaired by the company, at considerable expense.

There are some other Armories for which the State has made appropriations from time to time, but upon which the State has no claim.

The State owns 2,471 stands of arms, distributed among the various companies, and has 1,108 in the Department. These arms, however, are of many different kinds, and are all unfit for service, and with the exception of 150 stands, now in use by Messrs. Mowry & Goff, in their school in Providence, would be of no practical use in actual service: it is therefore recommended that they be exchanged with the United States for arms of more modern construction. To accomplish this end it is necessary that the General Assembly should grant permission to the Quartermaster General to make this exchange, by and with the advice of the Governor, who has taken great interest in the military affairs of the State, and who would use his best endeavors to make such a transfer. I would therefore recommend that the General Assembly grant such permission. There is also in the Department quite a lot of property that is of no use, and which is only an expense to the State. For instance, there are quantities of 12-lb. shot and shell, which, as we have no 12-lb. guns, are of no use; but we are obliged to pay storage for them, while they are fast becoming worthless from rust.

There are also other articles in this Department which should be sold or disposed of in some manner, but which the Quartermaster is not authorized to do without permission from the General Assembly.

There are, however, six (6) cannon which were captured from General Burgoyne during the War of the Revolution, which should be kept as mementoes of that terrible struggle; two of them are in the possession of the Bristol Artillery, two in the Armory of the Warren Artillery, and the other two in the Armory of the Kentish Guards, at Apponaug.

As regards the clothing of the State, it is worth but very little; much of it is worn out, moth eaten, and hardly any is fit for a decent company to parade in. Some of the companies are procuring for themselves new uniforms; many of them, however, are not able to do this without some help from the State. If a little encouragement could be given by the State in this particular, most of them would soon supply themselves, so that the State in future would be obliged to furnish nothing but arms and equipments.

I present herewith a consolidated report of all clothing, arms, equipments, &c., in the department, and in possession of the various companies of the State.

INVENTORY, JANUARY 1st, 1870.

Ammunition in charge of S. P. Henry, at his powder house in Johnston. The State pays him fifty dollars (\$50) per annum for storage and care of same.

77,000 rounds Musket Buck and Ball Cartridges.
 24,000 " Springfield Musket "
 20,500 " Calibre 54 " "
 4,000 " Percussion " "
 30,000 " Blank " "
 3,900 " Pistol Cartridges for Colt's and Whitney's Pistol.
 22,250 Percussion Caps, musket.
 7,000 " " pistol.
 249 Friction Primers, cannon.
 49 Caps, cannon.
 352 rounds Spherical Case Shot, for 12 lb. Cannon.
 80 " Canister " " "
 112 " Shell " "
 312 " Solid Shot " "
 16 " damaged Shell " "
 280 " Canister Shot, for 6 lb. Cannon.
 94 " Blank of 2½ lbs. ea., for 12 lb. Cannon, damaged.

Ammunition in magazine at Marine Artillery Armory :

32 rounds Fixed Shot, Canister, for 12 lb. cannon.
 1,000 " Burnside Cartridges.
 1 box loaded shell for Rifled Cannon.
 1 " old Musket Caps.

Property now in Quartermaster's Department :

66 Springfield Rifles, Minard Primer.
 20 " " "
 21 Enfield " sabre bayonet.
 63 " " " less 1 "
 180 smooth-bore, altered from Flint.
 360 " muskets.
 191 Austrian Rifles, cal. 54.
 15 " " " cal. 69, less 3 bayonets.
 31 Cadet Muskets, old and damaged—no bayonets.
 3 Whitney Rifles, (no locks,) old and damaged—no bayonets.
 2 Springfield " " " "
 2 Austrian " " " "
 7 Enfield " " " " old and damaged—no bayonets.
 22 Vincennes " " " "
 71 smooth-bore muskets, " " "

25 smooth-bore muskets, (no locks,) old and damaged—no bayonets.
 8 Carbines, " " "
 1 Flint Musket, old.
 26 Musket barrels, old.

1,108 Arms—all descriptions.

1,027 Cartridge Boxes, new.	756 Cap Pouches, new.
1,038 " Box Plates, new.	857 Scabbards and Froggs, new.
1,053 " " Belts, new.	166 " " old.
1,026 " " Plates, new.	32 Cartridge Boxes, old.
894 Waist Belts, new.	51 " " Belts, old.
912 " " Plates, new	165 Waist Belts, old.
600 Gun Slings, new.	148 " " Plates, old.
12 Sabres, old.	1 Flag Socket and belt, old.
25 Sabre Belts, old.	11 Spurs, old.
3 " Bayonets, old.	14 Revolvers, old.
604 Knapsacks, new.	3 Revolver cases, old.
871 Haversacks, new.	15 pairs Pants, new.
720 Cantéens, new.	1 Blouse, new.
563 Great Coat Straps, new.	42 Caps, new.
16 Girths, new.	6 Surcingles, new.
7 Bunters, new.	8 half Shelter Tents, old.
18 Hooks, new.	2 Spades, old.
9 Breast Straps, new.	1 Pick-axe and handle, old.
12 Pole " "	2 pairs Handcuffs, old.
46 Wheel Traces, "	5 Camp Kettles, old.
46 Lead " "	20 Mess Pans, old.
1 Ship Howitzer, old.	3 Pails, old.
12 Drums, (11 worthless,) old.	1 lot Lock and Bolts, old.
3 Drum Slings, old.	1 Handspike, cannon, old.
12 Drum Stick Sockets, old.	4 Worms, " old.
12 Fifes, old.	4 Sponges and covers, cannon, old.
Lot of numbers, letters and figures, new.	2 Limber Poles, cannon, old.
296 Cross Cannons, new.	1 pair Cam Hooks, old.
345 Cross Sabres, new.	1 hand Truck, old.
Lot of eagle ornaments, new.	1 Work-bench, old.
235 Artillery Cap Cords, new.	1 Hammer, old.
20 Cavalry " " new.	1 Glue-pot, old.
18 pairs Shoulder Scales, new.	1 Hatchet, old.
1 box Cannon, (crossed,) old,	1 Screw-driver, old.
107 Bullet Moulds, pistol, old.	1 bench Anvil, old.
83 Cone Wrenches, old.	1 " Vise, old.
1 lot Stencil Plates, old.	2 Stoves and Pipe, old.
4 Recruiting Flags, old.	7 Chairs, &c., office furniture.
1 Camp Ensign, old.	2 Desks, " "
31 Cartridge Bags, 32 lbs., old.	1 Table, " "
376 " " 12 lbs., old.	1 Sink, " "
4 Lanyards, old.	2 Letter-Presses, office furniture.
14 Tourniquets, old.	3 Office Stools, " "

3 Carbine Swabs, old.	1 old Printing Press, office furniture.
7 Surgeon's Sashes, old.	1 Map, old.
5 Tripods, for Sibley Tents, old.	1 Ladder, old.
1 Hand-saw.	5 rolls matting, old.
Lot Regimental Chests.	Lot Tent Poles.

Delivered to State Farm .

2 Carbines.	6 Pistols, or Revolvers.
2 Screw-Drivers and Wrenches.	6 Pistol Cases.

Account of all Arms, Equipments, Clothing, &c., in the possession of the various Companies and in the Storehouse of the Department.

908 overcoats; 1,372 dress coats; 1,700 trowsers; 450 jackets; 459 blouses; 88 blankets; 1,949 caps; 345 hats; 3,579 muskets; 3,426 bayonets; 2,959 cartridge boxes; 2,308 cartridge box plates; 2,454 cartridge box belts; 1,356 cartridge box belt plates; 2,687 waist belts; 2,280 waist belt plates; 1,599 gun slings; 2,506 cap pouches; 2,809 scabbards and froggs; 257 pr. shoulder scales; 789 knapsacks; 219 saddles; 197 bridles; 20 halters; 346 sabres; 50 carbines; 26 revolvers; 467 sabre belts and plates; 25 tents; 13 swords; 29 drums; 20 sashes; 8 flags; 26 tactics; 295 cones; 320 screw drivers and wrenches; 10 worms; 26 spring vises; 265 wipers; 48 tumbler punches; 16 ball screws; 4 bugles; 19 drum stick sockets; 3 army regulations; 1 company roll book; 1 record book; 6 mess kettles; 765 canteens; 907 haversacks; 100 tin cups; 82 spoons; 50 knives and forks; 38 sear springs; 38 main springs; 38 tumbler screws; 1,580 gun caps; 549 friction primers; 375 lbs. cannon powder; 22 cannon, 4-, 6- and 12-pdrs., and equipments; 166,204 rounds cannon and musket cartridges; 3,900 pistol cartridges; 22,250 musket caps; 7,000 pistol caps; 1 box loaded shell for rifled cannon; 1 box old musket caps; 49 cannon caps; 563 great coat straps; 16 girths; 7 bunters; 13 hooks; 9 breast straps; 12 pole straps; 46 wheel traces; 46 lead traces; 1 ship howitzer, (old); 3 drum slings; 12 fifes; 296 cross cannon; 345 cross sabres; lot of eagle ornaments; 235 artillery cap cords; 20 cavalry cap cords; lot of numbers, letters and figures; 1 box cannon, (crossed); 107 bullet moulds, 88 cone wrenches (pistol); 1 lot stencil plates; 31 cartridge bags, 32 lbs.; 376 cartridge bags, 12 lbs.; 4 lanyards; 14 tourniquet; 3 carbine swarbs; 7 surgeon's sashes; 5 tripod Sibley tents; 1 hand saw; 1 flag socket, and belt; 11 spurs; 9 revolver cases; 6 surcingles; 2 spades; 1 pick axe and handle; 2 pr. hand-cuffs; 5 camp kettles; 20 mess pans; 3 pails; 1 lot locks and bolts; 1 hand spike; 4 sponges and covers; 2 limber poles; 1 pr. cam hooks; 1 hand truck; 1 work bench; 1 hammer; 1 glue pot; 1 hatchet; 1 screw driver; 1 bench vise; 2 stoves and pipe; 7 chairs; 2 desks; 1 table; 1 sink; 2 letter presses; 3 office stools; 1 old printing press; 1 map; 1 ladder; 5 rolls matting; lot regimental chests; lot tent poles; 1 bench anvil.

LIST OF ARMORIES IN THE STATE.

LOCATION.	COMPANY.	ARMORY.	State paid per annum.
Newport.....	Newport Artillery.....	Owned by Company... ..	
Newport.....	Newport Light Infantry.....	Leased	100 00
Newport.....	Aquidneck Rifles.....	Leased	100 00
Newport.....	Burnside Guards.....	Leased	100 00
Providence.....	Mechanics Rifles, 1.....	Leased	100 00
Providence.....	Mechanics Rifles, 2.....	Leased	100 00
Providence.....	Mechanics Rifles, 3.....	Leased	100 00
Providence.....	First Light Infantry.....	{ Armory on Meeting st. mort- gaged to State; Armory on Dorrance st. leased. }	100 00
Providence.....	Providence Horse Guards, A.....	Leased	100 00
Providence.....	Providence Horse Guards, B.....	Leased	100 00
Providence.....	Burnside National Guards, A.....	Leased	100 00
Providence.....	Burnside National Guards, B.....	Leased	100 00
Providence.....	Burnside National Guards, C.....	Leased	100 00
Providence.....	Burnside Zouaves.....	Owned by State.....	
Providence.....	Providence Marine Corps Artillery	Lot and Arsenal owned by State..	
Providence.....	Rhode Island Guards, A.....	Leased	100 00
Providence.....	Rhode Island Guards, D.....	Leased	100 00
Central Falls.....	Rhode Island Guards, C.....	Leased	100 00
Pawtucket.....	Rhode Island Guards, B.....	Leased	100 00
Woonsocket.....	Rhode Island Guards, E.....	Leased	100 00
Pawtucket.....	Pawtucket Light Guard, 1.....	Mortgaged to State.....	
Pawtucket.....	Pawtucket Light Guard, 2.....	Mortgaged to State.....	
Pawtucket.....	Tower Light Battery.....	Mortgaged to State.....	100 00
Pawtucket.....	Pawtucket Horse Guards.....	Leased	100 00
Woonsocket.....	Woonsocket Light Artillery.....	Leased	100 00
Woonsocket.....	Woonsocket Guards.....	Owned by State, on leased land..	
Bristol.....	Bristol Train of Artillery.....	Owned by State.....	
Warren.....	Warren Artillery.....	State has interest in Armory.....	
Westerly.....	Westerly Rifles.....	Mortgaged to State.....	
Smithfield.....	Smithfield Rifles.....	Leased	90 00
Smithfield.....	Smithfield Union Guards.....	Leased	100 00
East Greenwich.....	Kentish Guards.....	Owned by State.....	
Apponaug.....	Kentish Artillery.....	Owned by Company.....	
West Greenwich.....	West Greenwich Cadets.....	Leased	24 00
Lonsdale.....	Lonsdale Light Infantry.....	Leased	
Woonsocket.....	Woonsocket Cavalry.....	Leased	100 00
Bristol.....	Bristol Light Infantry.....	Leased	100 00

RECEIPTS AND DELIVERIES OF ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS, 1869.

RECEIPTS, 1869.																									
Muskets.	Bayonets.	Wrenches and Screw-Drivers.*	Cones.*	Wipers.*	Tumbler punches.	Spring Vices.*	Ball Screws.*	Sear Springs.	Main Springs.	Tumbler Screws.	Gun Blings.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Cap Pouches and Picks.	N. C. O. Waist Belts.	N. C. O. Belt Plates.	Cartridge Box and Plate.	Waist Belts and Plates.	Drum.	Sabres.	Sabre Belts and Plates.	Spade.	Pick Axe.	Revolvers and Cases.	Carbines.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.
National Armory, Springfield.....	150	150	150	150	80	15	15	38	38	38	150	150	150	85	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Seminary Guards.....	66	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	56	55	..	..	57	57	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Mowry & Goff.....	112	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2d Light Infantry.....	59	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	33	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	38
Grand Army Republic.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	12	25	1	..	..	..
Totals.....	887	883	150	150	150	80	15	15	38	38	261	317	205	85	150	90	83	188	1	12	25	1	1	..	100
ISSUES, 1869.																									
Mowry & Goff.....	150	150	150	150	80	15	15	38	38	38	150	150	150	85	150	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Kentish Artillery.....	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	25	55	..	..	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
U. S. Ordnance Department, N. Y.....	862	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
National Armory, Springfield.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House of Correction, (State).....	..	..	+2	+2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Providence Marine Corps Artillery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	538	389	152	152	150	80	15	15	38	38	98	210	175	205	85	150	65	25	75	..	..	..	..	..	6

* Lot of Screw-Drivers and Wrenches, Cones, Wipers, Spring Vices and Ball Screws—Austrian pattern—sold as old iron; worthless. † Pistol.

Quartermaster General's Report.

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Receipts and Issues of Clothing.

RECEIPTS, 1869.	Dress Coats.	Pantaloons.	Blouses.	Caps.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Tents.	Tent Poles.	Pairs Spurs.
Grand Army Republic.....	50	45	29	84	30	29	30	9	1	.....
Seminary Guards.....	58	57	35	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Light Infantry.....	.....	12	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Col. H. Rogers, Jr.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	108	114	65	166	30	29	30	9	1	.....
ISSUES, 1869.										
Kentish Artillery.....	50	53	60	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aquidneck Rifles.....	13	.....	68	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentish Guards.....	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Col. H. Rogers, Jr.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Col. C. Rhodes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	108	98	128	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Amount of Ammunition delivered to the State of Rhode Island in 1869.

- May 24. 200 rounds of Ball Cartridges to Smithfield Union Guards.
250 Musket Caps " " " "
- Aug. 24. 150 rounds of Ball Cartridge for Springfield Musket to Paw. Lt. Guards.
250 Musket Caps " " " " " "

Made and Delivered.

- June 19. 80 rounds and 150 primers for 6 lb., to Warren Artillery.
- " 21. 160 " " 300 " " " Burnside Zouaves.
- July 1. 80 " " 150 " " " Tower Light Battery.
- " 3. 80 " " 150 " " " Kentish Artillery.
- " 3. 80 " " 150 " " " Woonsocket Artillery.
- Aug. 24. 80 " " 150 " " " Bristol Train of Artillery.
- Oct. 27. 8 kegs (200 lbs.) Powder and 300 Primers, to Newport Artillery.
- Jan. 26. 8 " 200 " " " 300 " " Prov. Marine Artillery.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements at Office of the Quartermaster General.

1869.			
May	Rec'd for Lounge,.....	\$1	00
"	do Paper,.....	16	65
"	do Old Iron,.....	55	00
Nov. 21,	do Four Revolvers,.....	12	00
Dec. 31,	do from State Auditor.....	10	99
			\$95 64

1869.		
June 11,	Paid Anthony for Labor,.....	23 00
Apr. 16,	do Knight, do	13 50
Oct. 16,	do Brown, do	19 60
"	do for Broom,.....	33
"	do for Camphor,	30
"	do for putting up Stove,.....	1 25
"	do Rhodes, for Labor,.....	1 50
Dec. 31,	do C. H. George & Co., bill,.....	2 46
"	do C. T. Little & Co., on acc't, ammunition,.....	33 50
"	do Blacking for marking.....	20
		\$95 64

Account of Bills certified to the State Auditor for payment for account of Militia and Military Affairs for Quartermaster General's Department.

1869.		
June 5,	City of Providence, rent, First Light Infantry Co., (Armory)....	\$100 00
" 18,	S. A. Mann, moving of Stores to Storehouse,	60 75
July 15,	Fall River Iron Works Co., rent, Jan. 1st to May 1st,.....	133 33
" 16,	Humphrey Almy, rent, April 7th to July 1st, (62 Dyer street.)....	100 00
Aug. 9,	City of Providence, rent, Company "A," R. I. Guards, (Armory)....	100 00
" 17,	C. T. Little & Co., am. and ctg. to Military Companies,.....	196 50
Sept. 16,	Prov. and Worc. R. R. Co., trans'g 11 cases guns, Springfield.....	10 00
Oct. 13,	Humphrey Almy, rent, office and Storehouse, 3 mos., 4 days.....	104 44
" 29,	City of Providence, rent, Co. "D," R. I. Guards, (Armory).....	100 00
Nov. 2,	Mer. Union Express, trans'g 11 cases muskets,.....	26 60
Dec. 9,	Town No. Providence, rent, Tower Light Battery, (Armory).....	100 00
" 10,	City of Newport, rent, Burnside Guards, do	100 00
" "	do do Aquidneck Rifles, do	100 00
" "	do do Newport Light Infantry do	100 00
" "	Town No. Providence, rent, Pawtucket Horse Guards, (Armory)....	100 00
" 31,	Humphrey Almy, rent, storehouse to Jan. 1st,.....	111 41
		\$1,548 03

Account of Ordnance Stores recommended to be disposed of, as of no use to the State.

All ammunition for 12-lb. guns, as we have none in the State.

All ammunition for Springfield and Austrian muskets, whenever an exchange of arms is made, as that will then be of no use.

All the Pistol Cartridges.

All the Musket and Pistol Caps.

Forty-nine Cannon Caps.

The above is at the Johnston Powder House.

And also recommend to sell the following, viz. :

32 Rounds 12-lb. Canister.

1 Box Loaded Shell for Rifled Cannon.

1 Box old Musket Caps.

At the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery Armory in their Magazine.

The men who compose the militia of this State, are, as a general thing, among our most reputable and well-behaved citizens; they are true and faithful to the State, and deserve encouragement. Many of the officers provide from their own pockets for the extra expenses which are continually arising in every well-conditioned company, while most of the pay which is received by the men for their service, is paid into the company's treasury. If the officers and men are willing to devote their time and attention to keeping up the militia, the State certainly should extend a fostering hand to second their efforts.

A well-disciplined, well armed and equipped militia is indispensable for the peace and safety of any commonwealth, and the best means to prevent the breaking of laws, is to be prepared to enforce them. This fact has been proved more than once in the history of this State.

At the time of the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in the early part of 1861, New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island were able to send to the seat of danger, almost at a day's notice, fully armed and equipped regiments, whose deeds have become historical. On Saturday, April 13th, Fort Sumter was surrendered to the rebel forces; on the following Monday President Lincoln issued his proclamation for troops to defend Washington and its approaches. On the following Thursday, the 18th, the first battery of Rhode Island Light Artillery left Providence, and on Saturday, the 20th, the first detachment of the Rhode Island Infantry embarked.

The 7th New York, and 8th Massachusetts, proceeding by way of Annapolis, arrived at Washington on Thursday, the 25th, and on the 26th the Rhode Island Infantry reached the Capitol, followed immediately by the 71st New York.

The above facts will show the promptitude with which organized bodies of militia can be despatched to a threat-

ened point. It will also be noticed that the States in which a complete organization had been effected, were first upon the ground. Most of these troops also were ready for action, under officers with whom they were familiar and whom they were accustomed to obey. They were prepared to perform all the duties of the soldier. If it had been necessary, many of them could have been put into the field at once.

Comment upon these facts is unnecessary, and to the most cursory observer it must be apparent that in time of danger to the republic, whether from internal discord or a foreign foe, there is no better security than a well and efficiently organized militia. We must have that or a standing army; but a large standing army is not in accord with our national feeling or policy. The country must intrust her defence to the patriotism and effectiveness of her citizen soldiery.

Annexed to this report will be found reports from all the companies, showing the property in their possession, and in some cases, giving brief histories, together with other matters of interest. They are given as received from the commanding officers, and it is but justice to state that these reports have been rendered promptly, and that any desired information within their reach has been cheerfully and courteously furnished to me.

In every well regulated military organization, it should be the aim of the officers, not only to perfect the men under their charge in military drill, but also to exert over them an influence that will be of great weight in forming their future characters. Most of the men who compose these companies are in early manhood, and if their commanding officer is a man to whom they can look with respect and even affection, it will necessarily lead them to strive in all ways to merit his esteem. Although perhaps it should not be so, yet it is true, that many a young man cares more for the approval of his commander, than for that of his parents, and I am happy to

state that, with some exceptions, the commandants in our militia are men of good moral and social standing in the community, and, as a general thing, they endeavor by example and precept to exert a good influence over those in their command.

To show the good influence that a commanding officer may obtain over his men, I will refer to the Newport Artillery. A short time ago, Colonel Powell determined to resign his command, on account of the poor health of his wife, which necessitated a change of climate. He therefore assembled his men and addressed them as follows :

“ MY MEN,—I have assembled you this evening to make a communication that causes me great sorrow. After having had the honor to command you for five years and a quarter, I find myself compelled by circumstances which I deeply deplore, but over which I have no control, to resign my commission. I say compelled, for voluntarily I never would take this step; not that I would have you understand me as meaning that I would wish to remain in command, preventing the promotion of others, but that after the kind feelings you have so often shown toward me, I would cheerfully serve you, to the best of my poor abilities, in any capacity, so long as you might desire it.

I am forced to leave home immediately by the orders of a physician; and when I may return, I cannot even surmise, but even were I to remain, I could not, under the circumstances in which I find myself placed, retain the command longer than the end of my year.

For many reasons, it is better, in my judgment, that this change should take place now, rather than later, for it will give my successor opportunity to familiarize himself with the requirements of his position before he is called to perform any active duty, and will give you an opportunity to

make any change that may seem necessary to you at your annual meeting. Believe me, boys, when I look on your familiar faces, around this old Armory, where I have passed so many pleasant hours, and I reflect that soon I shall see some one else filling my place and performing the duties it has been so long my pride and pleasure to perform, my heart fills with an emotion I cannot repress. I enlisted in this company in '62, was almost immediately promoted to the Lieut. Colonelcy, and after serving in that capacity for about two years, succeeded to the Colonelcy, on the resignation of my friend, Col. Stedman. During the whole time I have been connected with this command, it has been an unfailing source of pride and pleasure to me, and never once have I been treated, under any circumstances, with aught but the respect and deference due to an officer, and never have I had an order disobeyed. As for myself, I can honestly say that I have striven faithfully to do my duty by you, and have never allowed any private consideration to influence my official acts; but have endeavored honestly to serve the best interests of the whole. What faults I have committed have been faults of judgment and not of intention, believe me. Now, men, as this is probably the last time I shall ever address you as your Colonel, I want to say a parting word of advice, and should it seem worthy of it, I hope you will try and act upon it. Adhere firmly to the principles you have so faithfully and manfully maintained, and never let the uniform of the Artillery Company be dishonored by being on the back of a drunken man. Turn out without mercy any man who dares so to disgrace himself and all his comrades; for, remember, that so soon as a man puts on that uniform, he loses his individuality, and becomes only a unit of the whole, and any unsoldierly conduct he commits reflects on all. Be very cautious as to the character of the men you take into the company, for prevention is better than cure.

Stand one by the other, as you have done, and never let ambition or petty jealousies split you up into cliques, for it is certain ruin. Elect to office, without regard to popularity, such men as you know are best fitted by their attainments and moral character to fill them and command respect. Continue always to treat your officers and non-commissioned officers with all the deference and respect due to their rank, for their authority all comes from you, and any disrespect shown them reflects on yourselves; and finally let every man, from the highest down, feel that the character and welfare of the whole is in his keeping, and watch over it with a jealous eye, and crush out with an iron grasp, any riotous conduct or subversion of discipline and duty.

I hope you will understand that I called you together simply to give you warning of my intended action, lest you might think I acted in an under-hand manner, and for no other reason. And now, boys, I am proud to say, that with the kindest feeling toward every man, after seven years of continuous service with you, I leave my company with a full roll, well-officered, armed and equipped, in good drill and discipline, free of debt, and with a full year's pay in the treasury. It only remains for me to thank you for all your kindness toward me, for the patience with which you have heard me, and to say what I feel, from the bottom of my heart: May God bless the old Artillery, and may it ever be found with its good name without spot or blemish, true to its colors, ready at its country's call, and standing on the side of right, law and order, in peace or in war."

The men listened to this with the deepest and closest attention, and there was not a dry eye among them. At its conclusion they entreated and even plead with him, to retain his position with them, saying that they had rather have his name and influence at their head, though he might be absent, than that of any other man living and present with them. I

was informed of the above facts by the Quartermaster of the Artillery, Lieut. Henry T. Easton, and procured from him a copy of the remarks of Col. Powell, feeling that they might have some weight with the officers of other companies, and perhaps be the means of rendering them more careful to exert none but a good influence over their commands.

In conclusion, I would say that I have endeavored to the best of my ability to discharge the duties of my office, in a faithful and conscientious manner, and with a due regard to the interests of this State.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

LYSANDER FLAGG, *Brig. General,*
Quartermaster General, State of Rhode Island.

Appendix.

REPORTS FROM MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

NEWPORT ARTILLERY COMPANY, NEWPORT.

HEADQUARTERS NEWPORT ARTILLERY COMPANY, }
Newport, R. I., January 7th, 1870. }

Brigadier General Lysander Flagg, Quartermaster General of the State of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

GENERAL,—In obedience to General Orders, No. 2, received this day from your office, I have the honor to make the following report:

1. The Armory of the Newport Artillery Company is the property of said Company, the State holding no claim or mortgage thereon.
2. The Gun House, a frame building 28½x18½ feet, in rear of said Armory, is the property of the State.
3. Both Armory and Gun House are in good condition and repair.
4. The Newport Artillery has in its possession the following military property belonging to the State, in the condition stated, viz.:

ARTICLE.	CONDITION.		ARTICLE.	CONDITION.	
	Good.	Bad.		Good.	Bad.
Over Coats.....	100	.....	Field Guns, 6 pounder—bronze.....	2	.....
Caps, (fatigue).....	60	.....	Field Gun Carriages.....	2	.....
Muskets.....	80	.....	Cartridge Box Plates, (spare).....	59	0
Scabbards and Frogs.....	63	.....	Cross Belts.....	25	.....
Cap Pouches.....	66	.....	Cross Belts Plates.....	103	.....
Cones, (spare).....	48	.....	Cannon Powder, (pounds).....	375	.....
Screw-Drivers and Wrenches.....	94	.....	Cartridges, Musket.....	3,330	.....
Wipers.....	68	.....	Cartridges, Musket—blank.....	1,000	.....
Tumbler Pouches.....	10	.....	Friction Primers.....	300	.....
Spring Vises.....	1	1	Infantry Tactics, "Upton"—copies.....	5	.....
Cartridge Boxes and Plates.....	82	.....	"Small Arms, '66"—copies.....	1	.....
Waist Belts and Plates.....	60	.....	U. S. Army Regulations—copies.....	1	.....
Gun Slings.....	65	.....		

I would further respectfully recall your attention to the statement made in my report on November 13th last, "that the muskets, though returned as in good condition, are only so externally, being unsafe for any charge heavier than blank cartridge, many of the bands being sprung."

I have the honor to be, General,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HARE POWEL,

Colonel Command'g, Newport Artillery Company.

THE NEWPORT ARTILLERY COMPANY was chartered in 1741, and with the exception of the years during which the British held possession of the town of Newport, have kept up their organization continuously to the present time. They are the oldest strictly military organization in the country, and have in good preservation all their records from the date of the charter. These records show that the Company have always responded promptly and cheerfully to the numerous calls of duty in that time, and that with very few exceptions, they have at all times maintained full ranks and a very efficient state of drill and discipline. With but very little external aid, they several years since built them a substantial armory of stone and furnished it with all the appointments necessary for the care and preservation of both their own property and that of the State. Their roll includes among its names many of those prominent in the history of the City and State, and their entire record has been alike honorable to them and the State which they have served.

BURNSIDE ZOUAVES, PROVIDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS BURNSIDE ZOUAVES, }
Providence, Jan. 11, 1870. }

GENERAL.—In reply to General Order No. 2, issued from your office, dated Jan. 8, 1870, you are respectfully informed,

First.—The following is an inventory of all property in possession of this command, belonging to the State of Rhode Island: 123 muskets; 120 scabbards; 120 cap pouches; 10 screw drivers and wrenches; 120 carbine cartridge boxes, belts and plates; 75 gun slings; 6 sergeant's sashes; 2 sergeant's frogs and belts.

Note.—The muskets are in poor condition.

86 Springfield pattern, Maynard Primer, Calibre .577.

87 do do do do do .60.

The remainder of the property is in fair order.

Second.—The Armory is located on Canal street, in the city of Providence, and opposite the termination of Haymarket street. The building is of wood, seventy-two feet five inches in length, by forty feet four inches in width, and twenty feet in height, with a flat hip roof. Built in the year 1853, at a cost of about four thousand dollars. The building is owned by the State of Rhode Island, and located on land belonging to the city of Providence. It is in need of immediate repairs. There is no mortgage upon the property, and it is without insurance.

A master builder, of experience, estimates the present valuation of the Armory building at about three thousand dollars.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

In the early history of this country, the proceedings on the part of Great Britain tended to produce a conflict which would require every exertion and all the fortitude of our citizens to sustain, and the first Congress in their address to the people, declared "it is clear beyond a doubt that a resolution is formed and carrying into execution, to extinguish the freedom of these Colonies by subjecting them to a despotic government." The spirit of patriotism was awake, and the attention of the people was naturally turned to their means of defence, and one method to encourage military discipline, was the incorporating companies with particular privileges. At the Session of the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island, held in December, 1774, an act was passed establishing a military company, by the name of The Train of Artillery, in the town of Providence. Daniel Tillinghast was elected to the command of the company. At the same session of the Assembly, a company was incorporated by the name of the Providence Fusileers. This company was commanded by Major Hitchcock. Previous to these companies obtaining their charters, there were three independent companies in the town of Providence; and as they were soon convinced that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to complete their numbers to the quota at first contemplated, the Train of Artillery and the Providence Fusileers agreed to join and unite their strength, and petitioning the Assembly the week succeeding the Battle of Lexington, they obtained on Saturday, the twenty-second day of April, 1775, a charter, under the name of "The United Company of the Train of Artillery, in the town of Providence."

This charter is still in existence, and it is the authority for the assembling of the corps to this day. It has been several times amended by the Honorable General Assembly, upon petition of the company. Among the changes which have been made in the operation of the charter, the most important are authorizing the increase of the number of members, exclusive of officers, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. This was done in October, 1814. And at the January session, in 1848, the name of the company was changed to Providence Artillery; and again at the January Session, in 1869, the name was changed to BURNSIDE ZOUAVES.

Upon the records of the corps appears the interesting statement that on September 19, 1814, the company voted to tender its services to the "Committee on Defense," for such duty as might be required. Their services were accepted and soon called into requisition, for we find that on the twenty-sixth of the same month, the company, with one hundred men, and the Committee of Defense, marched from the Great Bridge to Field's Point, pitched their tents, and erected the earth-work on the hill, which is now known as Fort Independence. In October of the same year, the company were engaged in throwing up fortifications on the heights on Lyon's shore.

The record of this company is one of which its members may well be proud, for it is an organization having a continuous existence of nearly a century, a short time in the history of many societies and institutions of the old world, but a very respectable antiquity for this country, being almost the whole time of our national existence, and covering a period during which this country has been engaged in four wars, and in all of which this company has been represented. Some members are now living who served in the Mexican War, and certainly one who served then, and also during the entire continuance of the late Rebellion with distinction, holding every rank from private to Brigadier General.

In company "B," of the First Regiment from this State serving in the late war, were fifty-seven of the active members of the Providence Artillery Company, nearly all of whom again entered the service of the United States in some capacity. Several were in other companies of the First Regiment, and many members first entered the service of the country in other regiments, and in every regiment raised in this State the corps was represented. Company B, First Regiment, Company C, in the Second, and Company E, in the Third, were recruited in the present Armory.

The close of the war found the company few in numbers and with little or no interest taken in its affairs. In 1869 a proposition was made to and accepted by the BURNSIDE ZOUAVES to receive the charter and Armory. A brief record of the ZOUAVES will suffice. In 1861, several young gentlemen associated themselves together to learn the rudiments of military drill and discipline, and on the eleventh of June, organized an independent company, with the above name, and with Samuel S. Wells as its Commandant. Its first public appearance was in connection with the reception tendered to the First Regiment upon their arrival home, when their term of service had expired. The corps was represented as Company H, Tenth Regiment, enlisted for three months' service. A large number of the members of the command were represented during the war in all departments of both military and naval service.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully your obd't servant,

CHAS. D. JILLSON.

Colonel Commanding Burnside Zouaves.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LYSANDER FLAGG,

Quartermaster General, State of Rhode Island, &c.

CO. B, BURNSIDE NATIONAL GUARDS, PROVIDENCE.

Report of all property belonging to the State of Rhode Island, in possession of Company B, Burnside National Guards, Second Brigade Rhode Island Militia, Leonard G. Phenix, Captain Commanding, in accordance with General Orders No. 2:

	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Gun Slings.	Cartridge Boxes.	Shoulder Belts and Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Bayonet Scabbards and Body Belts.	Coses.	Spring Vises.	Benches.	Over Coats.	Dress Coats.	Pants.	Caps.
Good Condition.....	59	59	60	60	60	60	60	3	5	5	61	60	60	55
Bad Condition.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total.....	60	59	60	60	60	60	60	3	5	5	61	60	60	60

Remarks.—The Armory of the Burnside National Guards belongs to S. S. Sweet, and the State has no mortgage upon it whatever. It is in a pretty good condition.

LEONARD G. PHENIX,

Captain Commanding Co. B, Burnside National Guards.

CO. A, BURNSIDE NATIONAL GUARDS, PROVIDENCE.

Inventory of Quartermaster's stores in possession of Company A, Burnside National Guards, of Providence, R. I., taken in conformity to General Order No. 2, from Quartermaster General's Department:

60 over coats; 60 dress coats; 60 pairs of pants; 60 caps; 60 muskets; 60 bayonets; 60 body belts and plates; 60 cartridge boxes and slings; 60 bayonet scabbards; 60 cap pouches—all in fair condition.

A portion of the above are in the possession of the men of my command, and are difficult for me to get in, in order to report upon their condition in season to conform to the order from the Quartermaster General's Department. It is my intention to have all the clothing and equipments brought to the Armory, and kept in possession of the Company under charge of some one appointed for that especial purpose, at as early a day as is possible.

JOHN H. MONROE,

Captain Commanding Co. A, Burnside National Guards.

PROVIDENCE, January 20, 1870.

CO. C, BURNSIDE NATIONAL GUARDS, PROVIDENCE.

Inventory of property belonging to the State of Rhode Island in the possession of Company "C," Burnside National Guards, Battalion:

36 overcoats and 35 dress coats, in good condition; 1 dress coat in bad condition; 86 pairs pants in good condition; 1 pair pants in bad condition; 19 caps in good condition; 34 bayonet scabbards in good condition; 4 bayonet scabbards in bad condition; 55 muskets in bad condition; 37 cap pouches; 3 vises; 1 screw-driver; 57 cartridge boxes, belts and plates; 8 cartridge boxes, belts and plates, in bad condition; 57 waist belts and plates; 53 gun slings; 49 bayonets; 3 copies of Casey's Tactics; 3 copies of Upton's Tactics.

The Armory is rented at three hundred dollars per year.

WM. L. JOHNSON,

Lieutenant Commanding.

WESTERLY RIFLES, WESTERLY.

Account of State property in the hands of the Westerly Rifle Co.

100 Springfield rifles, patented 1852; 83 equipments; 83 belts; 83 cap boxes; 100 bayonets; 120 dress coats; 112 pairs pants; 8 pairs pants, poor.

The Armory is owned by the company, the State holding a mortgage of (\$3,750,) thirty-seven hundred and fifty dollars on it. It is 100 feet by 40 feet, 20 feet posts. The lot is 40 feet front by 200 feet deep, the Armory standing back 100 ft. from front. Estimated value \$10,000.

A. A. CRANDALL,

Quartermaster.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

This company was chartered in 1855. Much needed in this part of the State, it was much encouraged by the people, and has always had on its roll some of the worthiest names in the town. The first commander, Col. Henry C. Card, still holds his honored post. The Armory, a large and fine building on Main street, was erected in 1859.

On the opening of the civil war, in the first regiment that took the field from Rhode Island, marched the Westerly Rifles, almost to a man as the roll had stood in days of peace—one hundred and seven, officers and men.

Subsequently they entered the field again with eighty-two swords and rifles.

First and last, during the Rebellion, they gave from their rolls to the service of our country, two hundred and eighty men. No stain has ever been upon the escutcheon of the Westerly Rifles.

F. D.

LONSDALE LIGHT INFANTRY, LONSDALE.

Inventory of State property in the Armory of the Lonsdale Light Infantry, January 1st, 1870:

57 good over coats; 72 medium dress coats; 72 pairs medium pants; 69 poor caps; 70 poor guns with slings, &c.; 63 cartridge boxes with belts and all appurtenances, such as cap boxes, shoulder straps, &c.

The building used as an armory is private property, the State having no claim whatever thereon. The guns in use are condemned Prussian rifles.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN POLLARD,

Captain Commanding Lonsdale Light Infantry.

per M. D. CHURCH, *Sec'y.*

WARREN ARTILLERY, WARREN.

An inventory of all arms, equipments and other property in the possession of the Warren Artillery Company, belonging to the State of Rhode Island:

52 pairs pants, fair condition; 77 caps, poor condition; 66 blouses, poor condition; 80 muskets, with bayonets and ramrods; 80 cartridge boxes, belts and U. S. plates; 80 bayonet sheaths, cap boxes and U. S. plates; 47 sabres; 2 six pounder brass cannon, with carriages and equipments; 42 1½ lb. cartridges; 350 musket cartridges; 14 rounds 6 lb. canister shot; 3 drums, fair condition; 1 large flag, poor condition; 3 Upton's Tactics; 1 Revised Regulations U. S. Army, 1861.

The Warren Artillery Army was erected in 1842; the State made a small appropriation, the town granted \$500, and private subscription made up the balance. The cost of the building was between three and four thousand dollars. It contains a hall 65 feet long and 40 feet wide; there are lower rooms. The building is well furnished and in excellent order; it is built of stone. It is not known whether the State has relinquished her interest in the building.

I certify that the above inventory is a correct one.

F. E. DANA,

Quartermaster Warren Artillery.

KENTISH GUARDS, GREENWICH.

GREENWICH, Jan. 19, 1870.

To Quartermaster General Lysander Flagg:

SIR,—I have taken an inventory of the property belonging to the State, and find that we have:

46 cap boxes, good; 46 cartridges, good; 46 belts, good; 48 bayonets, medium; 46 Whitney rifles, medium; 45 pairs pants, good; 45 dress coats, good; 36 blouses, medium; 1 color, poor; 25 caps, good.

The hall which we occupy belongs to the State, and it is in good repair; the dimensions are 26x65 feet.

Yours, COL. LYMAN HIMES.

WOONSOCKET LIGHT ARTILLERY, WOONSOCKET.

Report of the Woonsocket Light Artillery:

Complete battery 4 guns, 6- and 12-pdrs., with equipments; the wood work all wants painting very bad; 6 riding bridles; 8 riding saddles; 7 blankets.

The harnesses are in very bad condition, being mouldy, and unless a better place is furnished they will soon be rotting. The whips are all used up, nothing but the handles left.

We have to have the harness cleansed every little while, out of our own pockets, to keep them from spoiling.

70 jackets; 68 pairs pants; 110 caps; 69 overcoats, all in very bad condition being mildewed and moth-eaten, with few exceptions, being unfit for service; 68 sabre belts; 38 body belts; 8 sabres; 2 bugles.

This completes the list of property in our possession.

The condition of our hall is miserable, it being side of a pond, and every hard rain we have there is two feet of water in our hall, spoiling our uniforms and harnesses. Our hall is only 7 feet high, and when we want to drill we have to take our guns out doors. The floor of the hall is all rotten and full of holes. The guns break through every time we run them out.

We have a very good company of eighty young men, and with proper encouragement, giving us a new hall and uniform, I think we could have one of the finest artillery companies in the State. We hope the General Assembly will try to do something for us.

We think that we do not have enough pay for armorer; it is not enough to pay for cleaning harnesses alone, saying nothing about taking care of the carriages, and of other incidental expenses.

HENRY J. WHITE,

Captain Commanding Woonsocket Light Artillery.

TOWER LIGHT BATTERY, NORTH PROVIDENCE.

NORTH PROVIDENCE, State of Rhode Island, January 11th, 1870.

In conformity with General Orders No. 2, from Quartermaster General's office, I, Captain Gilbert B. Dana, submit the following report:

• HEADQUARTERS TOWER LIGHT BATTERY, }
North Providence, Jan. 11th, 1870. }

I have in my command a battery of 4 guns, 6- and 12-pdrs., and equipments; 13 riding saddles and 9 riding bridles; 67 over coats; 65 pairs pants; 65 new jackets; 50 State jackets; 12 hats, not been used; 100 caps, very poor; 12 blankets, worn out; 50 sabre belts, badly used up; 9 sabres, in fair condition; 2 bugles, worthless.

We are short of the following pieces to make our battery complete for four guns: 1 pole; 2 worms; 3 sponge staffs; 1 prolong; 6 pails; 1 thumb stall; gunnels, gimlets and battery forge.

My command is in good condition, numbering sixty-five men rank and file. As a matter of economy and proficiency in drill, I would recommend that our pieces be changed for 6-pdrs., smooth-bore; and that the blankets, saddles and other missing articles be furnished.

For report of Armory, &c., see Trustees' report.

Very respectfully submitted,

GILBERT B. DANA,

Captain Commanding Tower Light Battery.

In conformity with General Order, No. 2, we, the undersigned, Trustees for Tower Light Battery, submit this, our first annual report:

That from the formation of this company in 1863 to 1867, it was found impossible to secure a suitable place for our arms and equipments and for the purpose of drill. Therefore, for the protection and preservation of the State property in our charge, as well as for our own convenience, we were compelled to purchase our present armory, which is ninety-eight (98) feet long by forty-two (42) feet wide, on land owned by the Company, one hundred and seven (107) by forty-seven and ten-twelfths (47 10-12) feet, and is located on the corner of Exchange and Middle streets. The first cost of said property was forty-five hundred dollars. We have since made an addition to the building of fifteen feet in front and fifteen feet in rear, with sundry alterations in basement, at an expense of sixty-three hundred dollars, making a total cost of ten thousand eight hundred dollars. We are insured for seven thousand dollars, (expires in 1873.) Our indebtedness is, mortgage No. 1, to Providence County Savings Bank, thirty-five hundred dollars; mortgage No. 2, to State of Rhode Island, two thousand dollars; outstanding debts, two thousand dollars, being the balance of the original expenses on the addition of 1867.

Our Armory is in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. TOWER,

GEORGE W. NEWELL, } Trustees.

W. W. DEXTER, }

PROVIDENCE HORSE GUARDS, PROVIDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS PROVIDENCE HORSE GUARDS, }
Providence, January 12th, 1870. }

GENERAL.—In accordance with General Order No. 2, Quartermaster General's Office, January 3d, 1870. I have the honor to report the following property of the State in the possession of the Providence Horse Guards:

182 muskets, Springfield; 48 carbines, Burnside; 6 pistols, Remington; 78 saddles, McClellan; 56 bridles, McClellan; 78 sabres; 78 belts; 65 jackets, cavalry; 48 pants, cavalry; 82 overcoats, cavalry; 67 hats, cavalry; 12 carbine slings and swivels.

The muskets are the Springfield pattern, and were used by the First Regiment R. I. V. at the battle of Bull Run; they have been repaired and put in good order at a considerable expense. The carbines are the Burnside pattern, and in good order. The pistols are Remington's, and in good order. A small quantity of ammunition (suitable for these arms,) is also on hand. The sabres and belts, saddles and bridles are the old condemned Washington lot, and were repaired and put in as good condition as possible, but are now unsuitable for the proper equipment of a cavalry organization; in fact, are unreliable and unsafe. The clothing, consisting of overcoats, jackets, pants and hats, are of the Regular Army pattern, (not in the best condition when issued,) and after five (5) years' use, with all the care possible taken to preserve them, are not generally fit for further service.

The Armory is not the property of the Company.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The Company was organized September 14th, 1842; received a charter from the General Assembly, at the October session, 1842, and for many years was the only company of cavalry in the State.

The first election was held September 17th, 1842, when the following officers were elected: Almon D. Hodges, *Captain*; George W. Hallett, *1st Lieutenant*; Samuel G. Arnold, *2d Lieutenant*; William W. Hoppin, *3d Lieutenant*; John Giles, *Cornet*; the rank and file being composed of a goodly proportion of the substantial citizens of Providence.

Under the command of its excellent Captain, it became a most efficient and thoroughly drilled cavalry company. Upon the resignation of Col. Hodges, April 25th, 1845, Col. George W. Hallett was unanimously elected April 28th to succeed him; and at his declination April 26th, 1847, Col. William H. Potter was elected to the command.

For most of the time since its organization, the company has been in prosperous circumstances, and in a good state of discipline. They have been called into active service by the Governor, on several occasions, and have promptly and efficiently performed every duty assigned them.

At the commencement of the Rebellion, in 1861, the corps was not full, but the ranks were immediately recruited to the full number allowed, and with the aid of a drill officer detailed by the War Department, and under the efficient command of Col. Hallett, were soon in a condition to respond to any call that might be made upon them. Many of its members enlisted in the United States service, a large proportion as officers of the First Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, and distinguished themselves on many a bloody battle-field, fighting bravely for their country, as Antietam, Kelley's Ford, &c., will witness. Col. Duffie, in his official report of this battle, to Adjutant General Mauran, speaks in enthusiastic terms of the courage and good conduct of the men. "They have fully justified," he says, "every high hope, every noble impulse with which you sent them, and with which they came to the field of war, to share either its glories or its honorable graves." In September, 1862, the corps were detailed for special guard duty for two weeks, under the command of Lieut. Col. Albert S. Gallup, at the U. S. General Hospital at Portsmouth Grove, and received complimentary notices of their service at that time.

During its earlier organization, the Company had no Armory of its own, using various halls and the Armory of the Marine Artillery for that purpose; from 1863 to 1865, they occupied the old Armory of the First Light Infantry, on Meeting street;

but the location not being sufficiently convenient, they removed to their present Armory, in Westminster Hall, on Westminster street, in 1865, which was leased for five (5) years, at a rent of \$700 per year.

This location is central, and we have adapted the Hall to our wants, making a drill room 50 feet square, with cases for ordnance, two small rooms, 15x23 feet, for Quartermaster's department, and other necessary store-rooms and equipments, at an expense to the corps of between four and five thousand dollars, with the expectation of renewing the lease, at a reasonable rent. We have been enabled to derive some income to meet rent and expenses, by re-letting the Armory for lectures, concerts, &c., but public halls available for these purposes are so numerous, that the amount received is insufficient. Should the rate of renewal be considerably increased, it would be entirely impracticable for us to continue to occupy these quarters, and a removal would necessarily entail considerable loss to the corps. In this connection we would respectfully suggest, that should the General Assembly deem it expedient to make an appropriation for the erection of a State Arsenal, for the storage and preservation of its military property and the accommodation of any military organization, that the necessary rooms and suitable conveniences for drill, be also prepared therein for the use of this corps. Previous to 1863, all the uniforms and equipments were the property of the Company, and all the expenses (which have been quite heavy,) were paid by the members. At that time the State issued horse equipments, and in 1865, the clothing, furnished by the General Government. No appropriation has ever been received from the State, and the only receipts therefrom have been for Armory rent, for services, a single account allowed in the Quartermaster's Department, together with expenses for repairs on equipments, allowed and paid at the May session, 1869.

An appropriation sufficient to reimburse the corps for necessary expenditures, justly chargeable to the State, and to provide suitable sabres, belts, saddles, bridles, halters, blankets and pistols for the efficient equipment of the organization, for such duties as they may at any moment be called upon to render, is absolutely required.

During the past year, preparations have been made to furnish new uniforms for one hundred men; and the cloth for the same is purchased. It is necessary that a considerable larger amount be raised to complete the undertaking, that the corps may be fully uniformed and equipped in a creditable manner.

I remain, respectfully yours,

FREDERICK MILLER,

Colonel Commanding Providence Horse Guards.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LYSANDER FLAGG,

Quartermaster General State of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE MARINE CORPS ARTILLERY, PROVIDENCE.

Report of Captain E. G. Meade, Acting Quartermaster, Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, January 17, 1870:

One battery six-pounder guns, battery wagon, and forge. In very poor condition. Needs painting. Has had but one coat of paint, which is not sufficient to

protect the wood and iron from the effects of the weather, and from the action of the dampness of the cellar in which the battery is stored, (the cellar of the Arsenal.)

Sabres. Twenty (20) in number. The company needs for its active use one hundred (100) belts.

Jackets. Forty (40) in number, all of which are in very poor condition, having been held by the company since 1861. Although but little moth-eaten, they are badly torn and leather-stained, as they come in contact, whenever used, with the harnesses and perspiration of the horses. (Are worn by the drivers only.) The company needs seventy-five (75) jackets to uniform all its drivers.

Trowsers. Thirty-seven (37) pair in number. All unfit for use, being torn and worn to shreds at the bottoms, and badly stained by the leather from the harnesses.

Caps. One hundred and twenty-five (125) in number. Would advise sale of them at two (2) cents apiece.

Colors. One.

Sabre belts. Fifty (50) in number, of which twenty-five (25) are in good condition, the remainder poor, same having been in use since 1854. One hundred (100) additional belts needed for immediate use, being at present obliged to do duty without belts.

Infantry belts. New. Fifty (50) in number; used for want of sabre belts, and in place of them.

Over Coats. One hundred (100) in number, in good condition.

The above enumerated articles are all that the corps has in its possession belonging to the State. Everything else in use belongs to the company.

Claims. The State has no claim whatever upon the company, except as militia of the State. The company, however, have a claim against the State, in the form of a lease, viz.: A renewed lease for ninety-nine (99) years of the Armory, from June 28, 1852, to June 23, 1951, at an annual rent of six and one-quarter (6 $\frac{1}{4}$) cents, which is paid in advance to June 22, 1872. The renewal of the above lease was effected by the authority of the General Assembly, 1852, and is placed upon record.

CONDITION OF THE STATE ARSENAL.—Is in a very dilapidated condition. The exterior and interior of the buildings are unfit for the use for which they are intended. The roof of the main building is covered with slate, and although it has been repaired from time to time, at the expense of the company, it is in a very leaky condition, so much so that in many places the holes through the covering of the roof are distinctly visible from the inside of the building. The continual leaking of the roof is very destructive to the several floors of the building, causing continual decay, the floors not having time to dry before another rain makes them worse than before.

The tin roofs upon the towers of the building are in a perforated condition. Although these, as well as the main roof of the building, have been repaired by the company, at their expense, several times.

In stormy weather the two rooms in the tower that are in constant use, are not habitable, and scarcely so at other times, on account of the dampness.

The cellar has six apertures for light and air, none of which are protected except by iron shutters and bars, and these are in very poor condition, some unserviceable for the use for which they are provided. These shutters do not prevent dampness of the place, but rather add to it. They are so low down that the sun cannot penetrate. The constant dampness prevailing in the cellar is very destructive to all

goods that are stored there, therefore all articles that can be stored in other portions of the building are removed. The battery, of necessity, is stored there, and is visibly affected very detrimentally by the dampness, doubly so, because the battery has only one-half the paint upon it that is necessary to preserve it, viz.: one coat. The iron work of the battery, which is very extensive, is daily injured by the constant rust which peels the paint from its surface.

The floor of the Hall is in a very decayed condition, besides being very uneven and splintered. The double doors, three in number, are greatly in need of repair.

E. G. MEAD,

Capt. and Act. Quartermaster P. M. C. A.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

HEADQUARTERS PROV. MARINE CORPS OF ARTILLERY, }
PROVIDENCE, February 5, 1870. }

Brig. Gen. Lysander Flagg, Quartermaster General of Rhode Island:

GENERAL,—It would be a matter of great difficulty to present a record of the "PROVIDENCE MARINE CORPS OF ARTILLERY," without giving at the same time more or less of a narrative of the principal events and prominent men that within the last half century have made Rhode Island so much esteemed.

From the ranks of this organization have sprung Senators, Governors, Representatives to Congress, Mayors, and persons who have held, and now hold, important offices of trust in this and other States,—“officers,” who, on every battle-field of the Rebellion, distinguished themselves; and privates, who, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, upheld the honor and glory of our flag.

To such a corps it would be an act of injustice to devote less than a volume in which to enumerate its many well-earned laurels.

The present officers of the company have caused a suitable person to look over the voluminous matter written in the books of the corps, and from them, and from other sources, to gather together the material for its history; and it is to be hoped that during the coming summer there will be presented to the State officials, to the people of the State, and the past and present members of the company, the story of well nigh seventy years of honorable service.

The PROVIDENCE MARINE CORPS OF ARTILLERY was organized and chartered in the year 1801, its members being for the most part members of the “Providence Marine Society,” an association composed of retired sea captains and merchants, from whence the name also was derived. Its armament consisted first of two (2) thirty-two pounder guns; the men marching beside their pieces, and carrying a short heavy two-edged sword.

Until 1842, the officers of the company were required to be taken partly from the members of the Providence Marine Society, and the rest from gentlemen of the town of Providence. In 1842, these restrictions were done away with.

The armament of the company during these years was also varied, and at the time of the “Dorr War,” during which troublesome period the corps performed arduous and efficient service, the men were armed and paraded with muskets.

In May, 1848, the corps made its first parade as a battery of four (4) pieces, under command of Col. Walter C. Simmons. In September, 1852, the MARINE ARTILLERY made its celebrated excursion to Boston, under command of Col. Joseph

P. Balch. At that time this company was the only battery of light artillery, outside the regular army, in the United States.

The corps was encamped for three days upon Boston Common, and although it rained heavily every day, they showed great proficiency in every department of their drill.

The result of the excursion was the foundation of the Boston Light Battery, making the second in the United States, and its officers were instructed by Col. Balch, in the Armory of the "Marines," in Providence.

At the commencement of the Rebellion the corps was commanded by Col. Charles H. Tompkins, he having succeeded William Sprague, who had resigned his commission to take the Gubernatorial chair of the State.

The "Marines" were the *first* troops that left Rhode Island for the seat of war, leaving Providence on Thursday afternoon, April 18, 1861. Captain Tompkins carried out one hundred and fifty (150) men, and six (6) smooth-bore six-pounders, which he exchanged at Easton, Pa., for a battery of rifled guns, and with them was mustered into the national service.

During the War this organization sent out eleven (11) batteries, numbering some two thousand men.

Of those whose names appear upon the signature book of the corps more than fifty (50) have held commissions, from brigadier general down, and more than two hundred (200) have served in humbler positions.

The corps at present is in a highly gratifying condition. Its ranks are full, the accommodations for drilling being inadequate to the number of its members who answer to the weekly roll call. In the opinion of its old officers, and of artillery officers, the corps is in better drill now than it has ever been before, while the spirit of the men is equal to that which nine years ago made so many of its old members famous, and bestowed upon the organization the honorable title of "Mother of Batteries."

I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

ELISHA DYER, JR.,

Lt. Col. Commanding Prov. Marine Corps of Artillery.

KENTISH ARTILLERY, APPONAUG.

HEADQUARTERS KENTISH ARTILLERY, }
Apponaug, Jan. 5, 1870. }

Lysander Flagg, Quartermaster General:

SIR,—In answer to General Order No. 2, I herewith hand you an inventory of all arms, equipments, &c., in the possession of the Kentish Artillery, belonging to the State of Rhode Island:

2 brass pieces, 4-pdrs.; 65 muskets; 25 cartridge boxes and belts; 25 bayonet scabbards; 25 cap pouches; 50 pairs blue pants; 40 blouses; 65 bayonets; 50 dress coats; 60 military caps.

The most of the above are in good condition. The Armory belongs to the Company; stands on a lot given to them by the town. There is no mortgage on it. The Armory is in good repair, but a coat of paint would improve it much. Our flag-staff was smashed by a gale, which does not improve the looks of the Armory. An appropriation that would enable us to have a new flag-staff, and paint the Armory outside two coats, would make quite an improvement to the property.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. HOWARD,

Colonel Commanding.

CO. A, RHODE ISLAND GUARDS, PROVIDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS CO. A, RHODE ISLAND GUARDS, }
Providence, January 20th, 1870. }

To Lysander Flagg, Quartermaster General of the Rhode Island Militia :

SIR,—The following is a correct list of the State property in possession of Co. A, Rhode Island Guards :

Guns and equipments—55 muskets, (4 bad,) pattern, Austrian; 51 cartridge boxes and belts; 55 bayonet scabbards, (5 bad): 55 body belts, plates and cap boxes, (4 bad). Clothing—42 dress coats; 48 pairs pants; 43 caps. Books—3 Upton's Tactics; 1 Army Regulations; 1 Company roll-book; 1 record book.

The Armory we meet in does not belong to the State; it is a small room, 40x20 feet. In drilling the school of the Company, we have to go on the streets, the best we can do at present, as there is no hall in the city suitable, for less than seven hundred to a thousand dollars a year, which is more than we at present can pay.

REMARKS.

SIR:—When I assumed command of the Company in 1866, all the clothing we had belonging to the State, was fifty-six blouses. In the fall of 1866 we received from the State, dress coats, pants and caps for fifty-seven men. I then returned to the Quartermaster's Department fifty-six blouses. Before the Fall Training in 1867, the Quartermaster borrowed ten dress coats, which have not been returned. We lost three coats and five pairs pants by reason of members of the Company enlisting in the United States service, and taking their uniforms with them. In the Spring of 1869, we concluded to procure a new uniform, as the one furnished by the Quartermaster, nearly four years ago, was almost worn out. We did so, at a cost of five hundred and twenty-five dollars. As you have seen it, there will be no need of my describing it. To conclude, I will say that we are trying to keep within rifle shot of some of the more advanced military companies in the State.

Permit me, sir, to remain,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD MORAN,

Captain Commanding Co. A, Rhode Island Guards.

COMPANY B, RHODE ISLAND GUARDS, PAWTUCKET.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY B, RHODE ISLAND GUARDS, }
Pawtucket, Jan. 17, 1870. }

Inventory of military property belonging to the State of Rhode Island, now in possession of Company B, Rhode Island Guards, William Kelley, Captain Commanding:

41 dress coats; 32 trousers; 32 blouses; 38 caps, all in bad condition; 60 muskets, 35 in bad condition; 54 cap pouches; 54 cartridge boxes, belts and plates, 30 in bad condition; 45 waist belts and plates, medium condition.

I hereby certify the above to be a true and complete inventory of all military property belonging to the State of Rhode Island, now in possession of said company.

WILLIAM KELLY,

Capt. and Commanding Officer.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

PAWTUCKET, Jan. 17, 1870.

SIR,—Inclosed you will find a complete inventory of the property of the State of Rhode Island, now in possession of Company B, Rhode Island Guards.

In connection with this report I deem it not out of place to say a few words in regard to this company:

COMPANY B, RHODE ISLAND GUARDS was organized in the year 1865, under the name of the Sheridan Light Infantry. It is composed chiefly of young men, who have served with honor in Rhode Island regiments during the late civil war. When it was organized we received a set of arms, equipments and clothing from the State. Since that time we have received no aid from State or town, but sixty dollars (\$60) per year for rent, and two years' Armory money.

The clothing received from the State, as you will perceive by the inventory, is now, on the whole, bad. It never did fit the men as clothing should. In the Spring of 1869, it was overhauled and inspected by the officers, and considered by them not fit for men to wear. So the company purchased a uniform themselves, at an expense of five hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, (\$551 25) in the hope that the State would sometime take an interest in their organization and remunerate them for it.

The arms are not to say bad, but they are of old manufacture, and would be considered totally unfit for active service.

The equipments are old and pretty well used up, although we have taken good care of them.

Our Armory is a small hall, not large enough to drill sixteen men in, properly. There is no hall in our town fit for an Armory except the town hall, and the officers of the company have applied to the town council several times for the use of it to drill in, but were refused, whether through prejudice or other motives we know not.

When we receive orders from the State to turn out, we have to go out on the streets to practice.

Yet notwithstanding all these obstacles this company have complied with all the

orders issued to them by the State, and have always appeared on parade with full ranks.

Their record, I am certain, will appear favorable with that of any company in the State, for their time of existence.

Hoping that Rhode Island will take more interest in her citizen soldiers than she has done for the last few years, I remain

Yours truly,

WILLIAM KELLY,

Captain and Inspecting Officer.

Gen. Lysander Flagg, Quartermaster General, State of R. I.

CO. C, RHODE ISLAND GUARDS, PAWTUCKET.

CENTRAL FALLS, JANUARY 8, 1870.

To Lysander Flagg, Quartermaster General State of R. I.:

DEAR SIR,—In response to general order No. 2, issued by you, I send an inventory of all the State property now in possession of Company C, Rhode Island Guards:

71 Springfield muskets; 60 scabbards and froggs; 54 cartridge boxes, belts and plates; 67 gun slings; 48 cap pouches; 32 pairs pants; 47 dress coats; 53 caps; 45 blouses.

Our Armory does not belong to the State; it is in very good condition. Our wardrobe is not situated in a very good place, and in consequence of which, the greater part of our clothing is moth-eaten and in a bad state.

I remain yours, most respectfully,

JAMES MURPHY,

Capt. Commanding Co. C, Rhode Island Guards.

COMPANY D, RHODE ISLAND GUARDS.

Inventory of military property belonging to the State of Rhode Island, now in-possession of Co. D, Rhode Island Guards:

54 muskets; 35 gun slings; 48 scabbards and froggs; 32 cap pouches; 50 cartridge boxes; 47 cartridge box belts; 39 cartridge box plates; 35 waist belts; 31 waist belt plates; 39 dress coats; 18 pairs pants; 24 caps.

JOHN McELROY,

Captain Commanding Co D, Rhode Island Guards.

In connection with the above, I would state that Co. D has second right to the Armory they at present occupy.

JOHN McELROY, *Captain.*

CO. E, RHODE ISLAND GUARDS, WOONSOCKET.

ARMORY CO. E, RHODE ISLAND GUARDS BATTALION, }
Woonsocket, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1870. }

Lysander Flagg, Quartermaster General:

GENERAL,—In accordance with your order, I beg leave to submit to you the following report of State property, its condition, etc., now in the Armory of the Company of which I am commandant:

50 shoulder straps, all in bad condition; 40 breast plates, good; 68 cartridge boxes, very fair; 46 cap boxes, very fair; 40 waist belts, 30 very fair, 10 indifferent; 52 bayonet sheaths, 40 very fair, 12 in bad condition; 67 guns, all in bad condition—not one that would be safe to fire a ball cartridge out of—not in any kind of condition for the protection of anything, much less the State or United States Government. I believe there is no State in the world possessing any kind of civilized government, but that has a better weapon of defence. We feel a certain amount of mortification in shouldering such a musket, and consider them a disgrace to the State; 57 bayonets, in poor condition; 54 gun slings, something better than the guns; 50 caps, moth eaten; 50 coats, moth eaten: 50 pairs pants, never made to fit any manner of men, and now in poor condition; there are also in this Armory 50 blouses in a moth eaten condition.

In connection with the above report, I beg leave to state that the condition of the articles furnished by the State to this Company, is indeed inferior. I beg leave to state, also, that if the State is willing to use this Company well, we are willing to do a great deal on our part to keep up the condition of the militia, in discipline, appearance and dress. Further, I beg leave to state, that getting ashamed of the clothing furnished us, we at a sacrifice on our part have, within the last few months, supplied ourselves, out of our own pockets, with a respectable uniform, in order to preserve the dignity of the State of Rhode Island, which, during the war, was first in the field and last out of it, and the honor of which could never be assailed, and its dignity in a well armed and equipped militia, we hope will be preserved.

Respectfully, your obd't servant,

JOHN REDDY,

Captain Commanding Co. E, Rhode Island Guards.

MECHANICS RIFLES, PROVIDENCE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

HEADQUARTERS MECHANICS RIFLES, }
Providence, R. I., January 22d, 1870. }

Inventory of military property belonging to the State of Rhode Island, now in possession of Battalion Mechanic Rifles:

97 dress coats; 63 pairs of trousers; 54 caps; 2 drums, (1 bad); 100 muskets and bayonets; 140 bayonet scabbards and frogs; 119 cap pouches; 75 cones; 48 screw

drivers and wrenches; 47 wipers; 8 tumbler punches; 1 ball screw; 8 spring vises; 128 cartridge boxes; 72 cartridge box belts; 95 cartridge box belt plates; 80 waist belts and plates; 74 gun slings; 5 sergeants' sword scabbards and froggs, bad.

I hereby certify the above to be a true and complete inventory of all military property belonging to the State of Rhode Island, now in possession of said company.

JAMES H. RILEY,

Colonel Commanding.

SMITHFIELD RIFLES, SMITHFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS SMITHFIELD RIFLES, }
Slatersville, January 8th, 1870. }

An inventory of military property now in possession of the Smithfield Rifles Company, belonging to the State of Rhode Island:

60 Austrian rifles and bayonets, worthless; 50 Enfield rifles and bayonets; 50 cartridge boxes and belts; 50 bayonet sheaths and belt plates, in good condition; 50 forage caps, worthless; 46 frock coats; 44 pairs of pants, worthless; 2 sergeant's sashes.

The Armory is in good condition. It was built and is owned by the Captain of the Company. Neither the State or any one else has any mortgage or claim upon it

P. D. HALL,

Captain Commanding Smithfield Rifles.

AQUIDNECK RIFLES, NEWPORT.

HEADQUARTERS AQUIDNECK RIFLES, FIRST BRIGADE R. I. MILITIA, }
Newport, January 5, 1870. }

Brigadier General Lysander Flagg, Quartermaster General of the State of Rhode Island:

GENERAL,—In obedience to General Order No. 2, (current series), I have the honor to report as follows, viz.:

Inventory of arms and equipments in possession of my company:

100 Austrian rifles; 100 bayonets; 95 bayonet scabbards; 94 cartridge boxes; 89 waist belts; 94 cap pouches; 5 sergeant's swords and froggs; 100 knapsacks; 2 snare drums; 2,000 rounds cartridges, assorted; 89 great coats; 106 dress coats; 107 blouses; 101 pairs of pants; 90 dress hats; 89 bugles for hats; 89 pairs of scales; 137 caps (fatigue); 4 worsted sashes; 94 shoulder belts.

Second, the Armory is hired; the State has no claim thereto; rent therefor paid yearly; condition and adaptability satisfactory.

Third, the arms are very poor; have, on occasions of firing, burst, and wounded the men; in many, communication imperfect between nipple and barrel, parts not interchangeable, material and construction cheapest and poorest, uncertain and dangerous. Clothing in good order, after so many years' wear, excepting pants, of which there remains none serviceable enough to be issued. Arms and equipments cared for and kept clean by Armorer. Clothing issued and receipted to the Company Quartermaster.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

Your very ob't servant,

W. K. DELANY.

Captain.

PAWTUCKET HORSE GUARDS, PAWTUCKET.

HEADQUARTERS PAWTUCKET HORSE GUARDS, }
Pawtucket, January 29, 1870. }

Quartermaster General L. Flagg :

The property belonging to the State, held by this Company, is, on account of improper storage room, in possession of the individual members. I make this return, as near as I can, from the Company's receipt-book :

60 hats, fair; 60 jackets, (20 poor;) 60 pairs of pants, (20 bad); 60 sabres and belts, (10 poor); 60 saddles, (15 poor, 15 not fit for use); 60 bridles, (10 poor, 10 not fit for use); 20 halters, good; 15 blouses, poor; 25 caps, poor; 1 small tent.

Our Armory part of the time we leased, and part we used with the Pawtucket Light Guard.

FRANK M. BATES,

Captain Commanding North Providence and Pawtucket Cavalry.

PAWTUCKET LIGHT GUARD, PAWTUCKET.

PAWTUCKET, January 18, 1870.

Report of the arms, equipments and clothing of Companies E and H, Pawtucket Light Guard Battalion, January 18, 1870 :

145 muskets; 206 cartridge boxes; 144 cap boxes; 230 belts of various kinds; 107 plates; 175 bayonet sheaths; 69 extra bayonets; 110 dress coats; 30 pairs pants; 110

caps, (fatigue), most of which are worthless; 69 blankets, a few of which are worthless; 1 hospital tent and fly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT McCLOY,

Colonel Commanding.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

Among the military organizations formed within the last quarter of a century in Rhode Island, none has a more honorable record than the Pawtucket Light Guard. It was chartered in August, 1857, and commanded by Col. Stephen R. Bucklin until April, 1861, when, in response to the call made by Gov. Sprague for troops to defend the Capitol, nearly every member enlisted, the ranks were soon filled up to the maximum standard, and it took its place as Company E, 1st Regiment R. I. D. Militia, (under the command of Col. A. E. Burnside,) one of the first regiments that entered Washington in those dark days when our country was indeed in danger of falling into the hands of traitors. While this company was absent on their three months' campaign, their Armory was in constant use as a recruiting office and barracks for other companies forming for the defence of the Union; and, indeed, throughout the war, hundreds of recruits were obtained within its walls, and one or more companies were obtained for nearly every regiment that went into the service.

Of the one hundred men who were in this company, over eighty returned in the different regiments which were formed, thirty-seven of whom were by this and other States honored with commissions. And we remember with feelings of pride, mingled with sadness, the names of Tower, Johnson, Tillton, Crocker, Mowrey, Jenks, Salisbury, McKelvey, and others who sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country.

We can never do too much honor to the martyrs who died in the defence of Freedom, or to those who were ready to die, if need be, in the glorious cause for which our soldiers fought. But equally deserving of honor are the men who encouraged and promoted enlistments, who looked after the comforts and interests of the soldiers on the march and on the battle-fields, and who cared for their families during their absence. Pawtucket has many such men, and preëminent among them stands Major General OLNEY ARNOLD, under whose supervision nearly all the enlistments in the town were made, and who spent not only his time but his private funds in the work. For two or three years, or all the time in which enlistments were going on, Gen. Arnold devoted his energies to the work of recruiting, and it was mainly through his efforts that it was attended with so much success. He also exerted his influence for the promotion of those soldiers from his own town, whose record entitled them to distinction, and many of those who left the ranks of the privates for higher and more remunerative stations, are indebted, partially, at least, to the efforts of Gen. Arnold. We believe this public acknowledgement due to Gen. A., because none has ever been made in any other form, and it is not right that one should sacrifice time and money in any public enterprise without some manifestation of appreciation. Among other members of the Light Guard, entitled to recognition for their services, are Major General Horace Daniels, Brig. Gen. Wm. R. Walker, Cols. Littlefield, Dexter, Fessenden, and Majors Richardson, Darling, Bucklin, Wheaton and others

MOWRY & GOFF'S SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE.

Inventory of military property belonging to the State of Rhode Island, now in possession of Mowry & Goff's School :

150 muskets, Springfield, 1863, short, cal. 58; 150 scabbards and frogs; 150 cap pouches and picks; 150 cones; 150 screw-drivers and wrenches; 150 wipers; 30 tumbler punches; 15 ball screws; 15 spring vises; 65 cartridge box belts; 85 N. C. O. waist belts; 150 gun slings; 38 sear springs; 38 main springs; 38 tumbler screws; 10 cartridge box belt plates; 150 N. C. O. plates—all in good condition.

We hereby certify the above to be a true and complete inventory of all military property belonging to the State of Rhode Island, now in possession of said company.

MOWRY & GOFF.

BRISTOL LIGHT INFANTRY, BRISTOL.

HEADQUARTERS BRISTOL LIGHT INFANTRY, }
Bristol, R. I., January 12th, 1870. }

Report of the Bristol Light Infantry, in compliance with, and in conformity to General Order No. 2, Quartermaster General's office, dated Providence, January 8d, 1870.

I. Inventory of arms, equipments, &c., in possession of said Company, belonging to the State of Rhode Island, viz. : 74 muskets; 55 blouses; 60 cartridge boxes; 60 military caps; 74 bayonets; 60 belts and plates; 55 pairs of pants; 60 bayonet scabbards; 1 Vise.

II. The Armory belongs to the town of Bristol, the State having no claim upon it; but has paid the town annual rent for the use of the same, for said Light Infantry.

III. Condition of the above inventory—60 muskets in decent order, 14 very poor; 60 belts and plates, very much worn and poor; 55 blouses, in bad condition, mostly worn out; 55 pairs pants, in bad condition, mostly worn out; 60 cartridge boxes, in ordinary condition; 60 bayonet scabbards, in ordinary condition; 30 military caps, in good order, 30 mostly worn out; 1 vise, worthless; 74 bayonets.

The Armory is in good repair, and affords comfortable quarters for the meetings of the Company for drill, and business purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

EDMUND QUIRK,

Captain Commanding Bristol Light Infantry.

To the Quartermaster General of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.

BRISTOL ARTILLERY, BRISTOL.

BRISTOL, R. I., January 24, 1870.

SIR,—In obedience to General Order No. 2, issued from your office, I reply.

Inventory of all arms, equipments, &c., belonging to the State of Rhode Island : 96 overcoats, 75 dress coats, first-rate condition ; 75 pairs pants, good condition ; 75 caps, 75 waist belts, 70 cap boxes, 65 cross belts, fair condition ; 65 cartridge boxes, not in very good condition ; 70 pairs shoulder scales, good condition ; 75 muskets, not in very good condition ; 16 sabres, not in good condition ; 50 solid shot, 30 grape shot, 100 tin cups, 6 mess kettles, 50 knives and forks, 82 spoons, 8 A tents, 2 large tents, 1 cook tent, all in fair condition ; 2 brass cannon, (6-pdr.) worthless.

The Armory was built with the following conditions : It was built in 1842, the State appropriating \$1,100, and the town \$400. The land, of course, belonged to the town, but was afterwards deeded to the State, so that the whole property belongs to the State, excepting \$400 given by the town of Bristol.

The Armory, so far as the building is concerned, is very good ; but it is so very damp, owing to the water settling directly under it, that the property belonging to the State is constantly covered with rust and mould. Something must be done this year to avoid this, if the arms, &c., are to be kept good. The Armory is 86 feet long by 29½ feet wide outside ; 68½ feet long by 28 feet wide and 12 feet 9 inches high inside. The shed built in the rear is 12 feet long by 27 feet wide.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

JOSEPH B. BURGESS,

Colonel Bristol Artillery.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LYSANDER FLAGG,

Quartermaster General, State of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.

WEST GREENWICH CADETS, WEST GREENWICH.

Inventory of military property belonging to the State of Rhode Island, now in the possession of the West Greenwich Cadets :

59 dress coats ; 75 trousers ; 96 caps ; 54 muskets ; 55 scabbards and frogs ; 57 cap pouches ; 53 cartridge boxes, belts and plates ; 53 waist belts and plates ; 60 gun slings, all in good condition.

WOONSOCKET GUARDS, WOONSOCKET.

WOONSOCKET, January 17, 1870.

Lysander Flagg, Quartermaster General :

DEAR SIR,—I would respectfully submit the following report of the condition of hall, arms and clothing belonging to the State, and under my charge, as commandant of the Woonsocket Guards :

The company was chartered October, 1842, and has ranked well I think with any in the State, and would again, were proper encouragement given. We have 82 active members on our rolls, made up of the sinew of the northern part of our State, ready and willing to do all that can be required of men to do. And as the men have often expressed themselves—let our State do by us as Massachusetts and Connecticut do by their troops, and we will then show them a body of men that they will be proud of. Just look at our war record, during the late civil war, and see how we compare with other companies. We sent upwards of 500 men, of all grades, 50 of which were commissioned officers. And much of this same stock remains now upon our active list. Our present field, staff and line, (with one or two exceptions), were commissioned officers during the war, and we have a score or two of the same kind in the rank and file. We have, in all, 257 names upon our rolls, many of which would become active members if proper inducements were advanced by the State. And we sincerely hope that during the present session something will be done to encourage the military; unless there is, we shall be without a company in this part of the State within a year.

Our Armory is 40x80, 16-foot post, with a basement underneath, having a 7-foot post. The basement is now occupied by the Woonsocket Light Artillery, and is totally unfit for the purpose. The floor is in miserable condition. The Armory was built in 1845, under the direction of L. C. Tourtellott, (then Col.), John C. Glacking, and Thos. J. Keach, as a committee, at a cost of \$4,000. The land is owned by Crawford Allen, and as far as I can learn can not be bought. It is located on the banks of the Blackstone river, and the artillery quarters, (the basement), at high water is nearly submerged in water, there having been three feet of water there within the past four weeks, and it is certainly unfit for the use it is now put to. And, in fact, the Armory generally is badly out of repair. The roof is in a leaky condition, requiring shingling very much, and, in fact, requires renovating throughout, at a cost variously estimated from \$1,500 to \$2,000. But I would respectfully suggest the propriety of appointing a committee to visit and examine its condition, for it is, I fear, much worse than I can represent it to be. During the 1868, (May session,) the Armory was transferred to the State, for the sum of \$2,000, which, after deducting all claims, left a balance of \$500, which sum was expended wholly upon the inside, and that but partially repaired it.

We have for arms and clothing, 71 Springfield muskets, cal. 54, in good condition; 48 muskets of all kinds and descriptions, worthless; 81 cartridge boxes and plates, and 62 bayonet scabbards, in fair condition. 94 body belts; 64 body belt plates; 52 cap pouches; 69 shoulder belts; 58 shoulder belt plates; 125 gun slings; 19 cones; 10 screw drivers; 6 wormers, all in fair condition. 84 caps; 74 pairs pants; 77 coats, all worthless. 45 canteens, and 88 haversacks in bad condition.

The above is as correct an account as it is possible for me to give you. There are three (3) boxes of cavalry equipments in the Armory, for which Capt. E. A. Russell is accountable, the condition of which is unknown to me.

I remain yours, most respectfully,

JOHN R. WATERHOUSE,

Colonel Woonsocket Guards.

WOONSOCKET CAVALRY, WOONSOCKET.

HEADQUARTERS WOONSOCKET CAVALRY, }
Woonsocket, R. I., Jan. 10, 1870. }

To Lysander Flagg, Quartermaster General:

SIR,—I have the honor to make the following report, in compliance with General Orders No. 2, Quartermaster General's office:

Property on hand—66 saddles, 66 bridles, 68 sabres, 68 belts, 100 jackets, 100 pairs pants, 75 caps.

I would state that we hold our meetings at the Woonsocket Guards' Armory, and that there is no suitable place in the Armory for the storage of the State property; that most of it is in the hands of the men, and has been since first issued, consequently is scattered over considerable territory and extremely difficult to get in for inspection. I would further state that I am necessarily absent from Woonsocket the greater part of the time, and not knowing what particular day to expect you, I take the liberty of sending you this report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. RUSSELL,

Captain Woonsocket Cavalry.

NEWPORT LIGHT INFANTRY, NEWPORT.

HEADQUARTERS NEWPORT LIGHT INFANTRY, }
Newport, R. I., January 10th, 1870. }

GENERAL,—In accordance with General Orders No. 2, from Quartermaster General's Office, dated at Providence January 3d, 1870. I have the honor to submit the following inventory and report:

Inventory of arms, equipments and other property in possession of this command, belonging to the State of Rhode Island:

89 muskets, 88 bayonets, 1 sergeant's sword, 57 cartridge boxes, 59 cap boxes, 53 bayonet scabbards, 41 waist belts, 9 drums, (damaged); 15 pairs shoulder scales, 26 over coats, 28 dress coats, 27 pairs pants, 5 blouses, 48 hats, 74 caps, 7 drum stick carriages.

This includes everything in possession of the Company at present. Some waist belts, cartridge and cap boxes and bayonet scabbards were burned last winter in the Quartermaster's quarters, which caught from some refuse paper coming in contact with the pipe of the stove. How many, I cannot ascertain, as I do not know how many were issued to the Company. They were never signed for by any of the Quartermasters.

The Armory does not belong to the State, nor has the State any claim on it, said Armory being private property and leased by the Company, from year to year, at a rent of \$250; it is 60 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth.

The Armory is in fair condition, but will need paint, paper and whitewash in the Spring. The arms are in very poor condition, and always have been. We have done our best to repair them, but to no purpose, not one of the muskets having locks of sufficient strength to explode a cap. A greater part of the clothing issued to this command in 1865 has been expended in the service, and the Company are now contemplating the purchase of a new uniform. The equipments are in good condition, with one or two exceptions.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. SHERMAN,

Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Infantry.

CHARLES DEVENS, *Adj't.*

TO LYSANDER FLAGG,

Quartermaster General State of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.

BURNSIDE GUARDS, NEWPORT.

HEADQUARTERS BURNSIDE GUARDS, }
Newport, January 20, 1870. }

GENERAL,—In obedience to General Orders No. 2, received January 3, 1870, from your office, I, David R. Johnson, Captain of Burnside Guards, have the honor to report as follows:

1st, The building which we have is a hired building, 25 feet front and 50 feet long, the State having no claim thereon; the floor over-head being rough boards and the sides the same; no plastering; height 8 feet.

2d, The muskets are of the Austrian pattern, in good condition as far as the outside appearance, but unsafe to fire a charge heavier than a blank cartridge.

3d, The Burnside Guards have in their possession the following military property belonging to the State, viz.:

75 muskets, 40 in bad condition; 60 cartridge boxes and plates; 60 cap boxes; 69 bayonet sheaths; 50 pairs of pants; 65 pairs of shoulder scales, 25 in bad condition; 68 hats; 69 cross belts and plates; 1300 blank cartridges; 51 gun slings; 64 body belts and plates; 30 fatigue caps; 65 frock coats; 65 knapsacks; 65 overcoats; 3 haversacks; 310 ball cartridges; 1,580 gun caps.

I would respectfully call your attention in report last made concerning the ammunition; in examining at the powder-house, I found a part of another box, which I now give you in this report

I have the honor to be, General,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID R. JOHNSON,

Captain Commanding Burnside Guards.

FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY, PROVIDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY, }
Providence, Jan. 7, 1870. }

General Lysander Flagg, Quartermaster General of the State of Rhode Island:

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with General Orders No. 2, Jan. 3, 1870, I have the honor to report, that

The First Light Infantry Co. have in their possession property of the State of Rhode Island as follows, viz.:

50 muskets of the Springfield pattern, 1862, with bayonets and ramrods; 50 muskets of the Colt's, (Hartford,) pattern, 1863, with bayonets and ramrods; 8 copies of Upton's Infantry Tactics.

Said property is in use by this company, and in perfect order.

The Armory now in use by the company is not the property of the State, but is leased by the company at an annual rent of \$1,000.

At the January session of the General Assembly in 1863, the State made an appropriation to the company of eighteen hundred dollars, (\$1,800); and took a mortgage for the same amount on the building owned and formerly occupied by them on Meeting street, as an Armory.

There is no other claim on the building. Said building is now rented by the city of Providence, for school purposes, at three hundred dollars (\$300) per year.

We pay ground rent and taxes on the same, the sum of \$175 per year. Insurance and repairs, \$100.

The building is insured for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, (\$1,500), and it cost the company in 1840, the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000).

Said building was recently shingled and otherwise repaired, and is now in good order, other than it needs painting.

Until recently, but little, if anything, has been received from it by rents, and at the present time the amount received barely covers the expenditures.

From the time the company ceased to occupy it, (1857), up to the present time, the amount received from rents will not cover the amount of expenditure upon it.

Respectfully submitted,

C. R. DENNIS,

Captain Commanding First Light Infantry Company.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

THE FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY was chartered at the May session of the General Assembly, 1818, and was allowed to have one hundred members, exclusive of officers, which was amended at the April session, 1842, to allow them to have two hundred members, exclusive of officers. The company has had in its 82 years of existence but seven commanders previous to the present incumbent. It has never failed to make its regular parades in each and every year, and has performed duty of either street, field, or camp duty, of from four to fifteen days each year, (exclusive of the three months' service in 1861), and has always been in condition to appear at a short notice with a full company armed and equipped.

The first parade the company made was as escort to the graduating class of Brown University, in 1818. Their place of meeting at that time was the Court House, (now State House.) The company built at their own expense an Armory on the lot next south of the State House, and opposite the Mansion House, which they occupied until 1839, at which time they built the Armory on Meeting street, at an expense of \$4,000, and occupied the same until 1858, when they moved to their present quarters on Dorrance street.

The company have owned for many years a full and complete set of camp equipage, consisting of tents, camp kettles, tin ware, pans, plates, cups, &c., and 100 knapsacks, which they have always used upon camps of the company. They have always furnished their own equipments, and until the year 1858, their own muskets. The company had made, about the year 1836, a stand of about 100 muskets, at an expense of \$1,000, which they used until Quartermaster General Steal supplied them with 100 Springfield muskets, which were the only ones ever had from the State, previous to 1861, and these were delivered to the 2d Regiment R. I. V., at Camp Sprague, at the end of the three months' service of the 1st R. I. Regiment.

The company have been in active service at three different periods. First, in 1831, when they were ordered and took an active part in suppressing a very serious riot in the north part of the city. Having been detached from the force there assembled, by order of the Governor, accompanied by the sheriff, to disperse a large crowd of the rioters, who had defied the orders of the Governor, and after having received the most gross insults, and many of the men wounded by stones and bricks, the sheriff was compelled for his safety and that of the company to order the company to fire upon the mob, which order was executed, and several of the rioters killed and many wounded, the result being most effectual in dispersing the mob, and restoring quiet.

In 1842, this company, (with others from city and State), took an active part in suppressing what is known as the Dorr Rebellion.

The commander of the company, (William W. Brown), was ordered to the command of a regiment of which the FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY CO. formed a part, and was ordered to Acote's Hill, in Chepachet, whither they marched. Before the troops reached the place, Dorr had fled, but they took 80 to 100 prisoners, and brought them to the city.

This company was the first to introduce brass instruments at its parades. The American Brass Band made its first appearance with them in the year 1837.

Most of the companies in this city have been officered in part, or commanded by men who were members of, and received their military tuition in, this company.

When the call was made by President Lincoln for 75,000 men, this company reported with two full companies of 110 men, fully equipped with the exception of 100 muskets which were furnished by the State. They could at that time have furnished 500 men if they had not been restricted to two companies.

They have also performed guard duty at Portsmouth Grove at two different times, of two weeks each.

A company was formed for an emergency, or expected call for troops at Washington, when it was threatened, in 1862, but was not ordered to report.

The members have expended large amounts for several uniforms in its earlier years, but from April, 1861, the uniforms were so neglected by men being away to the war and being used in services of different kinds, that in 1867 they were almost without one, and had made the blue frock coats and pants, now worn as a fatigue dress, at an expense to themselves entirely, of about \$3,500.

In 1869 they had made the new scarlet coats, at their own expense, of \$3,200.

In 1866, or about that time, they had made 100 cartridge boxes and bayonet scabbards, with brass and silver trimmings, costing \$1,000. Also 100 body belts, &c., at a cost of \$200.

They have also expended quite a sum upon the one hundred muskets now in use by them, which are in fine condition, and the only property in the hands of the Company belonging to the State, with the exception of a few copies of the Tactics.

The Company is now fully equipped with two complete uniforms, but are yet without overcoats, having delivered the one hundred they owned in 1861 to the First Rhode Island Regiment, for use by men on guard in inclement weather and at night, by the request of Quartermaster General T. J. Stead, in behalf of the State, and the request was most cheerfully complied with.

These coats were purchased and made up by a member of the Company, and without profit, under the most favorable circumstances, and of excellent material, for \$14.50 each, in the year 1858.

In 1862 the State paid the Company \$11.50 each for the coats, being one year after they were invoiced. In the meantime all the materials and labor had so much increased in price, that the amount received would not begin to replace them. The lowest price given us by any party to replace them, is \$25 each coat. The difference is part of the amount asked of the General Assembly to reimburse us.

This Company furnished over one hundred and eighty officers to the army during the late war of the rebellion, that are known; a large number of whom have been killed, wounded or died of disease contracted while in the army.

They have been represented in all arms of the service, both army and navy, and from private to brigadier general, and still has its representations in the Regular service of the United States.

No company in this State (and it is doubtful if in any other,) has made so many parades, or done as many days' service, or visited as many cities and States, or entertained as many companies visiting our city or State, as this Company.

It almost invariably parades upon the national holiday, July 4th, and Washing-

ton's birth-day, February 23d, and always has, upon the latter day, furnished, at its own expense, the music for the occasion, and in some instances upon the former.

Its book of signatures contains upwards of fifteen hundred names, most of whom have done active duty with the Company.

The Veteran Association of the First Light Infantry Company is formed of its past members, and was organized about one year ago, and has now upon its roll of members, upwards of three hundred names, among which are several ex-Governors: ex-Mayors, the Hon. Secretary of State, and a large representation of our most prominent citizens, both in public and mercantile business or professions.

The Cadet Corps, composed of sons of the members of the Company, who are too young to join the First Light Infantry Company, has been formed during the past winter, and now numbers about sixty members, who are placed in charge of, and instructed by, a commissioned officer of the Company.

Thus we to-day can present three distinct organizations, representing the Past, Present and, we trust, the Future.

SMITHFIELD UNION GUARDS, CENTRAL FALLS.

HEADQUARTERS SMITHFIELD UNION GUARDS, }
Central Falls, R. I., Jan. 8th, 1870. }

GEN. FLAGG: In obedience to General Orders No. 2, I have the honor to present the following inventory of all the property in the possession of the Smithfield Union Guards, belonging to the State of Rhode Island:

90 muskets, (8 without bayonets, 8 without ramrods and 5 badly broken); 90 cartridge boxes, cross belts and plates; 70 waist belts and plates; 70 bayonet scabbards and frogs; 70 cap pouches; 42 pairs pants; 46 coats; 64 caps; 1 sash; 2 sergeant's swords; 2 fives, and 1 drum.

The Armory does not belong to the State, and it holds no mortgage upon it; it is in fair condition. The muskets are of the old pattern of Springfield smooth-bore, made at New Haven, and though kept in pretty fair condition, are practically worthless for use. The equipments, which were old when delivered to the Company, are about worn out, and the clothing is hardly fit for use.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The Union Guards were organized in 1868, with Lysander Flagg, Esq., as Captain, and have had, from their organization the sympathy and good wishes of this whole community. Many of our most responsible citizens have been enrolled in its ranks; and during the rebellion it furnished many men who served in the army of the United States. It received its charter in March, 1866, and elected Captain

Lysander Flagg its first Colonel, which office he held until promoted by the General Assembly to the position he now occupies. The Company, since its first organization, has never failed to do the military duty prescribed by law, and always with full ranks.

Thanking you for the interest you have always taken in the militia of the State, and for the courtesy with which you have invariably treated this command.

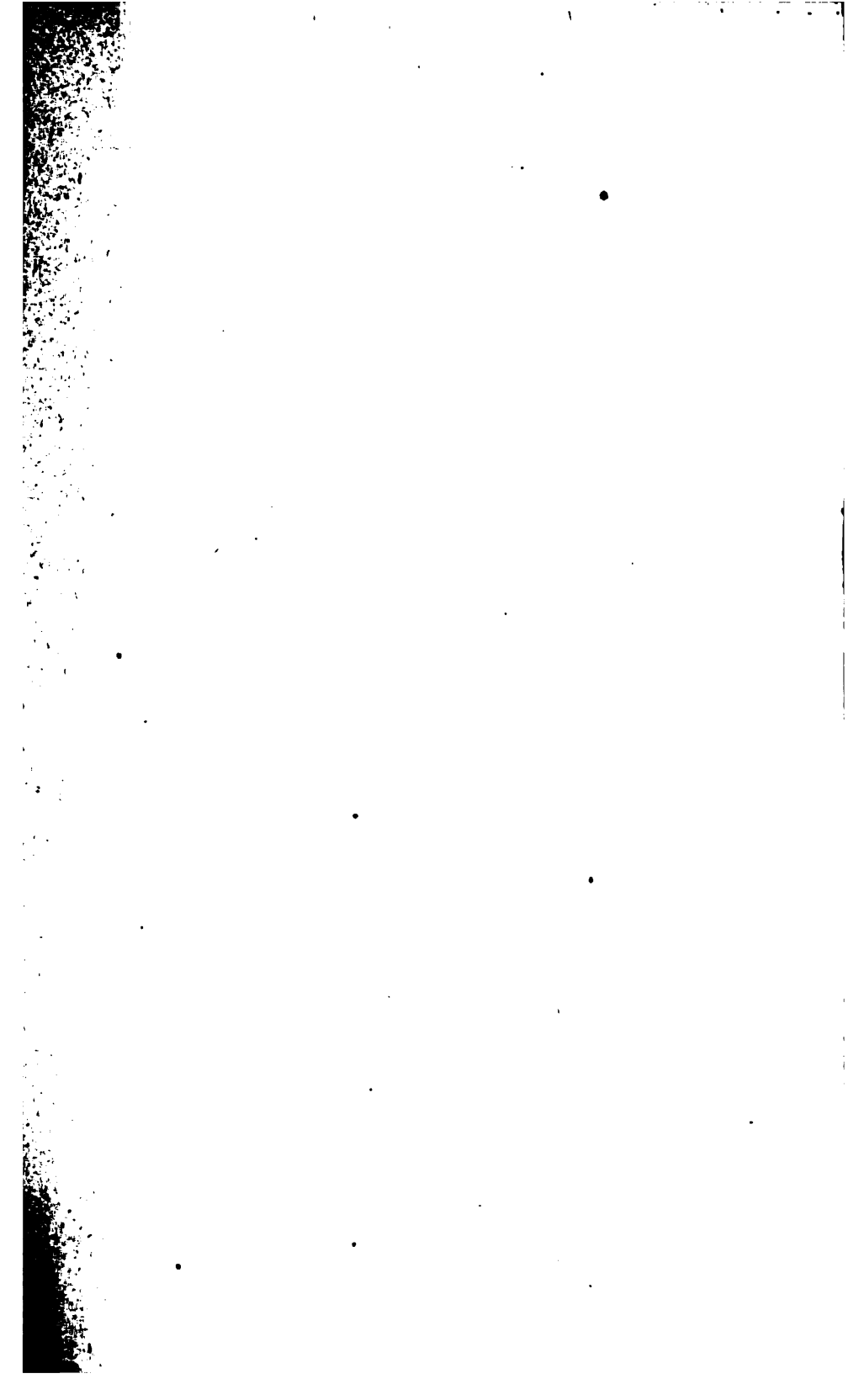
I am, very respectfully yours,

E. L. FREEMAN,

Colonel Commanding Smithfield Union Guards.

GENERAL LYSANDER FLAGG,

Quartermaster General, State of Rhode Island.



MAJORITY REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Fisheries.

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1870.

On the petition of Allen O. Peck and twenty-eight hundred and seventy-two (2872) others, asking that laws may be enacted by this Legislature now in session, to prevent the destruction of fish by trapping in Narragansett Bay. Also, the remonstrance of Benjamin Tallman and fifteen hundred and fifty-eight (1558) others against the same :—

Respectfully report that your Committee have had several very protracted meetings, in which both the petitioners and remonstrants were allowed all the opportunities to present all the facts and theories which they desired. Several works upon the habits of fish were produced, and extracts from them bearing upon the subject, were read. Also a report of a former committee; and analysis of the waters of Providence River by direction of a committee appointed in 1860.

One of the first questions which engaged the attention of the Committee was whether we were required to give any other notice than the one given in the newspapers of the day. They decided that the subject was one that came under the head of general legislation, and that it was not necessary to give any other notice.

From the evidence before the Committee they are unanimously of the opinion that the impurities in the waters emptying into Narragansett Bay do not interfere with the fish spawning, feeding, or staying in the Bay, below Nayatt Point.

Your Committee are also convinced by the testimony of witnesses, that

the food for fishes, such as small clams, mussels, shrimps, small crabs, and such other food as fishes eat, were never more plentiful than now.

It was the opinion of all the fishermen who testified upon the subject, that *Scup*, in early spring, migrate in immense numbers from the neighborhood of the Gulf Stream, (their winter quarters,) directly to their spawning and feeding ground of the previous year, passing east of Long Island, and first striking the Rhode Island shores at Watch Hill, and passing in an easterly course.

There was during the last season in use three kinds of traps, to which the attention of the Committee was most particularly called:— First, the regular trap, said to have been invented by Mr. Benjamin Tallman, and in use at Seconnet. Second, the Heart seine, with two openings, which catches the fish either coming in or going out with the tide; and, Third, the Pike net, which is mostly used for catching flat fish, and other early bottom fish.

These traps and heart seines are all set in *eddies* or at the *mouhths* of *small streams*, with but few exceptions, and are all set with their mouths open to the north, excepting those on the south side of the island of Rhode Island, which are open to the west or southwest.

From the statements of the remonstrants, and assented to by some of the petitioners, it seems that scup make their first appearance about the first of May, and in what they call three runs, and leave about the first of June. The first run is of large size, and weighing from two to three pounds each, and are usually sold from three and a half to five cents per pound, although the few first caught have been sold as high as one dollar each.

The second run follows closely upon the rear of the first run, and are those the trappers depend upon and constitute the principal part of their business; being much more numerous, and are frequently taken four hundred or five hundred barrels at a haul. These are smaller than the first run, and weigh about one pound each and less. One man testified that he had taken sixteen hundred dollars' worth, or eight hundred barrels, in a single night.

The evidence was conclusive that both the first and second run were full of spawn.

The third run of scup follow closely upon the second, and are quite small, weighing about five to a pound; being too small for market, they are sold for manure, or thrown away—these have no spawn in them.

It was proved that these fishes move along very slowly, at about two miles an hour faster than the tide, or where there is no tide, and at flood tide make considerable progress, feeling their way along and always keeping in shore and apparently so weak as to be unable to swim against the

tide. So, although swimming head to the current, they constantly fall back as the tide recedes, until they reach some place where the tide eddies round in a circle; and this is where the traps are set, catching them while circling round in these eddies, they going into these traps sometimes head, and sometimes tail foremost, and when once in, they swim round and round again, until vast numbers are collected there, when the fisherman raises the bottom of his trap, which puts them into their pound, (or bag net, one or two of which is always attached to the trap,) where they can remain as long as they wish to keep them.

It was stated that a school of scup could (by careful management,) be driven half a mile out of their course, and this is often done when they do not go into the trap readily.

It was admitted by some engaged in trapping that these scup, while passing in such vast numbers, or more or less of them get crowded into the Bay and get strayed away from the throng that are passing by, and would be compelled to shoot their spawn wherever they are, when nature demands. Also, that if large bodies of them should happen to be off the mouth of our Bay, and a heavy southerly wind set in, they would then be driven up into the Bay, and when the time for spawning arrived, they would scatter over the Bay.

It was the opinion of every fisherman who testified before the Committee, that scup, if spawned in our Bay, would return again the next season for the purpose of leaving their spawn, and would stay in the Bay until cold weather drove them into their winter quarters.

It was stated in evidence for the remonstrants that the scarcity of scup was caused by such large quantities being devoured by horse mackerel. One witness testifying that he had seen a school of small scup one-half an acre in extent, devoured in two hours by a school of them. But the Committee do not think the evidence at all justifies that assertion; but, on the contrary, as it appeared in evidence by hook-and-line fishermen, that scup and horse mackerel had both been caught at the same time on one line. Also, that only one person testified as to having ever seen a large sized scup inside of a horse mackerel. A large number testifying that they had often examined the contents of their stomachs, and had found their natural food to be menhaden, squid, and other soft fishes, but never large sized scup.

There was, as appeared in evidence, in use in Rhode Island waters, (28) twenty-eight traps, and (14) fourteen heart seines, beside the pike nets. The quantity of fish caught was variously estimated from (15,000) fifteen thousand to (70,000) seventy thousand barrels of scup, beside large quantities of other and larger fishes. The average price for scup was stated to be

($\$2$) two dollars per barrel, and tautaug five cents per pound. About (8,000) eight thousand barrels of scup were taken at Watch Hill, and considerable quantities were seined on shore between Point Judith and Watch Hill. Also, that in one trap near Point Judith were caught the last season seven tons of tautaug and sea bass, and (600) six hundred barrels of scup, and in another (400) four hundred barrels of scup, beside large quantities of tautaug. Another at Franklin Hollow, above Beaver Tail Light House, caught last season, as the owner testified, about fifteen hundred pounds tautaug, three or four tons of squitegue, a few bass, one ton of horse mackerel, and seven hundred barrels scup. Also large quantities are taken by traps and heart seines at or near Castle Hill, Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, and Coddington Cove and other places in the Bay, and those on the south end of the island of Rhode Island and at Seaconnet Point, all of which are stock fish, and some of very large size and the best varieties in our Bay, and consequently the most valuable for market purposes, and all taken before spawning.

It was conceded that scup would not bite at a hook until after spawning, when they would immediately begin to feed.

The traps at Seaconnet are set (200) two hundred fathoms from the shore, with a leader or single line of seine leading to it from the shore, to guide the fish into the trap, thus showing that the largest proportion of scup pass within that distance of the shore at that place.

According to the census of 1865, taken by order of the Legislature of Rhode Island, the fish caught for manure, amounted to 154,468 barrels; the value of which was $\$126,035$, and the number of pounds used or caught for food, 2,462,360 lbs.; the value of which was $\$121,094$.

It is in evidence, that eight and sometimes nine men, are attached to each trap, half working days and half nights, and the value of each trap when new, is about eight hundred dollars; and with boats, anchors and spare seines, about two thousand dollars each gang, and that about once in two years the traps have to be renewed.

According to the statement of the hook and line fishermen, the quantity caught by them has been constantly decreasing during the last twelve years, owing, as they say, to the manner of catching fish in traps; and some stated that they only knew of one single scup being caught the last season at Nayatt Point; that two years ago, and in 1862, scup were quite plenty, which was accounted for by the fact that in those years violent storms broke up the traps and the fishes passed up into the bay as formerly.

Many of the fishermen have been obliged to give up the business, not being able to catch enough to support their families. Formerly they could earn upon an average, four dollars per day, or twenty-four dollars per

week ; some stated they had earned from twelve to twenty dollars per day while fishing.

The principal places for scup fishing in traps, are Watch Hill ; mouth of Point Judith Ponds ; three miles from Beaver Tail Light, at Franklin Hollow ; Dutch Island harbor ; at Castle Hill, near Fort Adams ; Coddington's Cove, and south side of Rhode Island and Seaconnet Point, beside several other places in the bay of more or less importance ; in all of which places the traps are set ineddies, in the natural route of fish seeking spawning and feeding ground, and in their condition from which it seems impossible for them to escape.

It appears from the evidence that during the seventeen days of scup fishing at Seaconnet Point, the markets of this State are supplied with fish at very low prices, frequently as low as one cent per pound. And after the traps are raised, the supply being instantly cut off, the price for the remainder of the year, is immediately raised to twelve to fifteen cents per pound.

It was stated by those engaged in trapping at Seaconnet Point, that nearly all the scup caught at that place and vicinity, as well as those in the Bay and at Watch Hill, were sent to New York, Philadelphia and other places out of this State.

Fish dealers in Providence and other towns in this State cannot depend upon a supply from the traps, after the first of June, and are consequently obliged to contract with fishermen living in Massachusetts for their supplies for the whole year. Nearly all the scup used at the places of resort on the Bay, during the summer, are brought from New Bedford and other towns in that vicinity.

It was contended by the remonstrants that the fish caught by the traps at Seaconnet were leaving the waters of the State, and would not return. Also, that they were never known to go up Seaconnet River and through Stone Bridge into Mount Hope Bay, but that the fishes caught above that place came into the Bay through either the west or middle passages of Narragansett Bay, and pass up round the island of Rhode Island, and pass down the Seaconnet River out to Vineyard Sound. Others, not engaged in trapping, thought that there was no more reason for the fish coming down than for going up that river, and thought that if the traps in that locality were prohibited, scup would go up that river as formerly. From the evidence of both remonstrants and petitioners, it was proved that immense numbers of scup have formerly been seen above the Stone Bridge, crowding each other at the narrowest part, so that a large space of them was several inches out of water. How they came there, whether they went up Seaconnet River or came round the island of Rhode Island, your Committee, from the conflicting evidence, are unable to decide.

In conclusion, your Committee, having given all the evidences brought before them a careful consideration, do hereby recommend the passage of the accompanying act.

JABEZ W. MOWRY,
THOMAS G. CARR,
EZRA J. CADY,
HENRY T. GRANT, } *Committee.*

MINORITY REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Fisheries.

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1870.

THE undersigned, one of the Committee on Fisheries, not agreeing with the other members of this Committee in recommending to this House any act prohibiting seining or trapping fish in any of the navigable waters of this State, submit the following Report:—

The Committee have held a number of meetings, and some of them quite protracted, in listening to the large number of persons who came before them to make their statements upon this question. Mr. Pitman, of this city, has been before the Committee at all their meetings, as manager for the petitioners. He has been very industrious, and has examined many persons whom he has brought before the Committee. They readily gave their opinions, that the trapping of fish, as practiced on our coast, was the cause of the scarcity of fish in our Bay, and if they were not trapped, would come into the Bay. That Narragansett Bay is the natural home and spawning ground for scup, and that there is no reason, in their opinions, why scup do not come into the Bay now, but trapping. And I would remark here, that most men who have not investigated this question, nor have any practical knowledge of these fish, have the same opinions.

Several trap fishermen who had spent thirty, forty, or fifty years in trapping and seining scup and other fish, and who are familiar with fish and their habits, and also several hook fishermen who are familiar with the manner of trapping fish on our coast, and are also familiar with the course and habits of scup and other fish, state, that the scup that visit our coast annually, and in

very large numbers, come from the south and west, and that when they reach our coast, follow the coast line to the eastward, past the Narragansett Bay to the Vineyard Sound and Nantucket Shoals, where they are known to spend the summer.

The traps that are set at Seaconnet Point are set with their mouths open to the north, and the fish are taken after they have passed the mouth of Seaconnet river on their way around Seaconnet Point, on their eastern course. These fish were never known to go up the Seaconnet river. These fish come on our coast in somewhat regular order, called by fishermen, first, second and third run. The first run are the large, full grown scup, that have passed our coast at least once before. The second run are not so large, but much more numerous, supposed to be the small scup of the previous summer. The third run of small scup, which were hatched the previous season, and are quite small. This run is not trapped, but being young and small, come into the rivers for their summer home. This is the run we have had in our bay in former years. The first run of scup being quite small in numbers compared with the second, proves that but a small portion of the fish that pass our bay once, live to come back, to pass the second time.

They further state that the number of barrels of scup caught last spring to be about twenty thousand barrels. Although this quantity may seem large to those who count their fish one at a time, yet this quantity caught compared to the great body of fish that pass our coast, is but as a drop in a pail of water. They also state that seining fish does not tend to lessen the quantity, and to verify this stands the fact that these fish have, for the last fifty years, been seined and trapped in large quantities, and are now one of the most numerous fish that come upon our coast.

As the other members of this Committee have recommended an act to this House, to prohibit trapping in the west passage of this Bay, I will give such statements as were made to the Committee in relation thereto. The man who tends a trap on the west shore of Conanicut Island, says:— I trap about six hundred barrels a year; have done so ten or twelve years. My trap is set to catch them coming down the river. In my judgment, these fish, in passing to the east, by the west passage of the Bay, on the flood tide, are drawn in by the tide; and when the tide turns to ebb, then, in their passage out, they are trapped.

Mr. Pitman questioned many with regard to the impurities of the waters in our Bay. They generally gave the "opinion" that there was not sufficient impurities in the waters to keep any fish out. But two men of long practice in bringing fish to this city in smacks or cars state, that for the last

ten years, fish will die by the time they arrive at Field's Point, and sometimes as far down the river as Pawtuxet.

The present member of this House from New Shoreham came before the Committee and said :— I have been a fisherman many years. The scup have left the shores of Block Island, and, in my judgment, for lack of food. The sea fowl have also left from the same cause. A statement similar to the above was made to the Committee in relation to the lower parts of the Bay. No one who has been before the Committee have, for the last fifteen years at least, seen any quantity of these fish above Conanicut Island. Previous to the year 1847, these fish came up the west passage into Mount Hope Bay, and to the Stone Bridge, and were there seined in large quantities. They do not go there now, nor have they for twenty years past. Other fish also have left Mount Hope Bay. The most obvious reason that appears to fishermen is the impurities of the waters, caused by the city of Fall River. These scup did not go into Mount Hope Bay to spend the summer, for as soon as they found they could not get to the eastward in that direction, they went back through Bristol Ferry, and past Newport in the same manner as they came in ; that is, in large schools. It was also stated before the Committee that the young scup that are hatched and come upon our coast, when, at the same time the horse mackerel are also very plenty upon the whole length of the coast, are destroyed in great numbers. One fisherman said :— I have seen a school of little scup one-quarter of an acre in area, and two or three feet thick, wholly destroyed in a very short time. And I believe that the destruction of the young scup by the horse mackerel is many times greater than all other causes together.

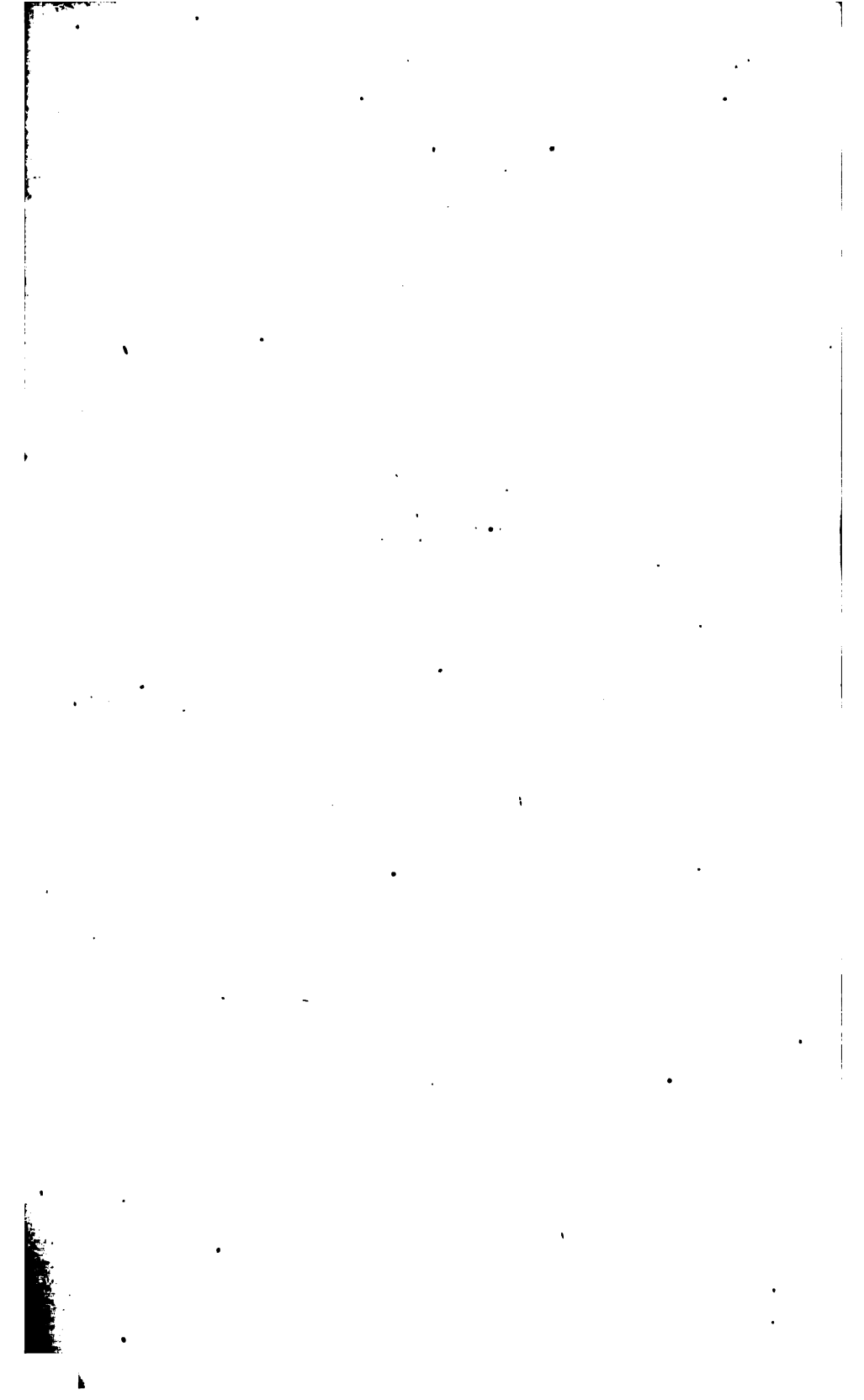
In view of the foregoing facts, I can see no help for the hook fishermen by prohibiting trapping in the west bay.

These fish are simply migratory ; they pass the coast now in the same manner and in the same order as they did forty years ago. And if these fish do not come into the Bay as plenty as formerly, we can only suppose that there are some conditions necessarily wanting. Whether these fish are less in number than formerly does not seem to be the cause, for they pass the coast now in very large numbers.

I therefore recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

JOHN G. CHILDS,

One of the Committee.



FIRST REPORT

OF THE

Board of State Charities and Corrections,

IN

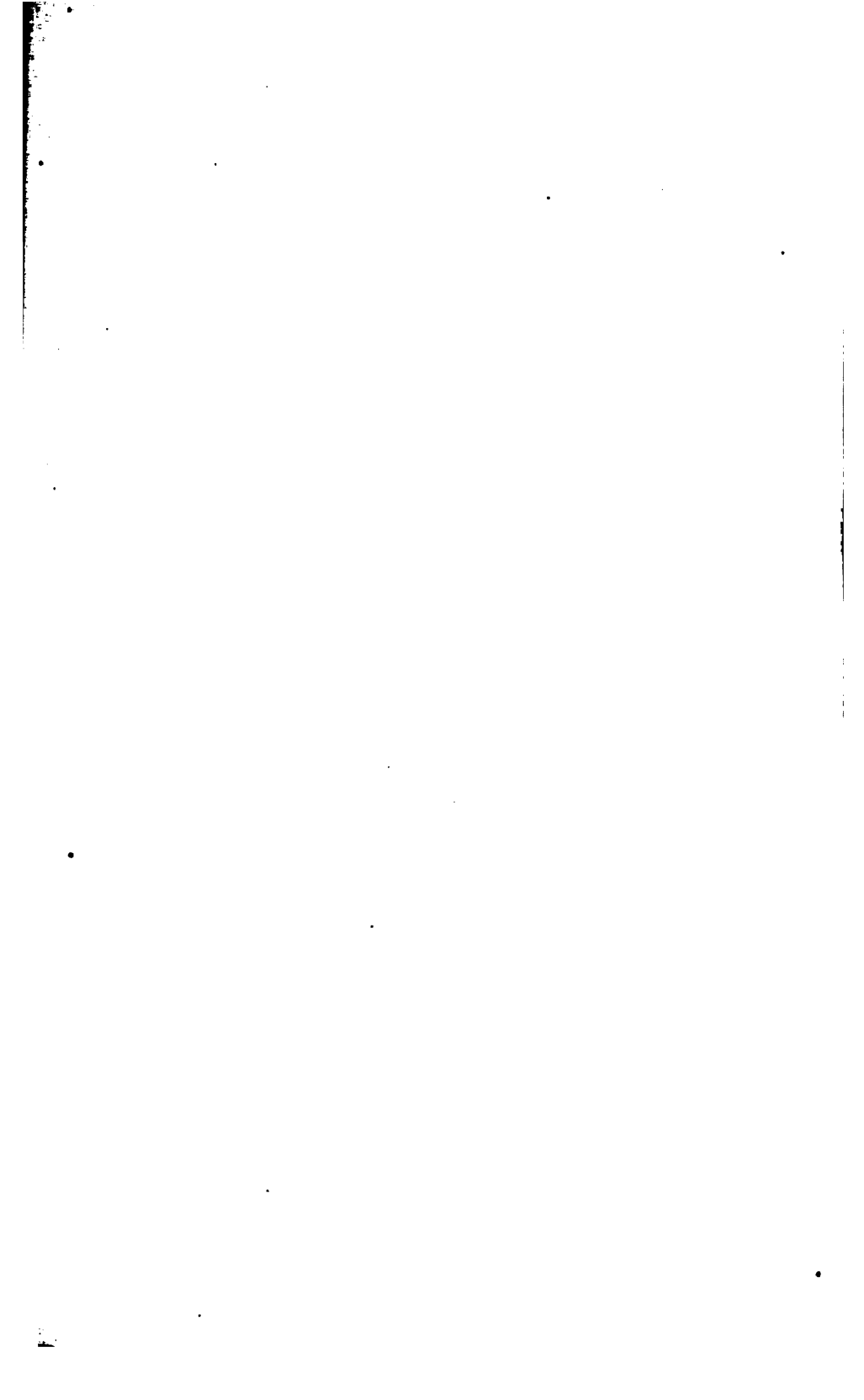
RHODE ISLAND,

FOR SEVEN MONTHS,

June 1st to December 31st, 1869.

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 8, 1870. READ, REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, AND
ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1870.



RHODE ISLAND

Board of State Charities and Corrections.

Organized June 1, 1869.

CHAIRMAN,

THOMAS A. DOYLE.

SECRETARY,

EDWIN M. SNOW.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD,

HENRY W. LOTHROP, PROVIDENCE,	- - -	Term expires June 1, 1875.
THOMAS A. DOYLE, PROVIDENCE,	- - -	" " June 1, 1874.
JONATHAN BRAYTON, WARWICK,	- - -	" " June 1, 1873.
JAMES M. PENDLETON, WESTERLY,	- - -	" " June 1, 1872.
SAMUEL W. CHURCH, BRISTOL,	- - -	" " June 1, 1871.
HENRY H. FAY, NEWPORT,	- - -	" " June 1, 1870.
EDWIN M. SNOW, Secretary, Providence.		

Superintendent of State Charities and Corrections,

GEORGE W. WIGHTMAN, Providence.

Superintendent of the State Farm and Work House,

SAMUEL L. BLAISDELL, State Farm, Cranston.

The Board of State Charities and Corrections meets in Providence on the First Monday, and at the State Farm on the Third Monday of each month. All bills against the State Farm, when duly certified, will be paid by the Secretary at his office in Providence.

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REPORT

OF THE

Board of State Charities and Corrections.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at its January session, A. D. 1870 :

The Board of State Charities and Corrections make this, their first annual report.

The operations of the Board since its organization are fully set forth in the report of the Secretary, herewith presented and made a part of this report. From the statement of the Secretary it will appear that the expenditures ordered by the Board have far exceeded the appropriations made for their use in May last, and that they have contracted an indebtedness of \$29,215.26, which has arisen in consequence of the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the incurable insane. The investigations made by the Board in reference to this class of persons assigned to their care, convinced them that a large sum of money would be saved annually both to the State and the several towns, by the removal of this class to the State Farm from the places where they are now confined. This sum was of such considerable amount as to make it important that the removal should be made at the earliest practicable date ; and the Board therefore decided to proceed at once with the erection of the buildings, which it was intended should be ready for use in December last, believing that

when the reasons which actuated them were fully presented to your honorable body, their action would meet your approval.

The Board regret that in consequence of circumstances beyond their control, they have been unable up to this time to occupy the buildings, but before many weeks they hope to see them completed and in use.

The Board have been disappointed in the amount of water to be obtained from the well near the work-house, and the large fountain on the private road running through the farm. Both of these do not furnish in the summer months a sufficient supply for the persons now on the farm, and in case of fire during that time, would be of but little service in extinguishing it. One of the first things to be attended to, therefore, as soon as the weather will permit, will be to provide a proper water supply, not only for present wants, but for the future needs, when the several institutions to be located on the farm shall be in operation.

From the surveys made by the engineers in charge of the city water works, the Board believe that an ample supply of water may be procured from the small brook which crosses a portion of the State Farm. To obtain it, a pumping apparatus and a suitable reservoir will be required. To avoid this expense, the Board proposed to the City Water Commissioners, that as the State Farm was higher than the hill where their reservoir was to be built, the location of the latter should be changed to the State Farm, and a supply of water furnished to the State institutions as a rent for the land. This was decided by the engineers to be impracticable, and the project was abandoned. The city reservoir being so near the State Farm, it might be thought that a supply of water could be procured from thence: but the quantity required would be so considerable that the annual rent would be too large a sum to be expended, if a supply can be obtained more cheaply in the way now proposed by the Board.

The statements contained in the Secretary's report, in relation to the insane confined in poor-houses, call for stringent legislation on the subject, and the Board recommend to your honorable body the passage of an act authorizing the Superintendent of State Charities

to visit and inspect the poor-houses of the several towns and cities, and report their condition, and the condition of the inmates, to the Board, in order that the same may be placed before your honorable body annually.

The Board also recommend that the confinement of any insane person in any town or city poor-house be prohibited, and that all such persons be required to be sent either to the State institution, or to such other institution for the insane as the town council may decide.

Insurance has been effected upon all the buildings upon the State Farm, and upon the stock, furniture and farming apparatus contained therein, to an amount in all of \$38,000. A common hand force-pump has been placed in the small well, of sufficient power, with the labor of one man, to throw a half inch stream of water to the top of the belfry on the work-house, while the large force-pump attached to the fountain will throw two streams of water, of the same size, over either of the buildings in its immediate vicinity, or a larger single stream over those more remote.

By the map of the State Farm accompanying this report, it will be seen that there is a small parcel of about three and one-half acres of land, lying within the boundaries of the State Farm, and but a short distance southeast of the work-house, which is not owned by the State. The Board regret to say that the owner of this small tract refuses to sell at any price short of many times its value, and though it would be desirable for many reasons that it should be controlled by the Board, yet they are compelled to forego its purchase at the present time.

It would be well also to straighten the western line of the State Farm, and the Board had hopes at one time of being able to purchase the required land, but in this they have been disappointed. The tract of land lying between the State Farm and the Pontiac and Sockanosset roads, containing upwards of eighty acres, would be a desirable addition to the State Farm, as it would enable the Board to make an entrance to the farm at that point, and thereby save a considerable distance in teaming from the city, and a very abrupt ascent

in the road near the present entrance to the farm. Could these purchases be made at reasonable prices, the portions of the State Farm lying north of the New London turnpike might be disposed of when a favorable opportunity offers; and thus the property of the State would be bounded on three sides by a public highway, which would be a decided advantage to it.

The Board recommend to your honorable body that the Superintendent of State Charities and the officers of the State Farm be clothed with the power of deputy sheriffs, so far as to enable them to arrest in any part of the State, inmates of the State institutions who may have escaped therefrom, or to convey to and from the State Farm any pauper, lunatic or person sentenced there by the courts. The conferring of this power will save a large sum to the State treasury in fees, which under the present statutes must be paid to town or city officers for such services.

The Board suggest to your honorable body the propriety of removing the State Prison from its present location to the State Farm. Should this be authorized, most of the labor necessary for its removal could be performed by persons under the control of the Board, while the sale of the large tract of land now occupied by the prison, would defray the greater portion of the expense incurred in purchasing the State Farm and erecting permanent buildings thereon.

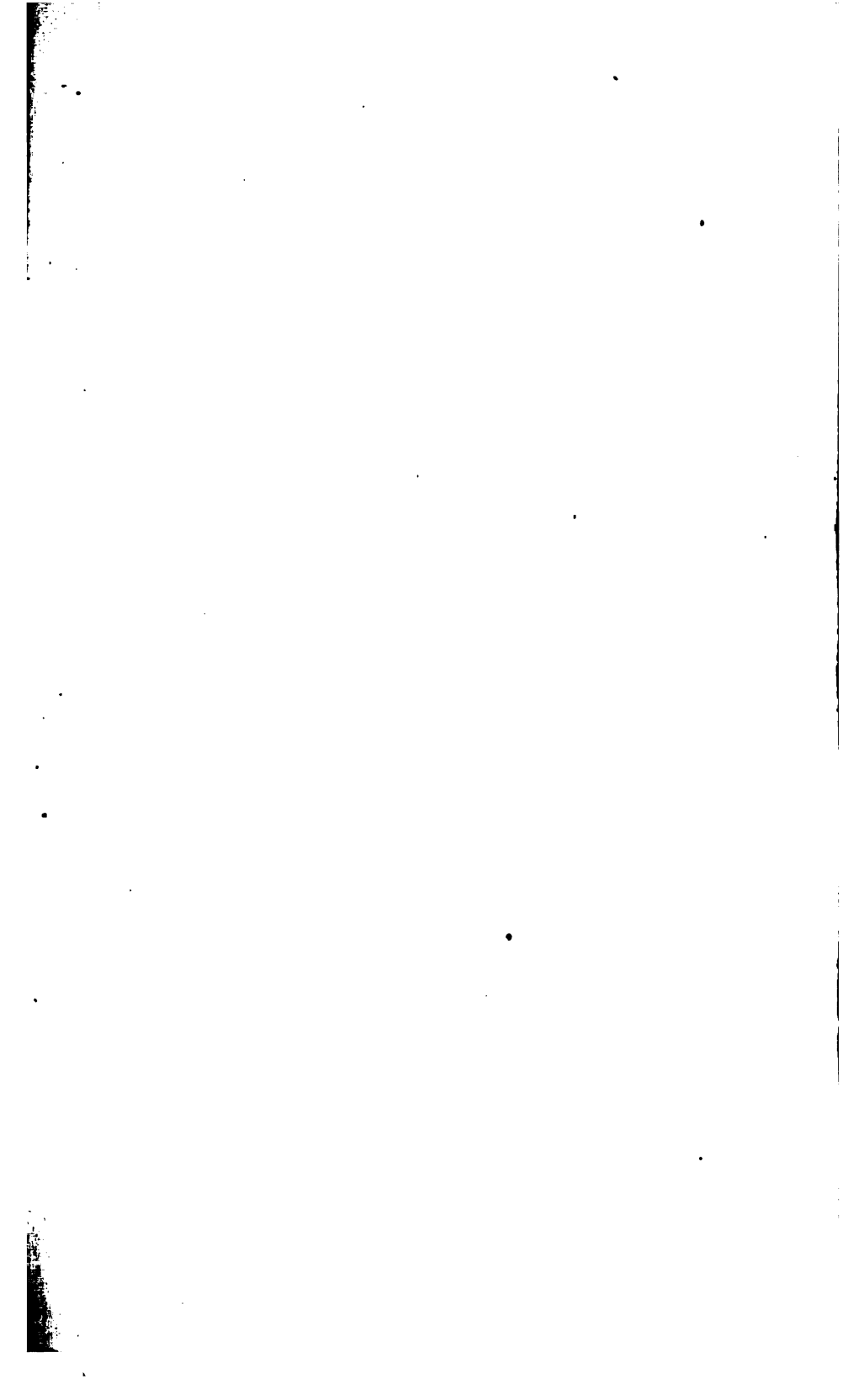
In concluding their report, the Board desire to express their full confidence in the success of the experiment upon which the State has entered, in the establishment of a system of State Charities and Corrections. It is true that the experiment has not as yet been fully tested, but sufficient has been done to show that what has proved so beneficial in checking vice in other States will in all probability produce the same results here. Those of our population who have been living in idleness in town and city institutions, or obtaining a living by disreputable means, will be taught habits of industry, and by being compelled to earn their living on the State Farm, will be ready to look for honest employment when they leave it, or will seek in other States the life of idleness of which they have been deprived here.

The Board trust that no essential change will be made in the act establishing the system of State Charities, until its workings have been fully tested ; and they also respectfully request such appropriations as will enable them to carry into full operation the various institutions intended to be placed upon the State Farm, and to commence at once the erection of permanent buildings suitable for the various classes of persons which it was intended should reside there, particularly the House of Correction and the building for the violent insane.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS A. DOYLE, *Chairman*,
HENRY W. LOTHROP,
JONATHAN BRAYTON,
JAMES M. PENDLETON,
SAMUEL W. CHURCH,
HENRY H. FAY,
EDWIN M. SNOW, *Secretary*.

PROVIDENCE, January 20, 1870.



SECRETARY'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF }
STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, }
PROVIDENCE, January 20, 1870. }

To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:

GENTLEMEN :—The duties of the Secretary of your Board have never been defined, or indicated, by any formal vote of the Board itself, and I have been left, in this respect, to be a law unto myself. The establishment of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, and its duties, its responsibilities, and its objects, are all novel in the State of Rhode Island, though destined to exert a most important influence upon the management of all our reformatory, penal, and charitable institutions.

The Secretary of such an organization should of course be able to devote his time to the work, to make himself familiar with the legislation of other States and countries upon the subject, to know the best plan and all the plans adopted for the management of public charities and corrections, and to be able to advise the Board upon these subjects. He should also be able to make himself thoroughly acquainted with all the penal and charitable institutions in the State, to know the number and exact condition of all the paupers, and criminals, and insane, and the best means of alleviating their condition, and of elevating them morally and physically.

The first Secretary of the Board of State Charities in Massachusetts, Mr. F. B. Sanborn, was able to devote his whole time to

the work, and with a zeal and industry directed by an ardent love of the subject, he was able in a few years to accomplish most important results. His statistics of pauperism and crime in Massachusetts, and his intimate knowledge of everything connected with their causes and their remedies, have already had the effect to change materially the legislation of that State upon those and kindred subjects, and will be essential as guides to legislation in all future time.

But perhaps it is not wise to magnify the duties of the office of Secretary, when the whole record will show that these duties have not been performed. It is well known to your Board, however, and this fact I wish to put on record, that I consented to take the office only temporarily, and with the full knowledge on your part that I had no time except for the clerical duties connected with it. It has been impossible, as we all knew it would be, for me to investigate the general subject, or to collect the statistics in the State, so necessary for intelligent action by the Board and by our legislators.

Without then attempting to discuss the numerous and important questions of public policy that crowd upon us, I am compelled, in this report, to confine myself to a brief statement of the history of the establishment of the Board of State Charities and Corrections in Rhode Island, of the operations of the Board to the present time, and of the receipts and expenses, with the results thus far accomplished.

HISTORY.

The official history of the legislation which resulted in the establishment of the Board of State Charities and Corrections in Rhode Island, and in the purchase of the State Farm, is as follows :

At the January session, A. D. 1867, of the General Assembly, the following resolution was adopted, and may be found on page 171, of the Schedule for that session :

RESOLUTION appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of erecting a State Asylum for the Insane.

Resolved, That Messrs. Emerson of Burrillville, and Church of Bristol, of the Senate, and Messrs. Weeden, Bogert, Pike, Binney, and Durfee of the House of Representatives, be, and they are hereby, appointed a Committee to inquire into, and report upon the expediency of erecting a State Asylum for the Insane, with the proba-

ble cost thereof, and suitable location for the same ; with instructions to embody in their report such facts as they may be able to obtain in regard to the cost and manner of supporting the pauper insane in other States.

First Report.

The Committee named in the preceding resolution presented their report at the January session, A. D., 1868. The report was signed by all the Committee, and is printed as Document No. 7, in the appendix to the Schedule for that session. The report of this Committee was accompanied by a series of resolutions which, after considerable discussion, were amended and passed by the General Assembly. They are printed on page 144 of the Schedule for the January session, 1868, and are as follows :

Second Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS upon the report of the Joint Special Committee, relative to a State Asylum for the Insane.

Resolved, That Messrs. Van Zandt, Bogert, Durfee, Pike, of the House, and Messrs. S. W. Church, L. B. Smith, of the Senate, together with Dr. E. M. Snow and the Attorney General, be and they hereby are, constituted by the General Assembly, a commission entrusted with the following duties, viz. :

First. To select and make report to the General Assembly, of a suitable location containing not less than two hundred acres of land, for the erection thereon of an Asylum for the Insane, and to prepare and report plans and estimates of costs for said Asylum.

Second. To examine into and report upon the whole subject of the care of the insane, paupers, and criminals, and helpless, as now exercised in this State ; and to suggest such a plan for State action over the whole, as to them may seem most desirable, in accordance with the report of the committee upon the insane asylum appointed at the January session, A. D., 1867, as made at this session.

Third. To draft and report such legislation, by act or otherwise, as they may deem proper and efficient to establish and carry into effect the system which they may recommend.

Resolved, That for this purpose the said commission be, and they hereby are, authorized to prepare and issue to the different towns and cities throughout the State, such questions as they may deem fitted to procure statistical, scientific, or other useful information, with ref-

erence to the subjects committed to them ; and that the authorities of the different towns and cities in this State be, and they are hereby, required to furnish and return promptly to said commission the said questions, with replies thereto, so far as the same may be in their power to furnish.

Resolved, That the said commission, through their chairman, shall have power to draw upon the General Treasurer for the amount of all expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duty, but shall receive no pay for their own time and services.

Resolved, That the said commission are hereby directed to advertise in one or more of the daily papers published in the city of Providence, for proposals to sell the State a farm suitable for the erection of a State asylum for our insane poor, and report said proposals to the General Assembly.

At the same session, January, 1868, page 168 of the Schedule, a resolution was passed to pay the expenses of the committee appointed in January, 1867.

At the May session, A. D., 1868, a resolution was passed, Schedule, page 15, continuing the Joint Special Committee, appointed at the January session previous, to the January session, A. D., 1869.

Second Report.

January session, A. D., 1869. The Joint Special Committee appointed at the January session, 1868, presented their report, which is printed as Document No. 3, in the appendix to the Schedule for the January session, 1869. This report was unanimously adopted and signed by the committee, under the date of January 10, 1869.

Third Resolution.

After considerable consideration and discussion of the subject, the following resolution was adopted by the General Assembly, and may be found on page 159 of the Schedule for the January session, 1869 :

RESOLUTION authorizing the purchase of a farm for the location of a House of Correction, and Asylum for the Insane Poor, and making an appropriation therefor.

Resolved, That a committee of seven, consisting of one from each county, to be appointed by the Governor, together with the Mayors of Providence and Newport, be, and they are hereby, em-

powered to negotiate for, and purchase a suitable farm of not less than two hundred acres, for the location of a House of Correction, a State Asylum for the Insane Poor, and for such other purposes as the General Assembly may direct, provided the price paid for said farm shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the said committee are directed to report at the next May session of this General Assembly.

Governor Burnside being absent temporarily from the State, the committee was appointed by Lieut. Governor Stevens, as follows :

Joseph Osborne, of Newport County ; Samuel W. Church, of Bristol County ; Joseph W. Sweet, of Providence County ; Ezra J. Cady, of Kent County ; and Samuel H. Cross, of Washington County. With these were united, *ex-officio*, Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor of Providence, and Hon. James Atkinson, Mayor of Newport.

Fourth Resolution.

At the same session, January, A. D. 1869, the following resolution was passed, and may be found on page 160 of the Schedule for that session :

RESOLUTION directing the committee on the State Farm to report plans for a House of Correction and State Pauper System.

Resolved, That the committee appointed to negotiate for and purchase a farm for a House of Correction, State Insane Asylum, and other purposes, be. and they are hereby, instructed to report at the next May session of the General Assembly a plan for the organization and establishment of a House of Correction and State Pauper System, with the necessary bills or resolutions to carry the same into effect, and also the plans for, and estimated cost of such buildings as may be needed until permanent structures are erected.

Third Report.

May session, A. D. 1869. The Special Committee appointed at the January session, to purchase a farm, prepare plans, &c., presented their report which is printed in the Appendix to the Schedule of the May session, 1869. The report was unanimously signed by the committee, and stated that they had purchased the William A. Howard farm, so called, on Sockanosset Hill, in the town of Cran-

ton. The committee also reported a bill "To establish a Board of State Charities and Corrections," which after some amendments was adopted as Chapter 814, of the Revised Statutes. Also an "Additional Act" (Chapter 815;) also an act appropriating money to carry out the provisions of the preceding acts, (Chapter 816.) These several acts are printed in the first seven pages of the Schedule for the May session, 1869.

At the same session, a resolution was adopted authorizing the purchase of additional land for the State Farm at an expense not exceeding ten thousand dollars. See page 21 of the Schedule.

Appointment of the Board.

The first section of the act establishing a Board of State Charities and Corrections, reads, in part, as follows: "The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint six persons, two from the county of Providence, and one from each of the other counties, who, together with the Secretary hereinafter mentioned, shall constitute the Board of State Charities and Corrections. One of the persons so appointed shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, one for five years, and one for six years, unless sooner removed."

In accordance with this provision of the act, in the Senate, May 27, 1869, His Excellency Seth Padelford announced the appointment of the following persons to constitute the first Board of State Charities and Corrections in Rhode Island:

- Henry W. Lothrop, of Providence County, six years.
- Thomas A. Doyle, of Providence County, five years.
- Jonathan Brayton, of Kent County, four years.
- James M. Pendleton, of Washington County, three years.
- Samuel W. Church, of Bristol County, two years.
- Henry H. Fay, of Newport County, one year.

Thus was completed the legislation which resulted in the establishment of the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD.

The first meeting of the Board of State Charities and Corrections in Rhode Island, was held upon the call of Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, one of the members, in the City Building, in Providence, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, June 1, 1869.

All the members of the Board, as appointed by the Governor, were present.

Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, of Providence, was unanimously elected permanent Chairman.

Edwin M. Snow, M. D., of Providence, was unanimously elected Secretary, and thereby in accordance with the second section of the Act, he became a member of the Board.

At this meeting, committees were appointed to employ laborers on the farm; to purchase beds, bedding, and provisions; to purchase additional land as authorized by the General Assembly; and to purchase the stock, tools and other articles on the farm.

At the next meeting, June 5, George W. Wightman, Esq., of Providence, was employed, to act temporarily as the Superintendent of State Charities and Corrections, and also to oversee the management of the farm.

At the third meeting, June 26, numerous committees were appointed for various purposes, the most important of which were, a committee to see to the fitting up of one of the buildings on the farm, for the accommodation of the Work House convicts, and a committee to construct a road from Searle's Corner station on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, to the State Farm. At this meeting the Secretary was directed to give notice that persons sentenced to the Work House would be received on and after the first day of July.

At a meeting of the Board, July 20, the following preamble and order were adopted unanimously, and they are inserted here, as important in their relations to the organization and management of the State Farm and Work House:

“*Whereas*, A boy named ——, only ten years of age, has been sentenced to the Work House on the State Farm, for one year, and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Board, the Work House is a place entirely unsuitable for such a boy and tending to corrupt rather than to reform or benefit him, Therefore

It is unanimously ordered, that the said boy ——, be forthwith unconditionally discharged from the Work House, and sent away from the State Farm.”

At a meeting, July 30, the chairman was authorized to procure specifications and estimates for one story wooden buildings for the incurable pauper insane, in their general features to be like those adopted for the same purposes, and used at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, in New York.

On the sixth of August, Mr. Samuel L. Blaisdell, formerly Warden of our State Prison, was appointed by the Board, as Superintendent of the State Farm and Work House, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. Mr. Blaisdell was put in charge of the Farm and Work House, and entered upon his duties on Wednesday, August 11th, 1869.

The number of inmates of the Work House having increased beyond the expectations of the Board, at a meeting, August 23, it was voted to advertise for proposals for the erection of a new additional building for the accommodation of the male inmates of the Work House, south and near the building already occupied.

The escapes from the Work House seeming to be on the increase, at a meeting of the Board, August 30, it was voted that the Acting Superintendent of State Charities and Corrections be directed in all cases to prosecute escaped convicts for the additional sentence, as provided in section 21 of the act. It was also voted to offer a reward of ten dollars each for the arrest of escaped inmates of the Work House. At this meeting a committee was appointed to complete the contract for a new building for the male inmates of the Work House.

At a meeting of the Board, October 7, 1869, proposals were received, and two days after the contract was closed for the erection of two one story wooden buildings for the incurable insane, and also for a two-story building to be used for a cook and wash house, for the sum of \$19,731 for the three buildings.

A committee was appointed in October, to make inquiries and report upon the subject of indoor labor for the inmates of the Work House during the coming winter.

At a meeting November 16, 1869, it was voted that the reward heretofore offered for escaped convicts of the Work House be withdrawn, and that the Superintendent of the State Farm be authorized to pay at his discretion not exceeding ten dollars each for the return of escaped convicts.

At the meeting of the Board, December 6, 1869, it was voted that certain inmates of the Work House be discharged one month previous to the expiration of their sentences, in consideration of their good behavior while in the Work House. This action of the Board has been repeated in other cases, and inaugurates a policy which will undoubtedly exert a marked influence upon the management and success of the Work House in its relations to the reformation of its inmates.

At the same meeting, George W. Wightman, of Providence, was elected Superintendent of State Charities and Corrections, the salary to be named hereafter by the Board. Previous to this date Mr. Wightman had been employed as Acting Superintendent.

During the season, as soon after the organization of the Board as was convenient, the members of the Board visited the State Work House at Bridgewater, Mass., the Institutions on Blackwell's Island, New York city; and the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, Mass. These visits were of very great utility in giving the members of the Board a better understanding of the character, management, and objects of the institutions that were to be established on our State Farm. The members of the Board will not soon forget the kind and courteous receptions we received from the managers and officers of the institutions named, nor their earnest efforts to give us all the information that we desired in relation to the management and internal operations of the institutions under their care.

In this connection, it is proper that the thanks of the Board of State Charities and Corrections should be expressed to the various railroad and steamboat lines that have transported the members of the Board without expense to the State. To the Providence and Worcester, the Providence Hartford and Ashkill, the New York, Providence and Boston, and the Providence, Warren and Bristol railroads for permanent passes through the year; and to the Boston and Providence railroad, which has always furnished passes when needed by the

Board; and to the Stonington, the Neptune and the Fall River and New York lines of steamboats for passes on various occasions.

I have thus given in the preceding pages, a very few of the many items of business transacted in the meetings of the Board, omitting a much greater number that would not be of public interest. Indeed the records furnish only a slight indication of the amount of labor for the State, done by the members of the Board in their official capacity, and of the time required of them.

From the first day of June, 1869, when the Board of State Charities and Corrections was organized, to the first of February, 1870, the Board held twenty formal meetings for the transaction of business, of which thirteen meetings were in the city, and seven at the State Farm in Cranston.

The regular semi-monthly meetings of the Board, as established in September last, are held on the first Monday in each month in the city, and on the third Monday in each month, at the State Farm.

The twenty meetings of the Board held thus far have been attended by the members of the Board as follows :

1. Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, Chairman.....	18 meetings.
2. Henry W. Lothrop.....	20 "
3. Jonathan Brayton.....	20 "
4. James M. Pendleton.....	13 "
5. Samuel W. Church.....	19 "
6. Henry H. Fay.....	10 "
7. Edwin M. Snow, Secretary.....	20 "

In addition to this, some members of the Board, and especially Messrs. Doyle, Brayton and Church of the Building Committee, have visited the State Farm a great number of times, probably as many as twice each week since July first.

On account of this frequent visitation of the Farm and Work House, by members of the building committee, it has not been necessary thus far, as it will be hereafter, to organize visiting committees for frequent visits and examinations of the institutions on the Farm.

The amount of labor thus performed by members of the Board, and the amount of time required have been a serious tax upon them.

RESULTS.

Let us now look at some of the material results accomplished at the State Farm.

The Farm.—The farm was taken possession of so late in the season, after the first of June, that the crops for the year 1869, furnished no grounds for judgment, whatever, in relation to its capabilities, or to its future crops. Very little effective labor had been done upon the farm in the spring, and it was too late to prepare for full crops. The crops for the year 1869, were about as follows :

Hay, 75 tons.....	\$20 00	\$1,500 00
Potatoes, 300 bushels.....	50	150 00
Corn, 100 bushels.....	1 00	100 00
Beans, 15 bushels.....	8 00	45 00
Turnips, 400 bushels.....	40	160 00
Milk.....		100 00
400 chestnut posts, fourteen feet long.....		400 00
30 cords fire wood, \$6.....		180 00
Total.....		\$2,635 00

In addition to these crops gathered, a great amount of work has been done in improving the farm, by cutting brush and briars, gathering stones, improving the roads, draining, &c., &c.

Buildings. 1. The mansion house on the farm has been thoroughly repaired, papered and painted, and put in good order for the occupation of the Superintendent and other officers of the Work House. It also contains a room for the meetings of the Board.

2. A building found on the farm, and known as the "house for help," has been thoroughly repaired, and changed inside, and furnished with gratings to the windows. This is now used for the female department of the Work House. The building is two stories high, with a basement for bathing rooms, cells, and other rooms.

3. A new building south of the preceding and connected with it by a wing for offices, has been built. It is 32x84 feet, two stories high, and contains dormitory, work room, dining room, &c., for the male inmates of the Work House. It has a large and airy basement with cells, and other rooms. There is also a tower to this building in which is a fine bell.

4. Two one-story pavilion buildings have been built, each 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 29 feet, with wings on each side. These are intended for the incurable insane. They have been built after the general plan of similar buildings now occupied by a similar class of insane persons on Blackwell's Island, New York city. Some changes and improvements have been made in them in accordance with the suggestion of the gentleman, Mr. Smythe, who superintended the construction of these buildings on Blackwell's Island, and who has the charge of the insane persons now occupying them. These buildings are surrounded with large yards, enclosed by a substantial board fence, twelve feet in height.

5. A two story building has been erected, the lower story of which is for a bakery, cooking and laundry, with steam boiler, and all the necessary conveniences. The upper story is finished for a chapel. In addition to the preceding, cheap buildings have been erected for blacksmith's shop, carpenter's shop, and other purposes, and repairs and alterations have been made in the barns and other buildings upon the farm.

Road to Searle's Corner. A good road has been built by the labor of the inmates of the Work House, from the farm on the old New London Turnpike to Searle's Corner station, on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad. The distance by the new road, is about one and one-fourth miles from the buildings on the farm to the railroad station, and this road will form the chief avenue of communication between the State Farm and the city of Providence and the rest of the State.

Labor. The male inmates of the Work House have done twenty-nine hundred and two (2902) days work, from September 1 to December 31, 1869, inclusive. This work has been done on the farm, on the road to Searle's corner, on foundations, and painting the buildings, and includes carpenters, masons, and painters work.

The work is divided about as follows, and may be valued as stated:

2,890 days on farm and on new road at \$1 00.....	\$2,890 00
150 " Painters work at 2 00.....	300 00
182 " Stone Mason's work at 2 00.....	364 00
180 " Carpenter's work at 2 00.....	360 00
<hr/>	
2,902 days work amounting to	\$3,414 00

The above is in addition to all the work of females in the Work House, and also in addition to the care of cattle, horses, &c., and the ordinary chores about the Farm; and in addition to the work in haying and other farm work previous to September 1st. The female inmates of the Work House have done all the cooking, washing, and other housework on the Farm, and have done a large amount of sewing in making and repairing the clothes of the inmates. Such are, briefly, some of the material results that have been accomplished at the State Farm. .

INSTITUTIONS ON THE STATE FARM.

By the Act establishing the Board of State Charities and Corrections, four separate Institutions were established and located upon the State Farm, in the town of Cranston, as follows :

1. A State Workhouse.
2. A House of Correction.
3. A State Asylum for the Incurable Insane.
4. A State Almshouse.

By the Act and by the Amendment to it, passed at the same session, the Work House and the House of Correction are in a measure connected together as parts of the same institution, and so likewise are the State Asylum for the incurable insane and the State Almshouse.

Let us look for a moment at the condition of the several institutions named in the act. It may be remarked, in this place, that as it was impossible to put in operation at once all the institutions named, it has been the policy of the Board of State Charities and Corrections to provide accommodations first for those classes which would probably furnish the greatest amount of available labor to be used in carrying on the farm, and in due time, in the construction of permanent buildings for the different institutions. All the buildings thus far erected may be considered as temporary in their character, though they will be sufficient and comfortable for many years if necessary, before the permanent buildings can be erected.

1. *The State Work House.*

The Work House was opened on the first day of July, though

the buildings were entirely unprepared for the reception of Work House convicts at that time. The number received immediately after the Work House was opened, was much greater than was anticipated, and it soon became evident that the capacity of the building devoted to the Work House was entirely insufficient. It became necessary to erect another building immediately. The two buildings now occupied for the Work House have already been described. One is for the male, the other for the female inmates, and it is probable, that if the House of Correction can be erected soon, these buildings will be sufficient for the accommodation of the Work House convicts, until permanent buildings may be erected.

The statistics of the Work House from the first day of July to the thirty-first day of December, 1869, inclusive, have been as follows :

Whole number committed.....	156
SEX.	
Males.....	101
Females.....	54
COLOR.	
Whites.....	148
Colored.....	6
Indian.....	1
NATIVITY.	
Rhode Island.....	37
Massachusetts.....	13
Connecticut.....	3
Maine.....	1
New York.....	3
New Jersey.....	1
Maryland.....	2
Total United States.....	58
Ireland.....	76
England.....	14
Scotland.....	3
Canada.....	3
Nova Scotia.....	1
New Brunswick.....	1
Total Foreign.....	97

PARENTAGE.

American.....	89
Irish.....	98
English and Scotch.....	19
British American.....	4
Total Foreign.....	116

AGES.

Under 20.....	13
20 to 30.....	31
30 to 40.....	48
40 to 50.....	34
50 to 60.....	21
60 to 70.....	5
70 to 80.....	3
	155

SEASON.

There were committed in July.....	25
“ “ “ “ August.....	41
“ “ “ “ September.....	31
“ “ “ “ October.....	26
“ “ “ “ November.....	20
“ “ “ “ December.....	12
	155

OFFENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

Common drunkards.....	102
Vagrants.....	35
Common Prostitutes.....	14
Neglect to support family.....	4
	155

PLACES FROM WHICH COMMITTED.

Providence.....	86
North Providence.....	10
Warwick.....	2
Pawtucket.....	15
South Kingstown.....	1
Johnston.....	6
East Greenwich.....	2
Newport.....	9
Smithfield.....	2
Burrillville.....	3
Coventry.....	5
Bristol.....	1
Westerly.....	2
Cranston.....	3
Woonsocket.....	8
	155

Those committed from Pawtucket were from the court in the village of Pawtucket, and not necessarily from the town of Pawtucket.

TERMS OF SENTENCES.

Six months.....	76
Eleven months.....	1
One year.....	65
One and a half years.....	8
Two years.....	1
Three years.....	3
Three and a half years.....	1
	155

Of the whole number, 155, committed to the Work House during the six months from July 1st to December 31st inclusive, there have been

Discharged.....	16
Died.....	1
Escaped.....	26
	43

Leaving in the Work House 112 on the thirty-first of December, 1869. Of this number there were 70 in the male, and 42 in the female department of the institution.

Such are the facts relating to the operations of the State Work House in Rhode Island, during the first six months of its existence.

In this connection it may be well to refer to a misapprehension that exists in the minds of many persons in relation to the practical working and objects of the Work House. To those who look upon the Work House as a prison, and the sentences to it as punishments for offences committed, the punishments, measured by length of time, seem out of proportion to the offences. But this is a wrong view of the subject. The Work House is not a prison, and it is hoped that every influence tending to make it such will be resisted. It was to save men and women from imprisonment in jails and prisons, which has proved expensive and worse than useless to all concerned, and to give them a chance for reformation, that the Work House has been established. In its practical working these objects are, and always should be, kept in view. Thus far no inmate of the Work House has served out the full sentence, and the action of the Board, already

referred to, established the rule that any inmate of the Work House can shorten the period of his or her detention, by good behavior. A considerable number of the inmates have been let out on probation, during good behavior, within a few weeks after they were sentenced, and are doing well now.

But the greater portion of these very persons are kept sober, and are doing well, *because* the sentence to the Work House is hanging over them, and if the term of their sentence expires too soon, they will almost certainly fall away. With this view it will be seen that a long sentence to the Work House is not necessarily a severe punishment, but a blessing. While the sentence is hanging over them, and the Board of State Charities and Corrections has the control of them, the influence is altogether to keep them from falling away. Thus, in practice, it often happens that the longest sentence results in the shortest detention at the Work House. Everything depends upon the Board. If they are worthy of confidence and to be trusted, long sentences are no hardship, but actual blessings to the persons sentenced, as well as to the community.

2. *The House of Correction.*

For obvious reasons nothing has been done towards the organization of the House of Correction proper, or the erection of the necessary buildings. The persons who would be committed to the House of Correction would be of an entirely different class, both in respect to character and to crimes, from those who are committed to the Work House. They could not be employed on the farm, and the buildings for their accommodation must be of a permanent character, with cells for confinement, of the most approved construction, and with workshops and other accommodations arranged for safety as well as for the best good of the inmates. Of course the erection of such buildings will require time as well as money, more than could be expected in the first six months of our occupancy of the State Farm.

And yet, it is obvious that to carry out the plan embraced in the organization of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, it is of the utmost importance that the House of Correction should be established and put in operation as speedily as possible. When in operation it would relieve the jails throughout the State of the greater

portion of their inmates ; it would make the labor of these persons valuable to the State, whereas it is now comparatively valueless ; and it would furnish important labor to the State Farm, where it will be needed for years to come in the erection of permanent buildings for the various institutions established there. Besides this, the House of Correction, when fully in operation, would be a valuable auxiliary in the management and control of the inmates of the Work House, as inmates of the Work House who were disorderly or who could not be safely kept at work on the farm, could be transferred to the workshops of the House of Correction.

It is to be hoped that the Board of State Charities and Corrections may be enabled to proceed with the building of a House of Correction immediately, so that, if possible, it may be completed during the present year.

3. *The State Asylum for the Incurable Insane.*

Two large, comfortable buildings already described, have been erected for the accommodation of the incurable insane. One building is intended for males, the other for females. These buildings are equal to in every respect, and in some respects are improvements upon similar buildings for a similar class of persons, now, and for some years in use on Blackwell's Island, in New York city. The plan and uses of those buildings are fully and warmly approved by the gentleman who has charge of them on Blackwell's Island. There can be no doubt that the buildings we have erected are well adapted to the purposes intended, and that those who occupy them will be rendered far more comfortable in every respect, than they can be, or ever have been in town poor houses, or in private families where many of them have been and are now confined. Of course, they will not find the luxuries and comforts of the spacious halls and numerous attendants of Butler Hospital ; but they will find all that is necessary for a comfortable, and, so far as such persons can enjoy it, a happy existence. At the same time they will relieve the Butler and other hospitals to some extent of a class of persons upon whom all the curative influences of these hospitals are wasted, and will give them an opportunity to extend their blessings by receiving those who may be benefitted by treatment.

There can be no doubt that so far as the proposed arrangement can be safely carried into effect, it will prove a blessing to the hospitals, a blessing to the State and an incalculable blessing to those insane persons who may be taken from town poor houses and private families throughout the State. It was these views that influenced the State, and has governed the Board of State Charities and Corrections, in the establishment of the Asylum for the Incurable Insane at the State Farm. Though the action of the State, and of the Board, has been warmly assailed by various parties, we have as yet seen nothing in our experience nor learned anything from the experience of other States and places, tending to show that the views that have governed our action are not correct, or that the plan adopted is not feasible.

At the same time, I am satisfied that very great caution, more, perhaps, than the members of your Board generally suppose, will be necessary in carrying out, practically, the plan we have adopted. We cannot safely ignore the opinions of those who know more about insane persons than we ever dreamed of. We cannot at once remove, indiscriminately, all the incurable insane, without reference to their mental condition, from the hospitals where they are guarded by strong walls, and many attendants, to our frail buildings, and trust them to take care of themselves. Such a course would surely result in disaster and ruin not only to our plans, but to the insane themselves, and would probably involve many others in the ruin. It is certain, I think, that with our present buildings only, we must commence our insane asylum with a very small number of inmates, carefully selected, and that we must increase the number very slowly as experience shall warrant. When another building of a more substantial character has been erected, suitable for the confinement of those insane who cannot be safely trusted with others, and for the temporary confinement of those who may be subject to temporary fits of violence, we may be able still farther to meet the wants of the State.

The statistics of our insane poor, so far as we have been able to obtain them, though very imperfect, are sufficient to show that there is a very great and urgent need of the accommodations we hope to furnish them, at the State Farm.

The statistics relating to the insane poor now in different insane hospitals are, of course, easily obtained, and are as follows :

There are 113 insane poor in different hospitals at the expense of the State, and of towns, as follows :

Butler Hospital.....	76
Brattleboro, Vt., Hospital.....	24
Worcester Hospital.....	8
Taunton Hospital.....	8
Private families.....	2
	113

These are from the different towns, as follows :

Providence.....	33
Newport.....	9
Smithfield.....	10
North Providence.....	7
Burrillville.....	6
Pawtucket.....	5
Warwick.....	5
Cranston.....	4
Coventry.....	4
Warren, Cumberland and Johnston.....	3 each.
Woonsocket, Bristol, Westerly, North Kingstown, South Kingstown, Scituate.....	2 each.
East Providence, Charlestown, Jamestown, Barrington, Little Compton, Gloucester.....	1 each.
Total.....	113

In addition to the above there are 12 insane persons at Butler Hospital who receive State aid, the balance of their support being paid by friends. This makes in all 125 insane persons receiving aid from the State.

The usual amount paid by the State towards the support of each of these 125 persons, is one hundred and twenty dollars annually, making the total expense to the State, for this class of persons, about fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars annually. This is in addition to the amount paid by the towns, which generally is quite as large. It seems from the preceding table that twenty-seven towns in the State are uniting with the State at the present time in furnishing their insane poor with the benefits of treatment in insane hospitals. There are then seven towns which have no insane poor in hospitals at the present time. These towns are East Greenwich, Middletown, New Shoreham, Portsmouth, Tiverton, Foster and Richmond. Are there

none of this class in these towns? By the census of 1865, there was a considerable number of insane persons in them, and very recent statistics show that there are insane poor in some of them at least, at the present time, who ought for the credit of our common humanity, to be removed as speedily as possible. In one of these seven towns, a town that has never sent a single patient to Butler Hospital, as recently as the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869, there were no less than ten insane persons confined in the poor house. These were all native Americans, most if not all were natives of the town, all had a legal settlement in the town. Two of the number, males, 45 and 50 years of age, on that last day of December, were chained to the floor, with iron chains. One of them, the youngest, with an intelligent countenance had been in the poor house about eleven years, and had been chained to the floor nearly all the time. Two women, one 40, the other 39 years of age, were kept chained about half the time. There were three other males, one 60 and two 70 years of age, who had been confined about ten years, and three other females, aged 40, 70 and 75 years, respectively, who had been confined eight, six, and four years. Few persons will deny that a great wrong and outrage have been done to these persons by such treatment. The chaining of insane persons to the floor, for years, in this age of the world, can be called nothing less than disgraceful. But after all, this is not so great a wrong to the insane persons themselves, as is the neglect to give them an opportunity for treatment that might restore them to reason. There is a probability, at least, that some of these persons by early treatment, might have been restored, and might have become useful citizens. The neglect to give them the opportunity, makes the town in a measure responsible for their continued insanity.

After such revelations it can hardly be doubted that there is a great and pressing need of State interference in Rhode Island, in the treatment of insane paupers. The plan contemplated in the organization of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, and in the establishment of the insane asylum at the State Farm, will in time work a sure cure for such abuses. There are, however, still other facts that illustrate the need and the benefit of this plan and organization. An attempt has been made by Mr. Wightman, the Superintendent of

State Charities and Corrections, under the direction of the Board, to ascertain the names, ages, and birth-places of all the incurable insane in the State, who are not in hospitals, but are aided by the towns and confined for the most part in the town poor houses. The returns have been received, thus far, from only about one-half the towns in the State; but the figures obtained are sufficient to indicate the character of the whole. We find that in the towns reported, there are 72 insane persons confined in the town poor houses. As soon as practicable, further investigations will be made to ascertain more fully the condition and wants of these and other insane in the State. Of the 72 insane persons reported in the town poor houses, 41 are foreigners by birth. These foreigners are chargeable to the place where they landed in this country, and as none of them landed in this State, they can be sent out of the State whenever the necessary proof can be found, of the vessel from which, the time when, and the place where they landed. The same is true of foreign paupers who are not insane. One of the objects contemplated in the organization and operations of the Board of State Charities and Corrections is this investigation of the settlement of paupers, and the removal of such as do not belong to us. This work has been carried on as fast as circumstances will permit, by the Superintendent of State Charities and Corrections, Mr. George W. Wightman, and the results are already sufficient to show the importance of the work, and its benefits to the State. Since the organization of the Board, only seven months, no less than ninety (90) paupers, most of them foreigners, have been removed from the State, and the State and the towns in which they resided have been forever relieved from the burden of their support. Of these 90 paupers, 14 were insane, and 4 of them had been inmates of Butler Hospital for several years. There has been a great increase, within a few years, in the number of foreign insane paupers, caused by immigration. Many of these are cases of hereditary insanity, and are sent or brought to this country by their friends, to see, as their friends say, if the change would not benefit them. The opposite is the usual result. Three of those recently removed from the State were cases of this description, who had been in the country only a few months. The cases are not unfrequent in which insane persons are sent to this country from Europe by the authorities. One of the cases that has been sent out of the State by

the Superintendent of State Charities and Corrections, was a woman who was taken from an insane hospital and sent to this country at the public expense. It is evident that the relief from the support of this class of persons, as well as of paupers who are not insane, may be a very important benefit to the State and to the several towns, and as money saved is as good as money earned, the benefits may be even estimated in dollars and cents. Let us see how the account stands after only seven months' existence of our Board. It is the opinion of those familiar with the subject in other States, that each insane pauper costs the community on an average at least one thousand (1,000) dollars. This opinion is confirmed by the facts in the city of Providence, where of the 33 insane paupers now supported by the city, 10 have been supported on an average of 21 years each, and 10 others, an average of 12½ years each.

The cost to the community of paupers who are not insane will be considerably less, and is estimated as low as four hundred (400) dollars each, on an average. With these estimates before us, it will be seen that during the first seven months of its existence, by the removal of 90 paupers, the operations of the Board of State Charities and Corrections have saved the State and the towns, the sum of forty-four thousand four hundred (44,400) dollars, as follows :

14 Insane paupers, at \$1,000.....	\$14,000
76 Paupers, not insane, at \$400.....	30,400
<hr/>	<hr/>
90 Paupers.....	Total \$44,400

This work will be continued, and it is expected that a still greater amount will be accomplished during the ensuing year.*

As we have already seen, more than half of all the insane persons supported in town poor houses, so far as reported, are foreigners by birth, and many of them were insane when they landed in this country. In no way can we protect ourselves in this State from a large increase of persons of this class, both insane and paupers who are not insane, except by enforcing the law and sending back those who have no claim upon us. The city of Providence has pursued this course for many years under the able management of George W. Wightman, Esq., the efficient overseer of the poor. The result is

*The whole number removed from the State to the first day of February, 1870, inclusive, was 117, of whom 15 were insane and 102 not insane.

that the city of Providence supports fewer insane persons to-day than it did twelve years since, when the population was one-third less than at present. Twelve years since, the number was 46; now it is only 33. It cannot be doubted that the work of the Board of State Charities and Corrections with reference to this subject, will be productive of great good to the State.

4. *The State Alms House.*

It has been thus far impossible for the Board to take any steps towards the erection of buildings for the special accommodation of State paupers, who are not insane. From what we have already said, however, it is evident that the operations of the Work House and of the Insane Asylum will both have an intimate connection with the subject of pauperism. The labor in the Work House is only forced pauper labor, and its influence will be towards the prevention of pauperism. The investigation into the settlement of paupers and the removal from the State of those who have no legal settlement here, which we have just described in connection with the subject of the Insane Asylum, are intimately connected with the plans necessary for the establishment of a State Almshouse. In fact this very investigation and the steps already taken by the Board of State Charities and Corrections upon this subject, are absolutely necessary as a preliminary to intelligent action towards the erection of the Almshouse. There will, however, be a certain number left, after all the investigation, who will need the accommodations of a State Almshouse, and it will be necessary as soon as possible to provide the accommodations for them. I think, however, that the number will be small, and that there are few communities in this country which have a smaller proportion of persons who cannot support themselves.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

It remains for me to show the cost of the operations of the Board of State Charities to the present time, and in this account I shall include the cost of the Farm, which was purchased by vote of the General Assembly.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation to purchase the Howard Farm.....	\$22,500 00
Part of appropriation to purchase additional land.....	7,000 00
Appropriation for General Expenses.....	27,500 00
Received for rent of Brayton Farm	158 50
" from sale of articles.....	119 13
" Interest on deposits	74 88
" Total receipts.....	<u>\$57,352 50</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for the Howard Farm.....	\$23,500 00
" " " Brayton Farm.....	7,000 00
New Buildings, including 3,500 feet of double boarded fence, 12 feet in height.....	32,442 24
Farm account, including cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, with all farming tools and implements.....	6,041 29
Repairs, alterations and improvements.....	3,387 63
Plumbing, including 1,300 feet of 4-inch iron pipe, with force pump, hose, &c.....	3,000 00
Furniture.....	3,247 96
Bedding and Clothing.....	1,708 21
Provisions and Groceries.....	2,878 47
Salaries and Wages.....	2,758 67
Fuel and Lights.....	112 57
Books and Stationery.....	57 50
Drugs and Medicines.....	89 40
Insurance.....	547 50
Rewards for Escapes.....	170 00
New Road to Searle's Corner.....	153 60
Freight.....	117 63
Miscellaneous.....	460 10
Total Expenditures.....	<u>\$86,567 76</u>

The balance stands thus :

Expended.....	\$86,567 76
Receipts.....	<u>57,352 50</u>

Debt, expenditures above receipts..... \$29,215 26

A large portion of this debt is for new buildings and permanent improvements on the farm, as will be seen from the inventory. A copy of this inventory is herewith presented as an appendix to this report. It was taken by Messrs. Joseph Osborn and Jabez W. Mowry, members of the General Assembly.

An abstract of this inventory is as follows :

INVENTORY.

398 acres of land with farm buildings, (cost)	\$29,500 00
New buildings, with fence and permanent improvements, including water works, (cost,).....	<u>33,779 87</u>

Furniture.....	3,584 14
Live stock, horses, swine, &c.....	3,149 50
Vehicles and harnesses.....	1,127 00
Farming tools and implements.....	730 49
Produce, manure, &c., on hand.....	2,688 00
Provisions in cellar.....	284 50
Total of inventory.....	<u>\$79,794 00</u>

Of this total there is :

Real Estate	\$68,279 87
Personal Property.....	11,514 13

In the preceding inventory, the cost of the new buildings and improvements, as given, does not include the labor done on them by the inmates of the Work House, nor the value of the material used in the foundations of the new buildings. The labor alone, as near as it can be estimated, would amount to about seven hundred dollars.

Let us compare the inventory with the expenditures :

Total expenses, as given.....	\$86,567 76
Deduct property on hand.....	<u>79,794 00</u>
Balance.....	\$6,773 76

This sum, (\$6,773 76) represents the actual expenses of the State Farm and the institutions upon it, for the six months from July 1, to December 31, 1869, in addition to the provisions and produce raised on the farm and consumed previous to the latter date.

We have already seen that the crops taken from the farm in 1869, were worth \$2,635; we have also seen that the labor of the male inmates of the workhouse, amounted to \$3,414, previous to December 31, 1869; we have also seen that the operations of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, through our Superintendent, have already relieved the State of a present and prospective expense of forty-four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$44,400.)

It seems to me that the Board may safely leave the results of the operations of the first six months of its existence to the candid judgment of the members of the General Assembly and of the people.

EDWIN M. SNOW,
Secretary.

STATE FARM

INVENTORY.

Inventory of Real Estate, Buildings, Furniture, Live Stock, Implements, Tools, Produce, etc., taken January 20th, 1870, by Joseph Osborn and Jabez W. Mowry.

STATE FARM.

Three hundred and ninety-eight acres of land, and Farm buildings..... \$29,500 00

BUILDINGS.

Work House building; Three new buildings for Insane Hospital and Chapel; Blacksmith and Carpenter Shop; permanent repairs, and improvements on dwelling house and buildings, cost..... \$38,779 87

FURNITURE, ETC.

Furniture as per James H. Field & Co's. bills.....	\$183 50
do. do. Potter & Dennison, "	80 00
do. do. Curry & Richards, "	571 00
do. and Wooden Ware as per W. S. Fifield & Co's. bills.....	153 14
Carpets as per Wm. Barstow & Co's. bills.....	494 42
Table Cutlery as per L. D. Anthony & Co's. bills.....	6 00
Lamps, as per G. & C. P. Hutchins' bills.....	36 81
China and Earthen Ware, as per James Tucker, Jr., bills.....	252 52
Crockery, as per B. P. Cunningham, bills.....	8 00
Fire Extinguishers, as per James Aborn, bill.....	117 00

\$1,847 89

LIVE STOCK.

One pair Oxen, white and red.....	200 00
One " " red and black.....	225 00
One " " red.....	800 00
Twelve Cows, at \$60.....	720 00
One Bull.....	20 00
One hundred and sixty Sheep, at \$4 25.....	680 00

One breeding Hog.....	60 00
Two Shoats.....	50 00
Three ".....	60 00
Two ".....	40 00
Three ".....	75 00
One pair work Horses.....	300 00
One four year old Colt.....	257 00
One black Horse.....	100 00
One hundred Fowls.....	62 50
Total Live Stock.....	\$3,149 50

VEHICLES AND HARNESSSES.

One beach Wagon and Harness.....	150 00
One " and Top.....	50 00
One new two-horse Wagon and Top.....	325 00
One old Wagon.....	5 00
One lumber do.....	50 00
One ox do.....	250 00
One two-horse do.....	65 00
One ox Cart.....	30 00
One tip do.....	25 00
One ox do.....	50 00
One hay Cart.....	60 00
One night soil Cart.....	21 00
One pair double Harness.....	20 00
One single Harness, (old).....	10 00
One do do do.....	16 00
Total Harnesses and Vehicles.....	\$1,127 00

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

One pair Wheels and stone Gear.....	20 00
One hay Tedder, (new).....	75 00
One Mowing Machine.....	60 00
One Rock Digger.....	250 00
One Roller.....	8 00
One bull Rake, Scythe and Snath.....	1 75
One Corn Sheller.....	5 00
One Block and Fall.....	1 75
One set Measures.....	50
One seed Sower.....	2 50
Nine Shovels and three Dung Forks and one Dung Hauler.....	3 00
Nine draft Chains.....	22 00
Six binding do.....	2 00
Three Whiffletrees.....	3 50
Two Cultivators.....	5 00
One Horse Hay Fork.....	8 00
Four Plows.....	8 00

Inventory of State Farm.

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Two Ploughs.....	5 00
One new Plough.....	15 00
Four ox Yokes.....	5 50
Two Churn Drills.....	6 00
Nine Iron Bars.....	12 00
Nine hay Forks.....	5 00
One vegetable Cutter.....	4 50
Two hay Cutters and Forks.....	17 00
Three ox Harrows.....	8 50
One Horse Rake.....	10 00
Three Dung Haulers.....	1 75
Two old Shovels.....	87
One Yoke and Chain.....	5 00
Iron work on Derrick.....	9 00
Two Grindstones.....	15 00
One Wheelbarrow.....	6 00
One scoop Shovel.....	75
One cross cut Saw.....	7 00
Two ice Saws.....	6 75
Three potato Diggers.....	2 87
Eight Scythes, Snaths, and one Bush Scythe.....	8 00
Two Grain Cradles and three Scythes.....	6 00
Three cart Tongues.....	8 00
Two hundred Rails.....	15 00
One hay Knife and two pails.....	1 50
One meal Chest.....	8 50
Twenty Feed Boxes.....	2 00
Fifty tin Pans, (for milk).....	16 00
Ten tin Milk Cans, Strainer and Pails.....	5 75
Two tin Pails and Butter Pails.....	1 25
Four oil Cans.....	1 00
One Refrigerator.....	4 00
One Milk Can, Churn and Butter Bowl.....	8 50
One winnowing Machine.....	8 50
Twelve new bush Scythes and Snaths, (in Tool House).....	15 00
Eighteen Shovels do.....	18.00
Total Farming Tools and Implements.....	\$730 49

PRODUCE, ETC.

Forty-five tons Hay, in new barn, at \$22.....	990 00
Twenty " " in long barn, at \$22.....	440 00
Fifteen " " in old barn, at \$20.....	800 00
Two hundred bushels Potatoes, at 50 c.....	100 00
Three hundred bushels Turnips, at 30 c.....	90 00
One hundred and eighty bush. ears of Corn, = 90 bush. shel'd, at \$1 20..	108 00
One hundred gallons Vinegar, at 80 c.....	80 00
Seventy-five cords Manure, at \$6.....	450 00
Thirty cords Wood, at \$6.....	180 00
Total Produce, etc.....	\$2,688 00

FURNITURE, ETC.

Four Tables.....	10 00
One meal Chest, in house.....	8 00
Nine kitchen Chairs.....	1 50
One arm Chair.....	1 00
One writing Desk.....	18 50
Four Flat-irons.....	50
Three Lamps and Chimnies.....	1 75
One old case Drawers.....	1 00
Three Wash Tubs and one Pounding Barrel.....	1 75
One Chamber Set and Carpet.....	55 00
One Bedstead and Bed.....	33 00
	<hr/>
	\$122 00

COOK ROOM.

One Cook Stove and Pipe and Utensils, etc.....	30 00
Ration Dishes, Dippers, Spoons, Knives and Forks.....	37 00
One dozen Water Pails, (large).....	9 00
Eighteen Baking Pans.....	4 50
Six Wash Tubs.....	10 00
One Farmer's Boiler.....	45 00
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	\$135 50

FEMALE DORMITORY.

Fifty Beds and Bedding.....	300 00
One Stove and Pipe.....	15 00
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	\$315 00

DINING ROOM.

Five Tables and Seats.....	25 00
One Stove and Pipe.....	5 00
One Bracket Lamp.....	1 50
	<hr/>
	\$31 50

MALE DORMITORY.

Seventy-five Beds and Bedding, at \$6.....	450 00
Two Stoves and Pipe.....	40 00
Six Stone Spittoons, at \$1.....	6 00
Twelve Night Buckets, at \$1.....	12 00
Six large water Pails, at \$1.....	6 00
One Bracket Lamp.....	1 50
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	\$515 50

SHOE SHOP.

One Stove and Pipe.....	10 00
Seven pairs men's Boots, at \$6.....	42 00
Thirty-two pairs men's Shoes.....	58 00
Two pairs women's Shoes.....	2 50
	<hr/>
	\$112 50

HOUSE KITCHEN.

One Cook Stove and Utensils.....	60 00
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	\$60 00

Inventory of State Farm.

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HOUSE DINING ROOM.

One Stove and Pipe.....	10 00
One Extension Table, (black walnut).....	12 00
Twenty-four Dining Chairs.....	24 00
	\$46 00

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

One Office Desk.....	15 00
One Stove and Pipe.....	15 00
One hundred Bed Spreads, at \$1.....	100 00
Four Chairs, at \$1.....	4 00
One Bracket Lamp.....	1 50
Twelve Balls and Chains, (cost \$36).....	24 00
Six pairs Handcuffs.....	4 50
One Tape Measure.....	1 50
One Spittoon.....	75
Eighteen new Blouses.....	15 00
Twelve new Shirts.....	12 00
	\$198 25

SEWING ROOM.

One Table.....	\$5 00
One Stove and Pipe.....	12 00
	\$17 00

CARPENTER'S SHOP.

Tools and Chest.....	\$50 00
Lumber.....	20 00
Two Benches and Screws.....	6 00
Six Chopping Axes.....	9 00
Six small Chopping Axes.....	6 00
	\$91 00

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

One anvil.....	\$5 00
One pair Bellows.....	18 00
Hammers and Tongs.....	10 00
	\$33 00

WORK SHOP.

One Stove and Pipe.....	\$15 00
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CELLAR.

Six barrels Pork.....	174 00
Six barrels Flour, at \$6 75.....	40 50
Seven barrels Beef, at \$10.....	70 00
	\$284 50

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Land and Farm Buildings.....		29,500 00	
New Buildings and permanent improvements.....		38,779 87	
Furniture per bills, cost.....	1,847 39		
Furniture one lot per inventory	122 00		
do Cook Room "	135 50		
do Female Dormitory, per inventory.....	815 00		
do Dining Room do	31 50		
do Male Dormitory do	515 50,		
do Shoe Shop do	112 50		
do House, Kitchen and Dining Room, per inventory.	106 00		
do Supt. Office, including stores do	193 25		
do Sewing Room do	17 00		
do Carpenter's Shop do	91 00		
do Blacksmith's Shop do	33 00		
do Work Shop do	15 00		
			<u>\$3,584 64</u>
Live Stock, Horses, etc.....		3,149 50	
Vehicles and Harnesses.....		1,127 00	
Farming tools and implements.....		780 49	
Produce, Manure, etc.....		2,688 00	
Provisions in cellar.....		284 50	
			<u>\$79,794 00</u>
Total.....			

Correct:

JOSEPH OSBORN, }
 JABEZ W. MOWRY, } *Appraisers.*

PUBLIC LAWS.

CHAPTER 814.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

[Passed, May 28, 1869.]

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint six persons, two from the county of Providence, and one from each of the other counties, who, together with the Secretary hereinafter mentioned, shall constitute the "Board of State Charities and Corrections." One of the persons so appointed shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, one for five years, and one for six years, unless sooner removed. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal before the expiration of terms, may be made by the Governor for the residue of the term; and all appointments to fill vacancies, caused by the expiration of terms, shall be made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be for the term of six years. Said Board, with the exception of the Secretary, shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their necessary travelling expenses out of the State treasury.

SEC. 2. Said Board are hereby authorized to appoint some suitable person as Secretary, who shall, by virtue of his office, be a member of said Board, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of said Board, and shall perform such duties as may be required of him by said Board.

SEC. 3. Said Board shall also appoint some suitable person as Superintendent of State Charities and Corrections, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of said Board. He shall, under the directions of said Board, have the general charge and superintendence of the business of said Board; especially the examination of paupers and lunatics, to ascertain their place of settlement and means of support; or who may be responsible therefor; the removal of paupers and lunatics to their homes or place of settlement; and shall have the like powers and authority as is now by law conferred upon the Overseer of the Poor.

SEC. 4. A State Workhouse, a House of Correction, a State Asylum for the incurable insane, and a State Almshouse, are hereby established in the town of Cranston, and the farm owned by the State, in said town, is hereby set apart as a

location for the institutions aforesaid, and said farm shall be under the control and management of the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

SEC. 5. Said Board shall have the entire charge and control of said Workhouse, Asylum for the incurable insane, House of Correction, and Almshouse, and may appoint such assistants in the management thereof as they shall deem necessary, and shall fix their compensation, and also the compensation of the Secretary and Superintendent, and may make all rules and regulations for the government of all said institutions, including all contracts for the labor of the inmates thereof. Said Board shall have the same power to bind out any of the inmates of said Workhouse, during the minority of such inmates, as is now by law vested in Overseers of the Poor over children that come under their charge. Said Board shall also have power to discharge at any time any of the inmates of said institutions.

SEC. 6. All persons who may have actually abandoned their wives or children, without adequate support, leaving them in danger of becoming a public charge, or who may neglect to provide according to their means, for the support of their wives or children, or who being habitual drunkards, shall abandon, neglect or refuse to aid in the support of their families; all idle persons, who being of doubtful reputation and having no visible means of support, live without employment; all sturdy beggars who apply for alms, or solicit charity; all persons wandering abroad, lodging in station houses, out-houses, market-places, sheds, stables, or uninhabited buildings, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons who go about from place to place to beg or to receive alms; all common prostitutes, drunkards and night-walkers; lewd, wanton, and lascivious persons in speech and behavior, common ralers and brawlers; all persons who neglect all lawful business and habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill-fame, gaming-houses and tipling shops; all common cheats, vagrants or disorderly persons; shall, on conviction of either of the aforesaid offences by a justice of the peace, be sentenced to said State Workhouse, for a term not less than six months and not more than three years. The complaints in such cases shall be made by the Superintendent of State Charities and Corrections, the Chief of Police, City Marshal, or such other officers as the town or city councils may appoint, or by the Overseer of the Poor in the town or city in which the offence is committed, and neither of said persons or officers shall be required to give surety for costs on any complaint made under the provisions of this section; and any persons convicted of any of the offences named in this section, by a justice of the peace, may appeal therefrom in the same manner as is now by law provided for appeals from justices of the peace in criminal cases.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall have been convicted of intoxication under such circumstances as to amount to a violation of decency, three times within six months, or who shall be proved to have been thus intoxicated three several times within six weeks, shall be deemed a common drunkard within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 8. The master or other person having the charge of any vessel arriving at any place within this State, with passengers on board from any country out of the United States, shall, and if from any port in any other part of the United States, if required by the said Superintendent, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such vessel, make report in writing under his hand to said Superintendent, of all

such passengers, their names, nation, age, character and conditions, so far as shall have come to his knowledge.

Sec. 9. Every such master or other person who neglects or refuses to make such report, or shall knowingly and wilfully make a false report, shall for each offence forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered by the said Superintendent to the use of the State.

Sec. 10. The owner, master or person having charge of any vessel arriving at any place within this State with passengers on board, who have, within six months previous to such arrival, come into the United States from any country without the United States, shall, within thirty-six hours of such arrival, if required by said Superintendent, give to the State a bond with security to the satisfaction of said Superintendent, with condition that no such passenger shall become chargeable to the State within one year after his arrival.

Sec. 11. Any owner, master or person having charge of any such vessel, who shall, when required, neglect or omit to give such bond, shall forfeit five hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered by the said Superintendent to the use of the State.

Sec. 12. Said Board may require any railroad company located wholly or in part within this State, or the owner of any steamboat landing within the State, and any agent or person employed by them to make returns of the names, sex, ages and nativity of any class of passengers brought into this State upon their railroad or steamboat, and service of the order requiring such returns, may be made by such person as shall be authorized by said Board, by leaving an attested copy thereof with the treasurer of said railroad company, or at any depot or ticket office of said railroad company, or with the owner, master or other person in charge of such steamboat.

Sec. 13. Such company or owner, master or person, in charge of such steamboat, upon whom said order shall have been served, shall forfeit twenty dollars for every day's neglect to make such return after said order has been served, to be recovered by said Superintendent to the use of the State.

Sec. 14. In lieu of the bond required by the tenth section of this Act, the Superintendent of State Charities and Corrections may receive from such owner, master, or person in charge of any vessel arriving as aforesaid, such sum, not less than two dollars, as is in his judgment sufficient to cover the risk incurred by the State in allowing any such passenger to be landed; and the names of all such passengers shall be certified upon the back of the report.

Sec. 15. Any railroad company or owners of steamboats whose officers or servants shall bring into the State any poor person, shall be liable for all expenses incurred by the State for the relief and support of such poor person, during twelve months after his being brought into this State, to be recovered by an action of the case in the name of said Superintendent to the use of the State, and said companies or owners shall, upon the written order of said Superintendent, return such poor person to the place from which they brought him.

Sec. 16. The several cities and towns in this State may, at their own expense, send to the State Almshouse, to be maintained at the expense of the State, all pau-

pers who may fall into distress therein, not having a legal settlement therein, but who have become chargeable to such city or town.

SEC. 17. Any city or town may, at their own expense, send to the State Almshouse such paupers as have a legal settlement in such city or town, upon such terms as may be agreed on by such city or town and the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

SEC. 18. Any lunatic having no legal settlement in this State, who is supported as a pauper by the State, or by any town in this State, and who, in the opinion of the Board of State Charities and Corrections is incurably insane, shall be sent by said Board to the State Asylum, for the incurable insane, there to be maintained at the expense of the State.

SEC. 19. The said Board are hereby authorized to receive into said Asylum, from any city or town, any person having any legal settlement in said city or town, who in the opinion of said Board is incurably insane, upon such terms as may be agreed on by such city or town and said Board.

SEC. 20. All sums paid by the State, or by any city or town, for the support of any pauper, may be recovered of any of the kindred obligated by law to maintain such pauper, or of the place of his legal settlement, if any such within the State shall be ascertained.

SEC. 21. On application of the trustees of the Providence Reform School, the said Board may cause any inmate of said reform school, whom said trustees deem incorrigible or unfit persons to remain in said school, to be transferred with the mitimus to the State Workhouse, there to remain until the expiration of the term of the sentence stated in the mitimus, and any person sentenced to said Workhouse, escaping or attempting to escape, may be pursued and reclaimed, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in said Workhouse for not less than six months, in addition to the previous sentence.

SEC. 22. The Board of State Charities and Corrections shall annually make a full report of all their doings to the General Assembly, on or before the second week of the January session.

SEC. 23. All the provisions of this Act except the provisions of Section 6, shall take effect immediately, and the provisions of Section 6 shall take effect on the first day of July next.

CHAPTER 815.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT PASSED AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. All persons who may be sentenced to the institution, provided to be established under the provisions of said act, for any crime or misdemeanor, shall be sentenced to the "Workhouse and House of Correction."

SEC. 2. All persons who shall be committed to said institution, other than those described in the preceding section, shall be committed to "the State Almshouse and Asylum."

RESOLUTION directing the purchase of additional land for State Farm.

Resolved, That the Board of State Charities and Corrections be, and they are hereby authorized to purchase for the use of the State, such parcels of land adjoining the State farm in the town of Cranston, as they may deem necessary and expedient.

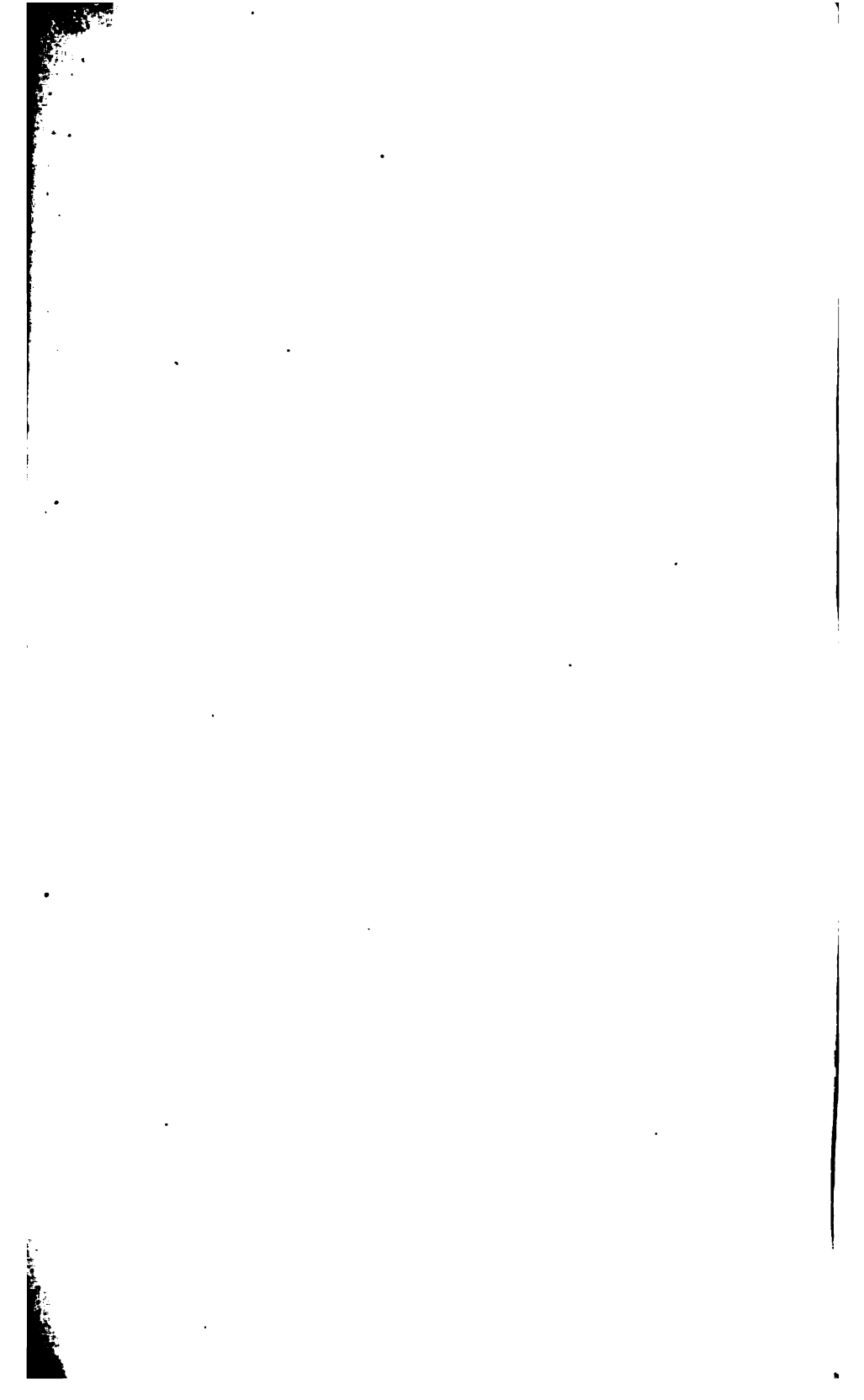
Provided, That before making payments for any land so purchased, the deed thereof shall be submitted to, and shall be approved by the Governor and the Attorney General; and provided further, that the amount to be expended in the purchase of such lands shall not exceed in the whole the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars.

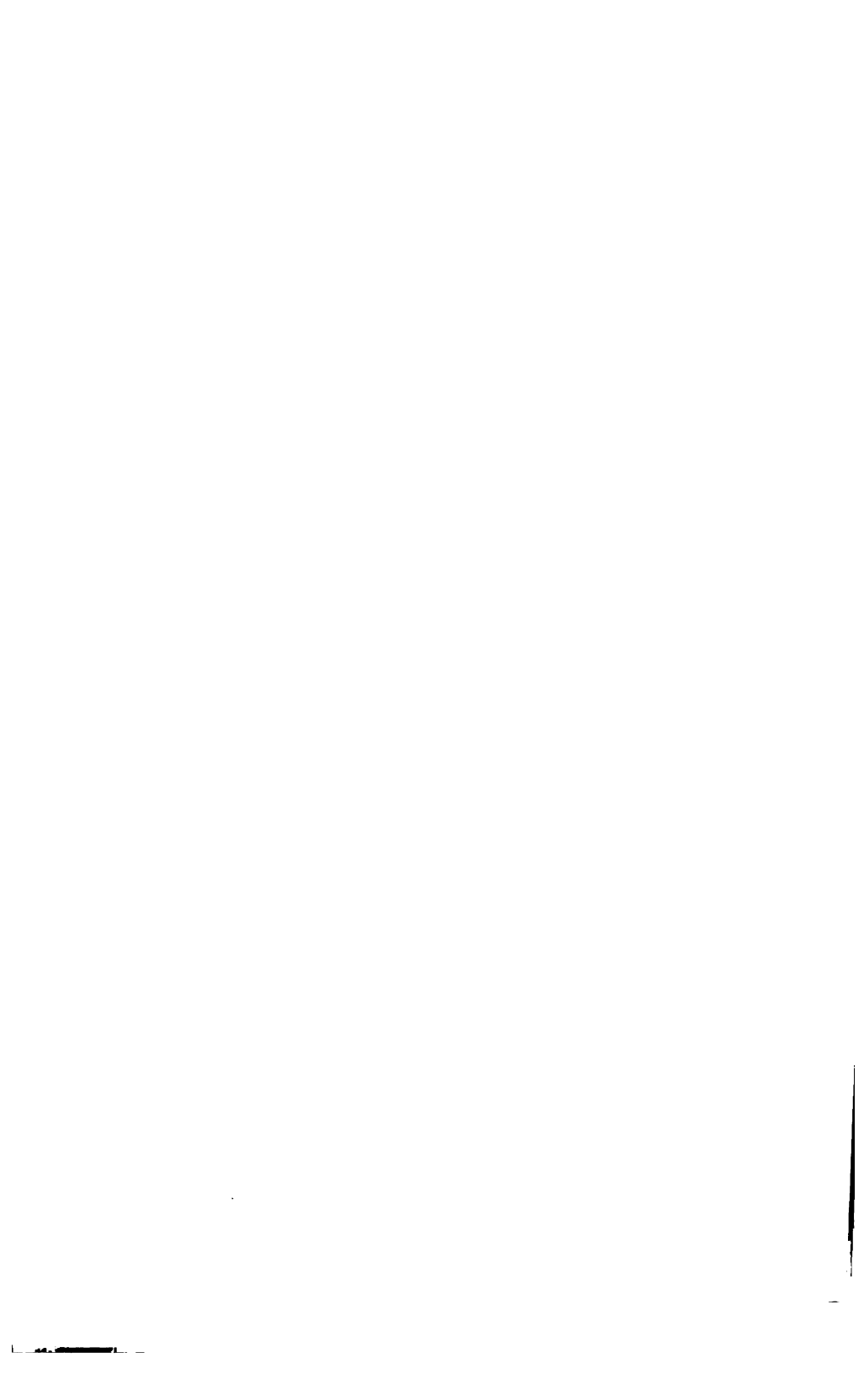
AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 78 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF, "OF THE SUPPRESSION OF CERTAIN NUISANCES."

[Passed January Session, A. D. 1870.]

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:

SECTION 1. The court or tribunal before which any person shall be convicted for any offence committed after the passage of this act, in violation of the provisions of said Chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, or of any act in addition thereto, or in amendment thereof, may, in its discretion, sentence such person to "the Workhouse and House of Correction," for a term not less than six months nor more than three years, instead of imposing the sentence prescribed in said act.





REPORT

OF THE

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF RHODE ISLAND,

ON THE

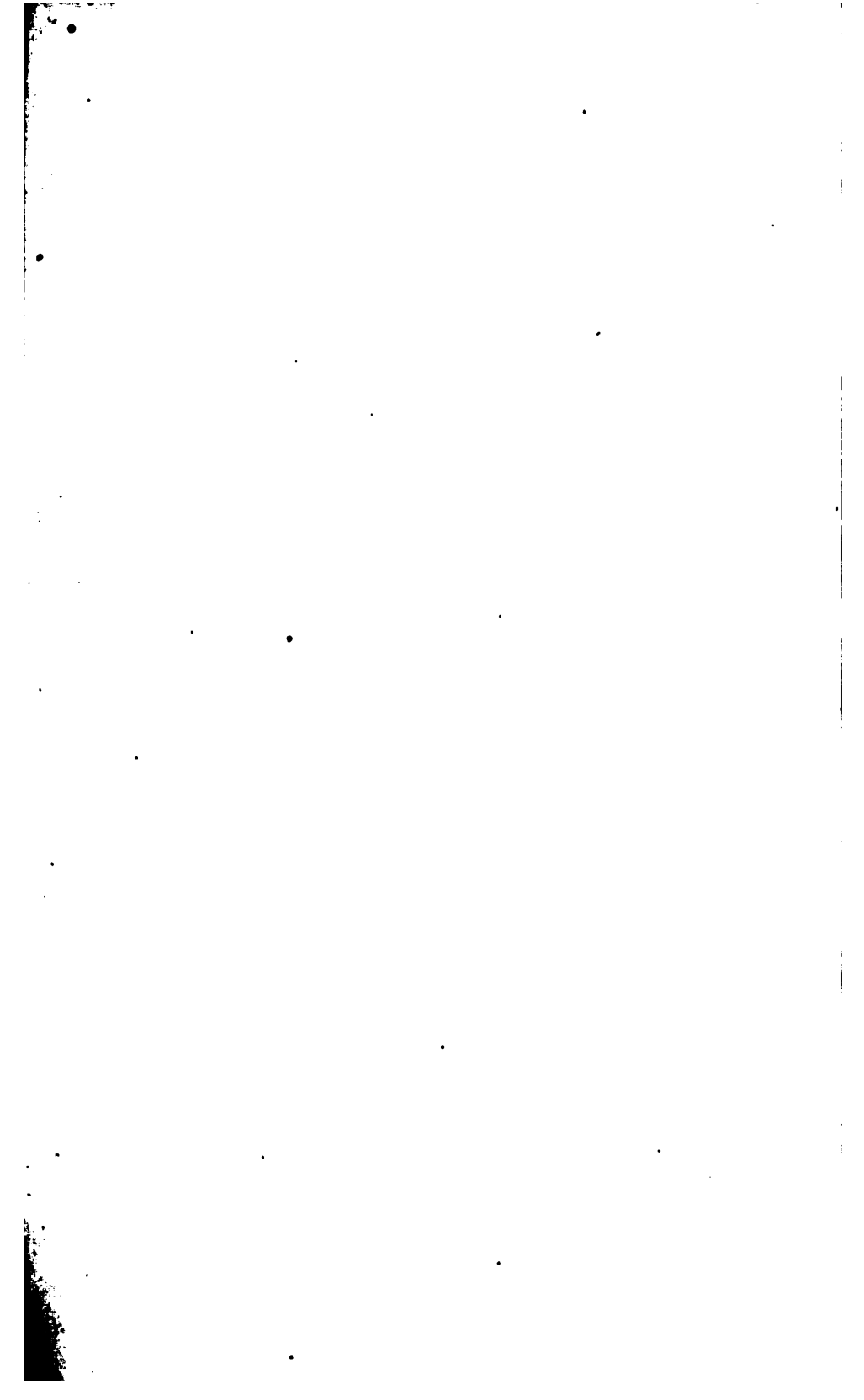
PETITION OF STEPHEN N. MASON, ET AL.,

TO SET OFF A PORTION OF

Smithfield to Woonsocket,

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1870.

PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1870.



REPORT.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

Your Judiciary Committee having taken into consideration the subject matter of the petitions for, and the remonstrances against the setting off of a part of the town of Smithfield to the town of Woonsocket, respectfully report :

That they have heard the petitioners and remonstrants, and have examined their proofs and allegations, and have brought to the consideration of the subject their best judgments, and have come to the following conclusions, to wit :

The town of Woonsocket, inhabited by a dense population principally engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, lies on the easterly side of the Blackstone river and adjoins Massachusetts ; the three villages of Globe, Bernon and Hamlet are situate on the westerly bank of this narrow stream. These villages are also densely populated with inhabitants engaged in similar pursuits, and in every respect homogeneous with those of Woonsocket.

These villages are separated from Woonsocket only by this river, across which six bridges afford the means of transit from one side to the other. The people residing in these villages own property and pay taxes on both sides of the river ; work in the same shops and manufacturing establishments ; draw their supplies of food and clothing from the same stores, and worship at the same altars. But those residing on the west side of the river are now compelled to go a distance of six miles and then to meet entire strangers, where neither party can know the wants or the wishes of the other, to transact the business of their municipality. Their court of probate and town

clerk reside and transact the business of these offices at a like distance from these villages, and these officers are also strangers to them.

They complain that they are deprived of facilities for educating their children to which they would be entitled if they were united with Woonsocket, for the great cost attendant upon keeping up a gradation of schools, and the insular position of these villages renders it impracticable that they should establish schools of a character such as their necessities require, and that it is from this cause they have been so frequently brought under the animadversions of the school commissioner, and their children have been deprived of educational advantages to which they were justly entitled.

Again, they complain that they have no proper police regulations, such as their location and population requires, and that in consequence of this, the vicious population of the neighboring village have sometimes received immunity from punishment by locating themselves within their territory.

Then they allege that they are provided with no fire apparatus and are reduced to the necessity of depending for protection from this dangerous element, solely upon private establishments.

They say also that their streets are too few and too poor, quite inadequate to meet the growing wants of their communities.

That the fact that they have manifested a desire to be set off from Smithfield, has induced in the town animosities against them which have caused them to be proscribed by others, and created antagonisms between them and the residue of the town which cannot easily be healed, and which make their present municipal associations disagreeable and the occasion of great unhappiness.

On the other hand, the town of Smithfield claims that it has appropriated to this proportion of its territory, a due share of its tax, and that these villages have received all municipal advantages to which they were entitled. That it has a vested interest in the taxes to be collected from its people, of which it should not be deprived without its assent, and that a large and overwhelming majority of its votes, say eight or ten to one, are opposed to this division of its territory. That the people of Smithfield have the right to select their own officers, and they in the exercise of that right, have selected those who represented the interests of their people.

But there were divers remonstrants, who resided upon the territory

proposed to be set off. These gentlemen claim to have been born in Smithfield or to have had long residence there, and that they were devoted to that town as it now is, and to their municipal associations, and they earnestly protested against the granting the prayer of the petitioners. These remonstrants predicate their opposition, partly upon their attachment to their present municipal association, and partly upon their repulsion to forming any political associations with the people of Woonsocket. They are quite content with the present order of things, and prefer that, to the chance of bettering it, by being joined to Woonsocket.

The petitioners filed their petitions and papers annexed hereto, marked from 1 to 5, inclusive.

Paper numbered 1, purports to contain a list of the petitioners who are real estate voters, residing in the territory proposed to be set off, and the amount of tax paid by each voter.

Numbers 2 and 3 purport to contain a list of persons favoring set off, not voters, residing on the territory, paying taxes, and the amount of tax paid by each.

Number 4 purports to contain the names of persons favoring the set off, who, residing without the territory, own property within the same, and the amount of property owned by each person.

Number 5 purports to contain a list of the registered voters favoring the set off.

The respondents filed their remonstrance and papers numbered from 7 to 10 inclusive.

Paper numbered 7 purports to show the names of petitioners who ought not to be considered by the General Assembly for the reasons in said paper set forth.

Number 8 contains a list of non-resident tax-paying petitioners.

Number 9 contains a list of alien-born petitioners, owning property and residing on the territory.

Number 10 contains an analysis of the petitioners and respondents; of their property, taxes, voters, not voters, &c., &c.; the amount expended by Smithfield upon this territory, and the amount collected from it in taxes, and is as follows, to wit:

Amount of property of 86 real estate voters who live on territory, and who signed petition in favor of annexation.....	\$560,300
Amount of property of 42 tax payers who are not voters and live on territory, who signed petition in favor of annexation.....	53,270
	<hr/>
	\$613,570
Amount of property represented by 44 tax payers who live in Woonsocket, Providence, and other places (non-residents), who signed petition in favor of annexation.....	297,075
	<hr/>
	\$910,645

Total amount of property represented by those who are in favor of annexation, as shown by the petitioners, compared with "town tax book," \$910,645, which is \$128,155 less than they represent by their summary of account as handed to the Committee. This difference is owing to taxes on the petitioners which are not correct. Such as the American Worsted Company, which the treasurer refuses to pay, and which is in fact and erroneous and uncollectable tax.

Also, the tax of the Woonsocket Gas Co., which is claimed to be represented by the treasurer, when in fact the treasurer is not authorized to sign any petition to represent the stock of that company.

About twenty thousand dollars of the thirty-five thousand taxed in Smithfield, is represented by and owned by two persons living on the territory, who are against the annexation. Also, such pretended tax payers as Benoni Latham, William Blanchard and others, who do not or ever have lived on the territory.

Amount of property of 52 real estate voters who signed petition against annexation.....	\$335,975
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Amount of property represented by 32 tax payers who live on the territory, who signed petition against annexation.....	68,850
	<hr/>
	\$404,825

It will be observed that the total amount of property represented by the residents of the territory who signed petition in favor of annexation, is \$613,570, and the amount represented by those who signed petition against annexation and live on the territory, represent in taxable property \$404,825, which is a balance of property represented by those living on the territory in favor of the set off, of only \$208,745, which is \$99,255 less than the tax of one man, to wit, Isaac M. Bull, who is taxed for \$308,000.

The following proposition was voted on by the voters of Smithfield, November 8th, 1868, at the Presidential election :

"Do the electors of the town of Smithfield assent to the setting off a portion of said town to the town of Woonsocket, as asked for by the petition now pending in the General Assembly?" With the following result: 84 Yes; 767 No.

Whole amount of taxable property on territory, is \$1,508,450, which at the present rate of taxation of the town, seventy cents on each one hundred dollars, makes a tax of \$10,524 15-100.

Twenty-five cents tax on the valuation of this territory, makes a tax of \$3758 62-100, which goes directly to the State for State tax from the town treasury.

\$10,524 15-100 total of tax, less amount of State tax, \$3,758 62-100, leaves a balance of \$6,765 58-100; when the real fact is, the town has appropriated and expended on this territory, since June, 1869, \$13,128 18-100, which is in fact \$6,362 65-100 more than the taxes on this territory.

Appropriations made in town meeting and amounts directed by the Town Council to be expended within the territory proposed to be cut off and added to Woonsocket:

To discharge balance Hamlet avenue bridge account.....	\$425 00
“ construct a pier for Dr. Ballou's bridge.....	250 00
“ “ a bridge across trench leading to Old Maid's Farm.....	500 00
“ fencing and grading road leading to Waterford.....	800 00
“ culvert and grading on Logee hill road.....	500 00
“ lamp posts, lamps and lighting materials.....	1,000 00
“ curbing sidewalks in Bernon and Globe.....	1,000 00
“ repairing streets in the territory.....	876 00
“ expenses of laying out streets.....	200 00
“ building bridewell and furnishing same.....	2,082 60
“ constructing bridge across Bernon trench.....	1,455 20
“ new planking iron bridge.....	250 00
“ schools, (kept forty weeks in the year,).....	3,320 00
“ expenses of paupers.....	470 00
	\$18,128 80

BRIDGE APPROPRIATIONS.

Hamlet Avenue Bridge.

Town meeting held June 11th, 1867, appropriated.....	1,500 00
“ “ “ “ 9th, 1868, “.....	1,000 00
“ “ “ “ 8th, 1869, “.....	425 00
	\$2,925 00

Town meeting in June, 1869, voted to construct bridge across Bernon trench, in Bernon, and appropriated for that purpose..... \$1,455 20
 Iron bridge in Bernon constructed during the year 1867..... 4,661 86
 Woonsocket arch bridges..... 3,057 71

About the complaint of the petitioners, that the citizens within the territory are not allowed to hold office. For the last fifteen years, Mr. S. N. Mason has represented the town as senator for five years, viz.: 1855, 1856, 1858, 1859 and 1862. Daniel N. Paine was the senator for 1857, and Bradbury C. Hill for the years 1863 and 1864, and George C. Ballou for the year 1867, making nine years out of the last fifteen years, the senator has resided on this territory, and a part of the time a representative and senator have both resided there. Thirteen years out of fifteen years the senator or representative has been selected from this territory; so you can readily see that that charge is without foundation.

Paper numbered 6 contains a summary of the facts set forth in the other annexed papers, and is as follows, to wit:

Whole number of petitioners.....	240
Number of petitioners tax-payers	184
" " tax-paying voters	92
" " real estate "	80
" " registry "	50
Whole amount (as per tax book,) of taxable property within the limits of the territory proposed to be set off.....	\$1,503,450
Amount of property (as per tax book,) within said limits represented by one hundred and eighty-four tax-paying petitioners	\$1,033,800
Amount of property within said limits represented by G. C. Ballou, who appears undecided; has signed a petition; never signed a remonstrance.....	118,900
Amount of property represented by those who appear indifferent, undecided, not committal, cannot easily be found, live out of the town or State and cannot easily be reached.....	153,450
Amount of property represented by those who are opposed to the set-off.....	202,300
Number of real estate voters in said limits.....	126
" " registry " " " "	83

The slight discrepancies in the statements made by the representatives of the respective parties, prevents the Committee from arriving at the exact proportion of the persons, and the exact proportion of the property, as represented favoring the set off; but it is quite safe to assume that full two-thirds of the persons represented here, residing in the territory, and the representatives of two-thirds of the property within it, favor the set off.

The Committee are also satisfied from the evidence before them, that the people residing in this territory need improved facilities for education, a more efficient police, better streets, better facilities for extinguishing fires, facilities for transacting their town and probate business at greater convenience and less expense than is now afforded them. That while it would be distasteful to a minority of these people to be set off to Woonsocket, that upon the whole the amount of happiness of the entire population would probably be increased, and the interest of the State would be enhanced by this set off.

This is a population homogeneous with that of Woonsocket, and it is a well ascertained fact in social science that homogeneous populations not only coëxist more happily, but more readily unite than do populations whose employments and interests are greatly diversified. That communities nearly equally divided, being partly agricultural and partly manufacturing, form rivalries and combinations prejudicial

to the public interest, which manifestly tend to create disquietude, wrong and disturbance among the people. And there was evidence before the Committee which satisfied its members that the present condition of things in Smithfield presented no exception to this general law.

The anomaly in the case, which created the most surprise in the Committee, is, that while this territory was so great a burden to the tax payers of Smithfield, that the town during the last year actually paid out on account of this territory, something more than \$6,300 than it received for the use of the town, from the taxes upon the property within it; that the town yet clings to jurisdiction over these villages with so much tenacity; that but a comparatively small part of the voters of the town favor the set off. The Committee can only reconcile this conduct on the part of the town, upon the hypothesis that it may be said that these appropriations were exceptional, the result of a combination and of a surprise upon the more sparsely populated portions of the town, by which the residents of these villages were enabled to arrogate to themselves so large a proportion of the town taxes. Be it so. And there was evidence before the Committee to favor this supposition; but what has been, may occur again, and is it not the duty of this General Assembly, acting in the interest of justice, of good order, and of self-government, to do something to avert the consequences which would surely result from the frequent repetition of such acts of injustice?

Your Committee cannot say that the town of Smithfield has acted niggardly or unjustly towards the inhabitants of these villages.

It can hardly be expected that men from the rural districts who have to make their way to mill, to market, and to meeting, over rough country roads, and to have their children educated at common district schools, will favor town appropriations for the support of high schools, graded and lighted streets, fire apparatus, and a vigilant police, in whose benefits they cannot directly share.

Nor can it be expected that men inhabiting densely populated neighborhoods, will be content to be without these advantages usually enjoyed by other communities situated similarly to themselves.

The result of rural and urban populations being thus situated gen-

erally will, as in this case it has produced disagreement, and the only remedy in the opinion of the committee, adequate to the evil, is, separation. The severance of one from the other. They, therefore, unanimously recommend that the part of Smithfield indicated in the accompanying map and described in the accompanying act, be set off to, and be made a part of the town of Woonsocket.

WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD,

for Committee.

No. 1.

Voters on Real Estate signed petition for set-off.

E. G. Faxon.....	\$8,400	Amount brought forward..	\$152,350
Jerome B. Howard.....	2,000	Reuel P. Smith.....	2,000
John O. Shrieves.....	1,100	Joseph Mellor.....	950
James Helme.....	19,000	John Remworthy.....	1,200
Seth T. Aldrich.....	7,200	William H. Briggs.....	1,600
Lyman Cook.....	7,200	Peter Wheelock.....	750
William H. Baxter.....	800	John Gayhan.....	400
William G. Bennett.....	3,200	Albert A. Bates.....	700
Joseph A. Himes.....	2,900	Charles Sayles.....	2,400
Thomas Merchant.....	1,150	Levi W. Drury.....	2,750
George W. Miller.....	950	Peter Place.....	1,600
Thomas B. Staples.....	4,600	Isaac Jaques.....	2,600
Albert Cook.....	19,050	H. W. Pond.....	1,450
Henry S. Greene.....	1,200	Farnum B. Smith.....	200
Amasa S. Arnold.....	9,450	Hugh Donelly.....	650
Lewis Larkin.....	1,550	Clement Darling.....	900
Stephen N. Mason.....	13,200	John C. Darling.....	550
Henry E. Bigelow.....	3,600	Caleb Watson.....	550
Francis E. Leaver.....	200	Silas Tanner.....	2,000
Charles E. Aldrich.....	7,200	Willing Vose.....	11,800
Hirah Baxter.....	2,150	James Farrar.....	2,800
Lewis Haines.....	1,200	Andrew J. Varney.....	4,050
Henry C. Lazelle.....	950	Dexter Newell.....	1,200
Joseph Russell.....	2,000	Charles W. Bradford.....	400
Seth H. Vose.....	4,200	William H. Andrews.....	20,150
Libbeus C. Tourtellotte.....	2,550	Daniel S. Fuller.....	800
Erastus Richardson.....	2,250	Thomas F. Kelly.....	950
Benedict M. Cook.....	4,800	James Riley.....	550
Otis Hawkins.....	1,750	Manton M. Harris.....	3,600
John Lazelle.....	1,150	Kinsley Carpenter.....	1,000
Thomas A. Crapon.....	550	Isaac M. Bull.....	308,000
Joseph N. Mason.....	2,000	John A. Bennett.....	4,800
Levi L. Pierce.....	550	Benjamin Martin.....	1,600
Hiram B. Tucker.....	950	James Comsett.....	1,400
Edward W. Metcalf.....	1,450		
Andrew W. Smith.....	1,750		\$588,200
Thomas Bell.....	2,000		
Charles Stephens.....	1,400		
Charles B. Aldrich.....	3,200		
Patrick Gayhan.....	1,600		
Jonathan Robinson.....	500		
Michael Creighton.....	1,000		
Hiram Smith.....	950		
James Jacques.....	200		
Thomas Farrar.....	4,500		
Richard H. Burgess.....	800		
Amount carried forward ..	\$152,350		\$560,300

Personal Property Voters.

Joseph Morse.....	1,600
Richard E. Bissell.....	800
William L. Elliott.....	4,800
John B. Walker.....	500
James M. Johnson.....	400
Paul Green.....	18,600
Emor Coe.....	400

No. 2.

Names of Tax Payers, not Voters, who live on Territory.

Charles B. Merriam.....	\$800	Amount bro't up.....	
John P. Jetty	400	Joseph Bannagan.....	1,750
Julian Violan.....	4,000	John R. Waterhouse.....	800
Abraham Boisey.....	800	Jacob Hien.....	400
Joseph Meitt.....	850	C. F. Siegart.....	400
Francis Prue.....	350	George H. Cockrane.....	1,500
Joseph Genereaux.....	2,650	John McDonald.....	1,200
John Flagg.....	1,200	Joseph Hanson.....	400
Joseph Purento.....	1,925	J. S. Blaisdell.....	3,200
Henry Swift.....	950	Charles and Sarah Becket.....	800
Antoyne L. Ninyeon.....	1,500	Henry A. Ford.....	1,200
Lewis A. Sherault.....	800	George A. Wight.....	250
Charles Vient.....	4,650	Jediah Wilbour.....	750
Oliver Purento.....	2,250	Joseph Dennis.....	2,000
Clement Gungeon.....	1,600		
Lewis Gobey.....	650		
Constant Revelle.....	1,150		\$41,070

No. 3.

Women who Live on Territory and on Petition for Set Off.

Amey Evans.....	\$750	Amount bro't up.....	
Minerva C. Keach.....	2,400	Dorcas E. Smith.....	400
Mrs. Robert Aldrich.....	2,550	Charlotte Sibley.....	750
Mrs. Susan F. Allen.....	900	Elizabeth Carpenter.....	400
Louis Lewis.....	750	Mary A. Vose.....	800
Mrs. Asher Lewis.....	950		
Ann Martee.....	500		
Mrs. Barton Baker.....	1,450		\$12,600

No. 4.

Persons who own Property on Territory and Live off of Same.

Dennis Shehan.....	\$550	Amount bro't up.....	
Charles Landers.....	750	Otis Dexter Ballou.....	2,325
Michael Murphy.....	900	George B. Mann.....	6,500
Patrick Murphy.....	250	Thomas Miller.....	200
William Dodge.....	1,200	N. Elliott.....	1,600
Charles Donahoe.....	300	Gilbert Darling.....	12,000
William J. Lally.....	650	James Nellis.....	1,450
N. A. Boutelle.....	1,550	Ariel Ballou.....	6,500
Michael Leonard.....	300	Francis L. O'Riley.....	400
George S. Read.....	250	Jonas A. Blyelow.....	350
John Spring.....	200	Mrs. L. F. W. Coe.....	2,250
Nelson F. Wright.....	200	Selinda Congdon.....	800
Benoni Backage.....	150	Woonsocket Co.....	210,000
Lewis Gilbert, Jr.....	300	Lippitt Woolen Co.....	15,000
Isadore Boisteureux.....	3,600	Edward Murphy.....	550
Daniel B. Pond.....	5,200	Lewis Gobey.....	650
Lyman A. Cook.....	5,200	Caleb L. Knight.....	200
Harriet L. Holmes.....	650	Nancy Marsden.....	1,700
Phila M. Ware.....	800	Jane McDougal.....	1,200
Willis Cook.....	4,800	Sarah Lee.....	350
Rebecca Hoag.....	2,400	James T. Martin.....	1,800
Michael Barry.....	300		
Malachi Brown.....	550		
William Lord.....	250		
			\$297,075

No. 6.

The names of those they claim as Registry Voters.

Nathan A. Seaver.....	Frank S. Steere.....
Michael Leville.....	Raymond Himes.....
Oliver Bushee.....	Henry Andrews.....
William Blanchard.....	A. H. Steere.....
A. Lenery.....	Henry Congdon.....
Albert C. Bourne.....	Benjamin Greene.....
Clovis M. Bullman.....	Charles Greene.....
C. G. Bernard.....	Charles A. Gorton.....
Benoni Latham.....	Charles A. Chace.....
Charles H. Keach.....	Andrew B. Coe.....
Wm. O. Mason.....	Wm. L. Pierce.....
Amos Marshall.....	Walter B. Peck.....
Richard Barnett.....	Silas P. Walker.....
Albert A. Sweet.....	John R. Vose.....
Cyrus G. Moredock.....	Henry Newell.....
William Briggs.....	Moses P. Roberts.....
Asa Bennett.....	James E. Bennett.....
John H. Steere.....	Wm. A. Briggs.....
David W. Aldrich.....	Alfred Streefer.....
Adin B. Capron.....	Augustus D. Bourn.....
Alonzo H. Southwick.....	George B. Cook.....
Charles A. Chace, Jr.....	Thomas Bennett.....
James G. Proctor.....	Henry L. Cook.....
John B. Proctor.....	Levi W. Drury, Jr.....
John Steere.....	George A. Bates.....

No. 7.

This list is on Petition and should not be, and below you will find reasons :

- James Helme and wife, on twice.
 William Blanchard lives in Greenville.
 A Lenery, not taxed.
 Dennis McNamee, no property, erroneous tax.
 Andrew Donahue, no property taxed.
 W. E. Hubbard, no property, erroneous tax.
 R. G. Randall, treasurer of Woonsocket Gas Co., this tax is thought to be represented by treasurer.
 R. G. Randall, treasurer of American Worsted Co., erroneous tax.
 Benoni Latham, no property and does not live there.
 Michael Barry, this name on twice.
 Sarah S. Tanner, not taxed.
 Adin B. Capron, no property and does not live there.
 Henry L. Cook does not live in town.
 James Jaques, this name on twice.
 Amey Evans, C. G. Bernard, and Mary W. Bennett each ought to have been put on list.—it was a mistake; yet they represent in property only \$1,750, which will make only a slight difference.

No. 8.

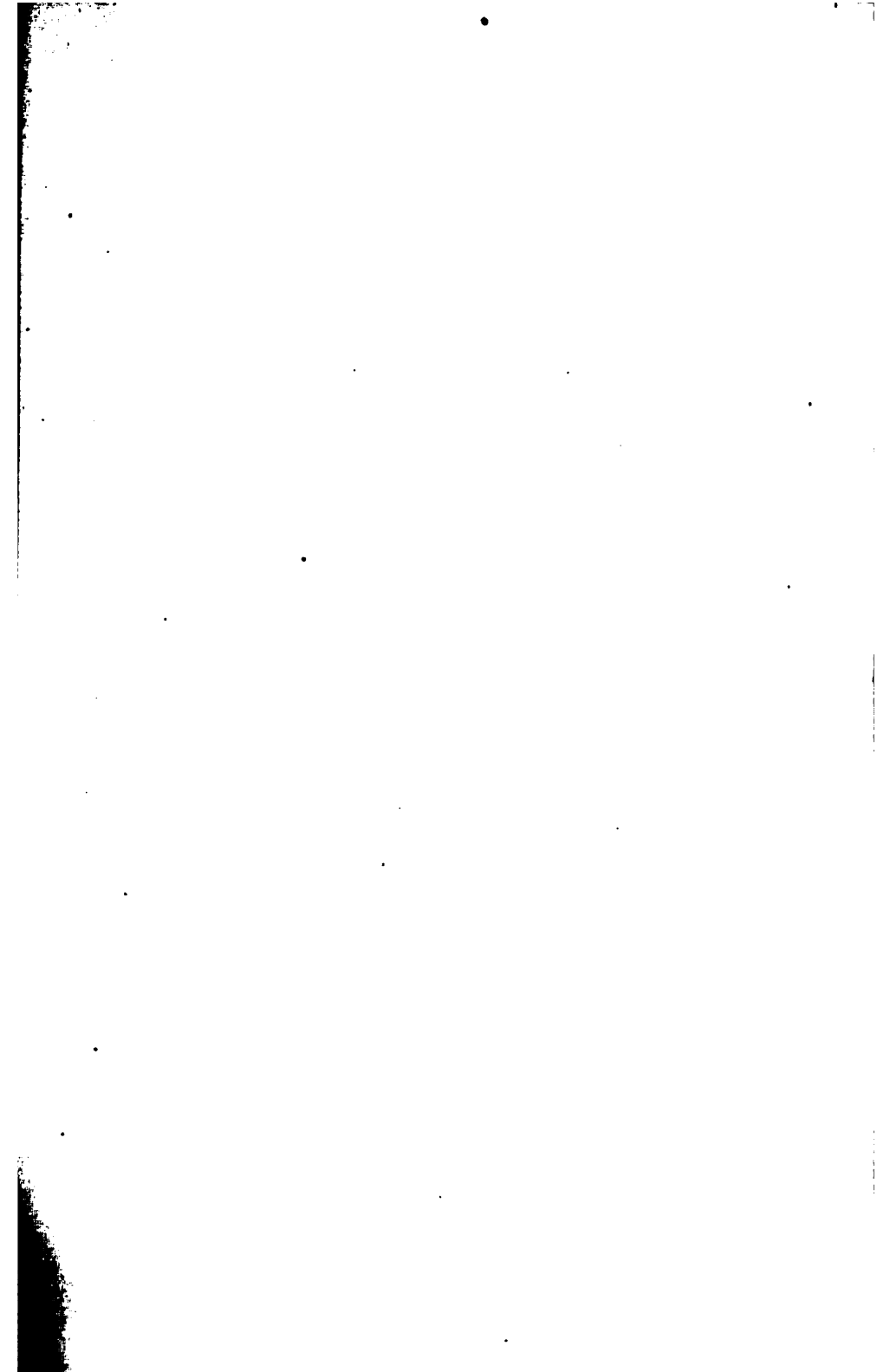
Non-resident Tax Payers who own Property on Territory and Live off same.

	Amount bro't up		
Dennis Shehan.....	\$550	Otis D. Ballou.....	2,325
Charles Landers.....	750	Geo. B. Mann.....	6,500
Michael Murphy.....	900	Thomas Miller.....	200
Patrick Murphy.....	250	N. Elliott.....	1,600
William Dodge.....	1,200	Gilbert Darling.....	12,000
Charles Donahoe.....	300	James Nallis.....	1,450
Wm. J. Lally.....	650	Ariel Ballou.....	6,500
N. A. Boutelle.....	1,550	Francis L. O'Riley.....	400
Michael Leonard.....	300	Jonas A. Bigelow.....	350
George S. Read.....	250	Mrs. L. F. Coe.....	2,250
John Spring.....	200	Selinda Congdon.....	800
Nelson F. Wright.....	200	Woonsocket Co.....	210,000
Benoni Backage.....	150	Lippitt Woolen Co.....	15,000
Lewis Gilbert, Jr.....	300	Edward Murphy.....	550
Isadore Boisteaux.....	3,600	Lewis Gobey.....	650
Daniel B. Pond.....	5,200	Caleb L. Knight.....	250
Lyman A. Cook.....	5,200	Nancy Marsden.....	1,700
Harriet L. Holmes.....	650	Jane McDougal.....	1,200
Willis Cook.....	4,800	Sarah Lee.....	350
Rebecca Hoag.....	2,400	James T. Martin.....	1,200
Phila A. Ward.....	800		
Michael Barry.....	800		
Malachi Brown.....	550		
William Lord.....	250		
			\$297,775

No. 9.

Foreigners who Live on Territory and own Property there, who are on Petition for Annexation.

John P. Jetter.....	\$400	Amount bro't up.....	
Julian Violan.....	4,000	Clement Ganyon.....	1,600
Abraham Boisey.....	800	Lewis Gobey.....	650
Francis Prue.....	350	Constant Rovel.....	1,150
Joseph Miett.....	350	Joseph Bannagan.....	1,750
Joseph Genereaux.....	2,650	John R. Waterhouse.....	800
John Flagg.....	1,200	Jacob Hein.....	400
Joseph Parento.....	1,925	John McDougal.....	1,200
Lewis A. Sherault.....	800	Joseph Dennis.....	2,000
Charles Vient.....	4,650		
Oliver Parento.....	2,250		\$28,925



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

AFFAIRS IN THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S
DEPARTMENT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly, January Session, 1870 :

The Joint Special Committee on Affairs in the Quartermaster General's Department, acting under the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Joint Special Committee on Affairs in the Quartermaster's Department be, and are hereby, continued a Committee, to sell at public or private sale, the remaining property in the Quartermaster's Department that is of no use or value to the State ; and also to procure suitable premises for the storage and safe keeping of the State property belonging to said Department, at the next January session of this General Assembly ;

Respectfully report, that the Committee held a meeting at the Quartermaster's Department, on the 15th of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. ; present—L. Flagg, Alexander Eddy and George W. Hall. At this meeting the following vote was passed :

Voted, That George W. Hall be continued a sub-Committee, with the Quartermaster General, to sell at public or private sale, such articles in the Department that are of no use or value to the State ; and also to procure suitable storage and office room for the safe keeping of the State property after the first of July next.

In accordance with the above the following property has been sold :

6,816 Austrian Muskets, new and old, of cal. 54, 58 and 69, at 75 cts ea..	\$5,112 00
62 old Muskets, for.....	80 00

Lot of Equipments, new and old, estimated at 3,600 sets, at 50 cents.....	1,800 00
120 Harnesses, sold for.....	1,195 00
766 jackets, at \$1 each	766 00
300 pairs woolen Socks, at 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents each.....	50 00
200 pairs woolen Drawers, at 40 cts. each.....	80 00
241 Over Coats, (mostly damaged).....	512 25
1 Platform Scale.....	18 00
2 Drums	7 00
1 Flag, (regimental,).....	30 00
1 Desk.....	10 00
Lot old blankets and sundries.....	18 00
Lot old Iron.....	27 60
25 sets of Equipments, at 50 cents	12 50
Sundries not taken at previous sale	\$77 48
Less allowed to J. DeW. Perry for error.....	5 10
	72 38
	\$9,790 73

LESS

Expense in Department from May to January, moving to new office, extra storage, labor, delivering goods, &c.....	\$285 36
Amount paid into State treasury.....	9,505 37
	\$9,790 73

Delivered to Warden of State Prison.

85 woolen Blouses.
88 Over Coats.

Issued from May to January.

100 Over Coats, Providence Marine Artillery.
25 " Newport Artillery.
75 Cavalry Hats, Burnside Guards, Newport.
24 " " North Providence Cavalry.
122 sets Equipments, Burnside Zouaves, Providence.
10 Screw Drivers, " " "
6 Sergeant's Sashes, " " "
2 " Belts, " " "
80 Springfield Muskets, Newport Artillery.

Remaining at Department, January, 1869, and delivered to
Lysander Flagg, Quartermaster General:—

- 1,156 Muskets.
 - 6 Carbines.
 - 25 Revolvers.
 - 99 Bullet-moulds.
 - 8 Old Drums.
 - 3 Drum Slings.
 - 12 Fifes.
- 4,625 Silver Numbers.
- 983 Metallic Letters.
 - 20 Pair Shoulder Scales.
 - 14 Surgeon's Sashes.
 - 1 National Flag.
- 296 Hat Trimmings.
- 8,000 Screw Drivers.
- 1,269 Tumbler Punches.
- 8,000 Wipers.
 - 946 Spring Vises.
 - 795 Ball Screws.
- 1,000 Sets Equipments.
 - 602 Knapsacks.
 - 867 Haversacks.
 - 575 Great Coat Straps.
 - 688 Canteens.
 - 74 Short Traces.
 - 20 Long do
 - 21 Girths.
 - 16 Straps.
 - 10 Pole Straps.
 - 7 Bunter Hooks.
 - 3 Recruiting Flags.
- 300 Cross Sabres, for Hats.
 - 2 Pairs Hand-cuffs.
 - 1 Bench Vise.
 - 1 Ship's Howitzer.
- 15 Pistol Cases.
 - 2 Tables.
 - 2 Desks.
 - 1 Lounge.
 - 2 Stoves and Pipes.
 - 1 Pair Cam Hooks.
 - 1 Hand Truck.
 - 8 Chairs.

Ammunition.

77,000	Rounds Buck and Ball.	
25,000	" Enfield Musket.	
21,000	" Cal. 54. 1,000 issued.	
4,000	" Percussion Ball,	
1,000	" Enfield, Cal. 57.	
33,000	" Blank. 2,000 issued.	
3,212	" Colt's Pistol (ball).	
The above Cartridges are at Henry's.		
22,150	Percussion Caps, musket.	1,250 issued
7,250	" " pistol.	
20	Minard's Primers.	
630	Friction " cannon.	
40	Cannon Caps.	
350	Rounds Fixed Shot, for 12-pdr. cannon.	
80	" Canister, " " "	
112	" Shell, fixed, " " "	
16	" " " " " "	damaged.
280	" Canister Shot.	
94	" Blank, for 12-pdr. cannon.	
238	" " 6-pdr. "	

Also in Magazine at Marine Artillery.

32	Rounds Fixed Shot, for 12-pdr. cannon
10,000	" Cartridges with Caps.
1,000	" Burnside Cartridges with Caps.

GEORGE W. HALL,

Sub-Committee.

PROVIDENCE, March. 2. 1870.

R E P O R T

OF THE

Secretary of State on the State Library.

To the Honorable General Assembly at its January Session, 1870 :

In compliance with chapter 11, of the revised statutes, requiring the Secretary of State to make an annual report on the State Library, I beg leave to submit the following report :

The following books and pamphlets have been received from the United States and from the several States and Territories, viz. :

MAINE—Reports of cases in law and equity determined in the Supreme Judicial Court, Wm. Wirt Viroin, volume 55, 1 volume; Acts and Resolves, 1869, 1 volume; Journal of the Senate, 1869, 1 volume; Journal of the House of Representatives, 1869, 1 volume; Legislative and Public Documents, 1869, 2 volumes; Legislative Manual, 1869, 1 volume; Collections of the Maine Historical Society, second series, Documentary History, volume 1, Discovery, 1 volume; Thirteenth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture, 1868, 1 volume.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Journals of the Senate and House of Representative, June session, 1868, 2 volumes; Laws of New Hampshire, June session, 1868, 1 volume; The General Statutes, to which are prefixed the Constitution of the United States and the State, with a digested index, 1 volume; Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Judicial Court, volume xlii, 1 volume.

VERMONT.—Acts and Resolves of the General Assembly, 1868, 1 volume; Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, annual session, 1868, 2 volumes; Legislative Documents and other official Reports made to the annual session of the General Assembly, 1869, 1 volume; Eleventh Registration Report, 1867, 1 volume; Rules and Manual for 1869, 1 volume; Journal of the Council of Censors, 1869, 1 volume; Reports and cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, by W. G. Veazey, volume 41, new series, volume vi, 1869, 1 volume.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, by Albert G. Browne, Jr., volume ii, Massachusetts Reports, volume 98, 1 volume; Allen's Massachusetts Reports, volume xiv., 1 volume; Gray's Massachusetts Reports, volume xv, 1 volume; Private and Special Laws of Massachusetts for the years 1860, 61, 62, 63, 64 and 65, volume xi, 2 copies, 1 volume; Acts and Resolves passed by the General Court of Massachusetts, in the year 1869, 2 copies, 1 volume; Public Documents of Massachusetts, being annual reports of various Public Affairs and Institutions for the year 1868, numbers 1 to 37 inclusive, 4 volumes.

CONNECTICUT.—Public Acts passed in 1856, 67, 68 and 69, 4 volumes; Private Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly, 1868 and 1869, 2 volumes; Public Documents of the Legislature, May session, 1869, 1 volume; Third annual Report of the Board of Agriculture, 1869, 1 volume; Laws of the State relating to Education, 1 volume; The Military and Civil History of Connecticut during the war of 1861-65, 2 volumes; Catalogue of the Connecticut Volunteer organizations—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery—prepared from records in the Adjutant General's office, 1 volume; Reports, being reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Records, volume xxxiv, 1 volume; The General Statutes of the State for the year 1869, 1 volume.

NEW YORK.—Journal of the convention of the State of New York, began and held at the Capital, in Albany, on the 14th day of June, 1867, 1 volume; Documents of the Conventions of the

State of New York, 1867-68, numbers 1 to 185, 5 volumes; Proceedings and Debates of the Constitutional Convention, held in 1867-68, 5 volumes; Constitution of the State of New York, adopted in 1846, with a comparative arrangement of the constitutional franchises of other States, classified by their subjects, prepared by Franklin J. Hough, folio, 1 volume; Revision Documents, 1 volume; Documents of the Assembly of the State, 91st Session, 1868, 15 volumes; Documents of the Senate of the State, 91st Session, 1868, 7 volumes; Journal of the Assembly of the State, 91st Session, 1868, 2 volumes; Journal of the Senate of the State, 91st Session, 1868, 1 volume; Reports of Cases in Law and Equity determined in the Supreme Court of New York, by Oliver L. Barbour, LL. D., volumes LI, LII, and LIII, 3 volumes; Reports of Decisions in Criminal Cases, made at the term at Chambers, and in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer of the State of New York, by Amasa J. Parker, volume 6, 1 volume; Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals, by Joel Tiffany, volumes XI and XII, (volumes 38 and 39,) two volumes; Manual for the use of the Legislature of New York, for 1869, 1 volume; Laws of the State of New York, passed at 92d Session, 1869, 1 volume; Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., from its establishment, (purchased) March 16, 1802, to the army reorganization of 1866-67, by Maj. Gen. George W. Cullum, 2 volumes.

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NEW JERSEY.—Minutes of Votes and Proceedings of the 93d General Assembly, convened January 12, 1869, 1 volume; Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Errors, by Peter D. Vroom, Vol. 3, 1 volume; Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Chancery, the Prerogative Courts, etc., by C. E. Green, Vol. IV, 1 volume; Journal of Senate of New Jersey, 1 volume; Acts of the 93d Legislature, 1869, 1 volume; Documents of ditto, 1869, 1 volume; Geology of New Jersey, by George H. Cook, State Geologist, 1868, with a volume of maps, 2 volumes.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, January Session, 1869, 2 volumes; Reports of Heads of Departments, for year ending Nov. 30, 1868, 1 volume; Miscellaneous Documents, Session of January, 1869, 1 volume; State Laws, passed at the January Session, 1869, 1 volume; Pennsylvania State Reports, Vol. LIV, ditto, by P. Frazer Smith, Vol. VI, 2 volumes; Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, June 1, 1868, 1 volume; Auditor General's Report of the Railroads, from 1828, 1 volume.

MARYLAND.—Maryland Reports, containing cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals. By Nicholas Brewer, Vols. XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, and XXIX. April, 1866, to October, 1868, 4 volumes.

WEST VIRGINIA.—House and Senate Journals for 1868, 1 volume.

VIRGINIA.—Reports of cases decided in the Supreme Court, by Peachy R. Grattan, Vol. XVIII, October, 1867, to October, 1868, 1 volume.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, 1868, 1 volume; Journals of the General Assembly, Special Session, 1868, 1 volume; Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly, Regular Session of 1868–69, 1 volume; Cases in Equity, argued and determined in the Court of Appeals and Court of Errors, 1866 and 1867, Vol. XIII, 1 volume.

GEORGIA.—Reports of Cases in Law and Equity, argued and determined in the Supreme Court, Vols. 34, 35, 36, and 37, 1867 to 1869, 4 volumes; The Code of Georgia, prepared by R. H. Clark, T. R. R. Cobb, and D. Irwin, revised and corrected by David Irwin, Atlanta, Geo., 1867, 1 volume; Georgia Laws, 1868 and 1869, 1 volume; Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, from Vol. 21 to 30, inclusive, compiled by A. O. Bacon, of the Macon Bar, 1867, 1 volume; Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, at the called session of the General Assembly, at Atlanta, 1868, 2 volumes; Journals of ditto, 1869, 2 volumes.

FLORIDA.—Acts and Resolutions of Florida, under the Constitution of 1868, 1 volume; Acts and Resolutions of Florida, extra session, 1868, 1 volume.

ALABAMA.—Acts of the Sessions of July, September and November of the General Assembly, 1868, 1 volume; Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, during June term, 1867, and January term, 1868, Vol. XLI, 1 volume.

TEXAS.—Reports of cases decided in the Supreme Courts, Austin session, 1866, by G. W. Paschal, volume 28, 1 volume; Reports of cases argued and decided in the Supreme Court during the conclusion of the Tyler session, 1860, and the whole of the Austin session of 1860, and the case of Texas vs. White and Chiles et al., about Texas Indemnities, Bonds, etc., reported by G. W. Paschal, volume xxv., 1 volume.

ARKANSAS.—Debates and Proceedings of the Convention of January 9, 1868, at Little Rock, to form a Constitution for the State of Arkansas, 1868, 1 volume.

OHIO.—Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, 58th session, 1868, 2 volumes; Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the State, embracing all the laws of a general nature passed since the publication of the Revised Statutes of 1860, in force August 1, 1868, 1 volume; Digest of the Ohio Reports, embracing the twenty volumes of Ohio Reports and fifteen volumes of Ohio State Reports, prepared by W. T. Gholson and J. W. Okey, 1 volume; Twenty-second annual report of the Board of Agriculture, with an abstract of the proceedings of the County Agricultural Societies for 1867, 1 volume; Annual report of Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs for year ending June 30, 1868, 1 volume; General and Local Laws and Joint Resolutions passed by the 58th General Assembly at adjourned session, 1868, 1 volume; Annual Report on the Ohio State Library for 1868, 1 volume; Reports of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for 1868, 1 volume; Reports of the School Commissioner, the State Auditor, the Treasurer, Reports on the Lunatic Asylums, the Penitentiaries, etc., etc., twenty-two in all, for the year 1868, 22 volumes.

ILLINOIS.—Proceedings and Debates of the American Board of Cattle Commissioners, 24 copies; Reports of cases at law and in Chancery, argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Illinois, by N. L. Freeman, volumes xlii, xliii, xliv, xlv and xlvi, 5 volumes; Public Laws of Illinois for 1869, 1 volume.

INDIANA.—Reports of cases determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Indiana, by Benjamin Harrison, volumes xxix and xx, 2 volumes.

KENTUCKY.—Reports of selected civil and criminal cases decided in the Court of Appeals, by W. P. D. Bush, volumes 1, 2 and 3, 3 volumes.

MICHIGAN.—Reports of cases heard and decided in the Supreme Court; 1868 and 69, volume 4, being volume xvii of the series, 1869, 1 volume; Laws of Michigan, 1869, 1 volume; 32d annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1868, 1 volume.

WISCONSIN.—General and Private Laws of the State for the year 1869, 1 volume; A Digest of Wisconsin Reports from the earliest period to the year 1868, comprising all the published decisions of the Supreme Court, by James Simmons, Albany, 1868, 1 volume; Reports of cases argued and determined in the supreme Court, by O. M. Conover, volume xxii. 1869, 1 volume; Governor's Message and accompanying documents, 1869, 2 volumes; Private and Local Laws for 1869, 1 volume; Public Laws for 1869, 1 volume; Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives for 1869, 2 volumes.

MINNESOTA.—Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, 10th and 11th Sessions, 4 volumes; Executive Documents ditto, 2 Minnesota Reports, Vol. XII and XIII, 2 volumes; General Statutes of the State, revised by commissioners appointed in 1866, 1 volume.

IOWA.—Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of the 12th General Assembly, 1868, 2 volumes; Reports of Cases in Law and Equity, determined in the Supreme Court. (By Edward R. Stiles, Vol. IV and V), Vol. XXV and XXVI, 1869, 1 volume.

MISSOURI.—Laws of the State, for the year 1869, 1 volume; Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of the State, by Truman A. Post, Vols. XLII and XLIII, 2 volumes.

KANSAS.—Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, by Elliot V. Banks, Vol. IV, 1 volume; The General Statutes of the State, revised 1868, 1 volume.

NEVADA.—Reports of Cases determined in the Supreme Court, during 1868, by Alfred Helen, Vol. IV, 1 volume; Senate Journal, the Fourth Session, 1869, 1 volume; Journal of the Assembly, Fourth Session, 1869, 1 volume; Statutes of Nevada, passed 1869, 1 volume.

IDAHO TERRITORY.—Laws of Idaho Territory, 1st Session, 1864, 1 volume; Laws of Idaho Territory, 2d Session, 1864, 1 volume; Laws of Idaho Territory, 3rd Session, 1865–66, 2 volumes.

OREGON.—Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, from 1862 to 1869, Vol. II, 1 volume.

CALIFORNIA.—Reports of Cases determined in the Supreme Court, Vols. 34, 35 and 36. J. E. Hale, 1869, 3 volumes.

UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—68 copies of the Laws of the S. S., passed at 2d Session of the 40th Congress, 68 copies; 68 copies of the Laws of the U. S., passed at the 3d Session of the 40th Congress, 68 copies; 68 copies of the Laws of the U. S., passed at the 1st Session of the 41st Congress, 68 copies.

UNITED STATES, NAVY DEPARTMENT.—Astronomical and Meteorological Observations, made at the U. S. Naval Observatory during 1866, quarto, 1 volume.

CANADA.—Statutes of the Province of Quebec, for 1868 and 1869, 2 volumes.

The additions to the State Library, by purchase, have been limited to periodical publications, the whole cost of which has not exceeded twenty dollars.

The Law Reports and Statutes of the various States, which are the most valuable of the books received, have been placed in the State Bar Library ; the remainder are arranged as well as the limited space will permit, in the room assigned for the State Library in the third story of this building.

The United States Statutes at Large, of which many copies are received from Washington, have been distributed to the several courts and towns in the State.

In return for this large amount of valuable books and documents, the State has nothing to send except its Schedules.

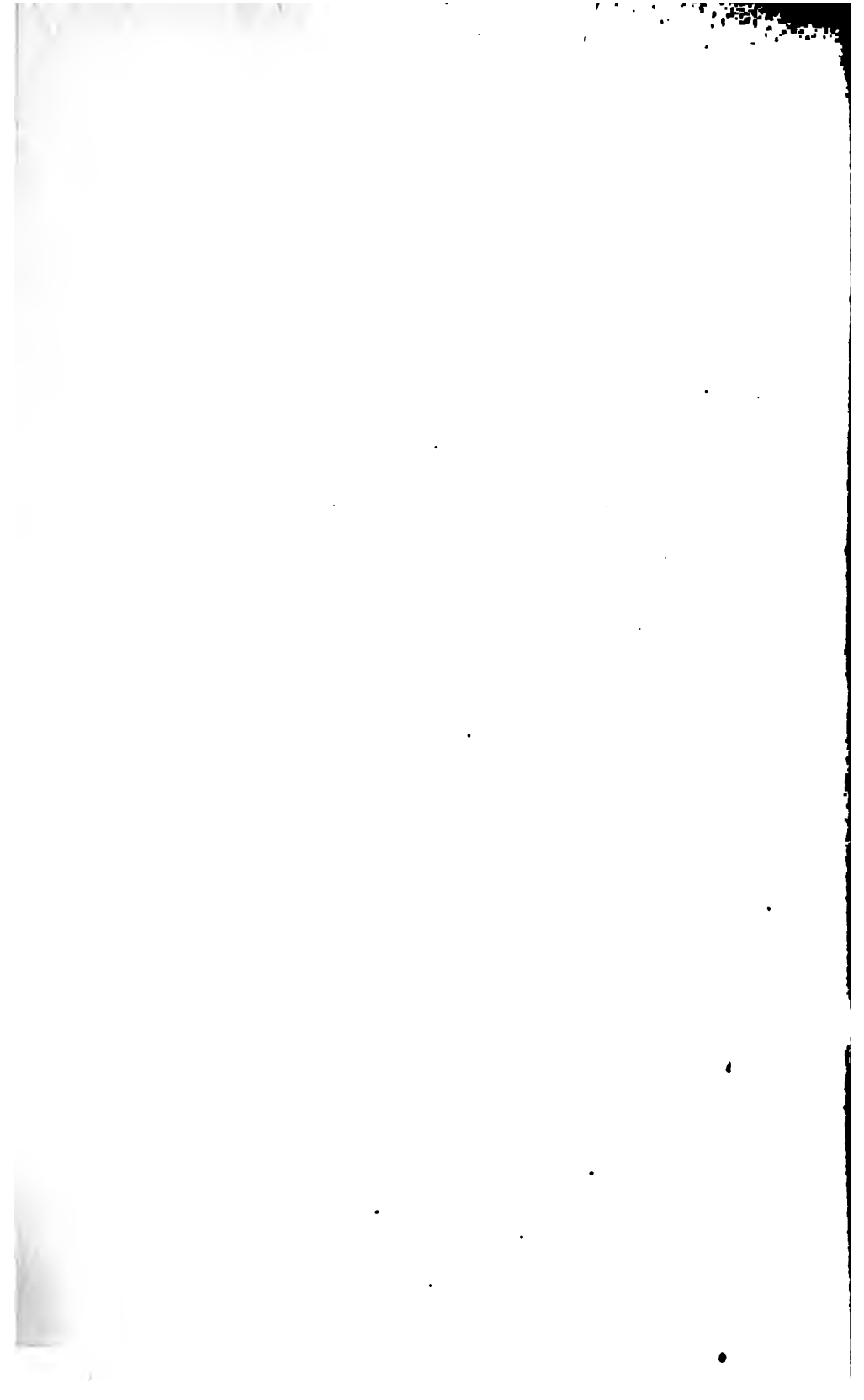
JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of State.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF INSPECTORS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON,
WITH THE ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,
FOR THE YEAR 1869.



PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1870.



Inspectors :

AUGUSTUS WOODBURY,

CHAIRMAN.

STEPHEN R. WEEDEN,

SECRETARY.

WILLIAM BINNEY,
SAMUEL L. CALDWELL,
BENONI CARPENTER,

LEWIS FAIRBROTHER,
JESSE METCALF,
STEPHEN R. WEEDEN,
AUGUSTUS WOODBURY.

Departments :

<i>General Management,</i>	-	-	-	WOODBURY AND BINNEY.
<i>Sanitary,</i>	-	-	-	CARPENTER.
<i>Religious Instruction,</i>	-	-	-	CALDWELL.
<i>Labor and Finance,</i>	-	-	-	METCALF.
<i>Subsistence and Clothing,</i>	-	-	-	FAIRBROTHER.
<i>Repairs,</i>	-	-	-	WEEDEN.

Warden :

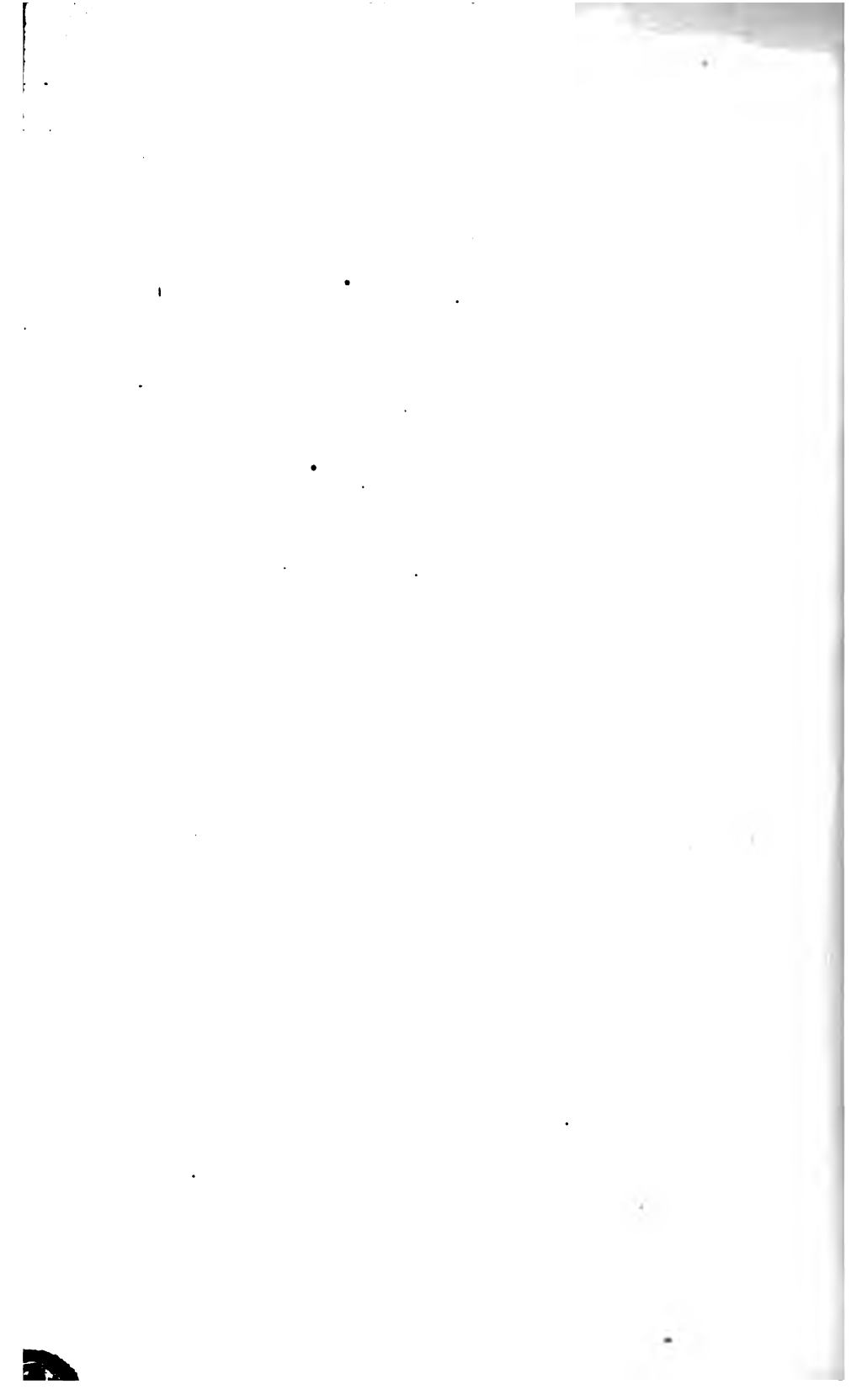
NELSON VIALI.

Physician :

GEORGE W. CARR, M. D.

Chaplain :

REV. WILLIAM DOUGLAS.



Report of the Board of Inspectors

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON

The Inspectors of the State Prison present to the Honorable General Assembly their Report of the Prison and the Providence County Jail, for the year ending December 31, 1869. The reports of the Warden, Physician, and Chaplain are herewith transmitted, and will be found in their appropriate places.

STATISTICS.

By the Warden's report it appears that on the 31st of December, there were eighty (80) convicts in the State Prison. Forty-two (42) were committed during the year; sixteen (16) have been discharged, three (3) have been pardoned, and two (2) have died. On the 31st of December, 1868, there were in the Prison fifty-nine (59) convicts. Twenty-six (26) were committed, twenty (20) discharged, and six (6) pardoned during the year.

The number of prisoners in the Providence County Jail, December 31, 1869, was one hundred and five (105). During the year, one thousand seven hundred and three (1,703) were committed, of whom four hundred and forty-two (442) were debtors; one thousand six hundred and eighty (1,680) were discharged, of whom four hundred and forty-five (445) were debtors. On the 31st of December, 1868, there were in the Jail eighty-six (86) prisoners, of whom

seven (7) were debtors. One thousand five hundred and two (1,502) were committed, of whom four hundred and sixteen (416) were debtors; and one thousand five hundred and forty-four (1,544), of whom four hundred and nine (409) were debtors, were discharged during the year. The average number of prisoners in the Jail was one hundred and four (104) in 1868, and one hundred and fourteen (114) in 1869.

It will thus be observed that the number of committals was greater in 1869 by two hundred and one (201) than in 1868. Whether this is owing to an increase of crime, or of vigilance on the part of the officers of the law, the Inspectors are unable to say. The opening of the State Farm has evidently prevented the over-crowding of the Jail. The most perceptible difference that has been noticed is in the instance of the female prisoners. The number of women is at present so small as to oblige the Warden to employ the labor of male prisoners in the kitchen and laundry. The change has brought with it the expense of an additional overseer.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the Prison and Jail is as good as the circumstances of the case will allow. The value of the property as appraised, amounted, according to the inventory of December 31st, to ten thousand one hundred and three dollars and fifteen cents (\$10,103.15). The amount of income for the year was, for the Prison, eight thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-six cents (\$8,289.26); for the Jail, nine thousand twenty-six dollars and thirty cents (\$9,026.30). The amount of ordinary expenses was, for the Prison, seven thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixteen cents (\$7,435.16); for the Jail, eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$11,952.99).

The Prison accounts show a balance in its favor of eight hundred and fifty-four dollars and ten cents (\$854.10). The Jail accounts show a balance against it of two thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty cents (\$2,926.30). The extraordinary expenses have amounted to three thousand and five dollars and nine-

ty-five cents (\$3,005.95). These have been incurred for the removal of the kitchen from the basement beneath the central hall to a more commodious, light, and airy room, at the northern extremity of the Prison building, immediately underneath the chapel; for the substitution of two new vertical boilers for the old boiler which has for a long time been inadequate to supply the needs of the Prison; and for furnishing proper ventilation to the workshops. It is believed that the changes and improvements thus made will have a beneficial effect upon the *morale* of the prisoners as well as their physical health. A new jacket kettle has also been purchased for use in the kitchen, to replace one destroyed by explosion, and a new arrangement made for lighting the prison cells to better advantage.

On the sixteenth day of June the existing contract for the labor of the prisoners, in favor of Messrs. Gilman & Greene, was transferred to Messrs. C. D. & H. H. Bigelow, upon the payment by the latter of the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500), and the release to the Prison of the workshop on Gaspee street. The contract itself will expire on the fifteenth day of August, 1870. It is hoped that a future contract will be made upon more favorable terms for the Prison.

The work upon which the prisoners are now engaged, is of much better quality than that which the former contractors supplied, and the Inspectors believe, that the change, in every respect, has been for the advantage of the Prison. In the financial management of the institution, care has been taken to regulate its concerns with a due regard both to economy and the comfort of the prisoners. The equipment has been kept up, and even improved. Food and clothing have been furnished of such quality and quantity as to remove every cause of complaint. All proper attention has been paid to the health of the prisoners, and everything has been done within the power of the Warden and his assistants, that could tend to promote the reformation of the offender.

INSTRUCTION.

During the winter months of 1868-69, a course of lectures was delivered in the Prison Chapel by different gentlemen, upon subjects calculated to interest and instruct the prisoners. Whatever else might be said of the character of the audience, it was certainly composed of

attentive listeners, and it is believed, that the lectures afforded an agreeable interruption of the wearisome routine of prison life.

Early in the present winter, the Warden was authorized to open a school for the instruction of such of the prisoners as were unable to read or write. The sessions of this school are held for an hour or two of every evening except Sunday, and are attended by about thirty pupils of various ages. They are under the charge of one of the underkeepers, and the progress which has been thus far made, has been very encouraging for the successful prosecution of the experiment. It is true, that increase of knowledge is not a sure preventive of crime. But it may certainly tend to the improvement of those whose first lapse was, in a great measure, due to ignorance. It will be observed, that the Chaplain in his report regards the matter as of great importance, in the promise of beneficial results which it holds out. The number of visitors during the year has been about fourteen hundred, and the income derived from this source has enabled the Inspectors to make valuable additions to the Prison Library. The books have been freely and generally used, and it is believed that the opportunities for reading now enjoyed and for the most part faithfully improved by the prisoners, will be productive of great good.

EXERCISE OF THE PARDONING POWER.

The question of the proper exercise of the pardoning power is one which has excited considerable interest in the General Assembly. The Inspectors are aware that its proper decision is involved in considerable difficulty. An indiscriminate and unreflective expression of executive clemency would manifestly be injurious in its effects. A strict refusal of such expression would be unjust. There are some cases, in which the offence is hardly commensurate with the punishment; some in which the least guilty suffer for crimes into which they have been inveigled by more adroit offenders, who manage to elude their merited punishment; some, in which the prisoner has become sincerely penitent, and has to that extent answered the purpose of his imprisonment; some, in which the term of confinement has been so long, as seriously to impair the mental powers of the prisoner and to threaten imbecility or insanity. These all deserve attentive consideration on the part of those in whom the pardoning power resides. Punishment is not—at least, it should not be—vindictive

in its character. It has reached its end when it has secured the reformation of its subject and the protection of the community. It may be true that, if all who deserved imprisonment were to have their dues, our penitentiaries would require enlargement. But it certainly is true, that, in the case of many unfortunates, justice may safely be tempered with mercy.

HEALTH AND GENERAL CONDITION.

During the year the Prison and Jail have been remarkably free from sickness of a grave character. But two prisoners have died. The disease of both was consumption, and, in the opinion of the Prison Physician, had already been contracted when the prisoners were committed. One was a colored man, the other a member of the Penobscot tribe of Indians. The relatives of the latter were permitted to attend upon his last hours. In other respects, thanks to the careful treatment of the Prison Physician, and the strict adherence to the sanitary regulations adopted by the Inspectors, the health of the prisoners has been as good as could be wished. The privilege of enjoying the holidays of Independence, Thanksgiving and Christmas, by exercises in the Chapel and sports in the prison yard, has been continued, with manifestly good results. "At no time since my appointment to the charge of the Prison," says the Warden, "have the conduct of the prisoners and their general condition been as good as at present." There is one serious drawback. The "dungeons of the old prison" still remain—a structure which casts a sad reproach upon the good name of the State, as wholly unworthy of a civilized community. Aside from this, the people of Rhode Island can well congratulate themselves upon the possession of a penal institution, which will favorably compare with any of its kind in the country.

For the good feeling, order, and humane, yet effectual discipline that prevail, the credit is due to the excellent management of the Warden and his subordinate officers.

The following is a list of the present officers of the Prison and Jail :

Warden—Nelson Viall.

Deputy Warden—Horace T. Viall, Jr.

Overseers—Charles E. Smith, Timothy P. Dodge.

Hall Keeper—Charles C. Corbett.

Watchmen—Isaac S. Shippee, Joseph W. Padelford, William Hopkins, Albert Kettell.

Matron—Mrs. Alpha Brown.

AUGUSTUS WOODBURY,

STEPHEN R. WEEDEN, *Chairman,*

WILLIAM BINNEY, *Secretary,*

S. L. CALDWELL,

B. CARPENTER,

LEWIS FAIRBROTHER,

JESSE METCALF.

} *Inspectors.*

PROVIDENCE, January 2, 1870.

WARDEN'S REPORT,

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c.

The undersigned, Warden of the Rhode Island State Prison, respectfully presents the following account of receipts and expenditures, for the year ending December 31, 1869 :

PROPERTY ON HAND AS PER INVENTORY JANUARY 1, 1869.

Books and Stationery.....	\$35 00	
Bedding and Clothing.....	1,080 50	
Building Account.....	340 18	
Dorsey Fund.....	500 00	
Fuel and Lights.....	426 15	
Furniture.....	1,590 05	
Library.....	630 00	
Miscellaneous.....	385 25	
Provisions and Groceries.....	386 36	
Shoe Shop.....	1,400 00	
Debt receivable.....	222 18	
Cash on hand, on Library account.....	96 89	
" " general.....	539 13	
	7,631 69	
Cash received from General Treasurer.....	7,550 00	
	\$15,181 69	

PROPERTY ON HAND AS PER INVENTORY DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Books and Stationery.....	25 00
Bedding and Clothing.....	808 00
Building Account.....	300 00

Dorsey Fund.....	\$500 00
Fuel and Lights.....	537 00
Furniture.....	1,365 10
Library ...	620 00
Miscellaneous.....	403 00
Provisions and Groceries.....	359 19
Shoe Shop.....	1,400 00
Debt receivable.....	222 18
Cash on hand, on Library account.....	226 54
Cash on hand, general	8,337 14
	<u>\$10,103 15</u>
Balance, being total amount expended during the year	\$5,073 54
Amount paid for extra repairs and improvements	3,005 95
	<u>Balance of the ordinary current receipts and expenditures for the year...\$2,072 59</u>

EXPENSE AND INCOME, DEC. 31, 1869.

DR.

To Books and Stationery.....	80 47
“ Bedding and Clothing.....	705 43
“ Discharged Convicts.....	80 00
“ Expenses.....	57 25
“ Fuel and Lights.....	1,315 80
“ Furniture.....	212 40
“ Library.....	153 35
“ Miscellaneous.....	806 11
“ Provisions and Groceries.....	6,816 44
“ Salaries and Labor.....	8,662 98
“ Repairs and Improvements.....	497 92
“ Extra Repairs and Improvements.....	3,005 95
	<u>\$22,394 90</u>

CR.

By Dorsey Fund.....	70 00
“ Interest.....	153 32
“ Jail Board.....	4,676 12
“ Jail Fees.....	491 76
“ Jail Labor.....	298 72
“ Prison Board.....	270 85
“ Prison Fees.....	10 39
“ Shoe Shop.....	11,021 40
“ Visitors' Fees.....	323 00
	<u>17,315 56</u>
Balance of Total Expenditures as above	\$5,073 54

The receipts and expenditures for the year have been as follows :

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Amount on hand Jan. 1, 1869.....	35 00	
“ since purchased.....	70 47	
		105 47
Amount on hand Dec. 31, 1864.....		25 00
Balance, being expense.....		<u>\$80 47</u>

BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

Amount on hand Jan. 1, 1869.....	1,080 50	
“ since purchased.....	466 70	
		1547 20
“ credited.....	88 77	
“ On hand Dec. 31, 1869.....	808 00	
		<u>841 77</u>
Balance, being expense.....		<u>\$705 43</u>

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Cash paid to discharged convicts.....	\$80 00
---------------------------------------	---------

EXPENSES.

Cash paid for sundry expenses	\$57 25
-------------------------------------	---------

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Amount on hand Jan. 1, 1869.....	426 15	
“ since purchased.....	1,872 15	
		2,298 30
“ credited.....	445 50	
“ on hand Dec. 31, 1869	587 00	
		<u>982 50</u>
Balance, being expense.....		<u>\$1,315 80</u>

LIBRARY.

Amount on hand January 1, 1869.....	630 00	
“ since purchased.....	148 35	
		778 35
“ on hand December 31, 1869.....		620 00
Balance, being expense		<u>\$158 35</u>

FURNITURE.

Amount on hand January 1, 1849.....	1,590 05	
“ since purchased	87 45	
		1,677 50
“ credited.....	100 00	
“ on hand December 31, 1869.....	1,865 10	
		<u>1,465 10</u>
Balance, being expense.....		<u>212 40</u>

*Public Document.***MISCELLANEOUS.**

Amount on hand January 1, 1869.....	\$385 25	
“ since purchased.....	895 55	1,280 80
“ credited.....	71 69	
“ on hand December 31, 1869.....	403 00	474 69
Balance, being expense.....		806 11

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

Amount on hand January 1, 1869.....	386 36	
“ since purchased.....	6,960 54	7,346 90
“ credited.....	171 27	
“ on hand December 31, 1869.....	359 19	590 46
Balance, being expense.....		6,816 44

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Cash paid for repairs.....	357 74	
Materials used.....	140 18	497 92

EXTRA REPAIRS.

For steam boilers, pump and pipes.....	2,296 54	
“ ventilators on shops.....	335 89	
“ gas burners and piping for lighting cells.....	137 11	
“ expense of removing kitchen.....	132 81	
“ cost of new jacket kettle.....	103 60	3,006 95

SALARIES AND LABOR.

Expense for the year.....		8,662 98
---------------------------	--	----------

The income and expenses are divided between the State prison and county jail as follows :

EXPENSES.

	Prison.	Jail.
Books and Stationery.....	30 58	49 89
Bedding and Clothing.....	268 06	437 37
Discharged Convicts.....	80 00	
Expenses.....	21 75	35 50
Fuel and Lights.....	500 00	815 80
Furniture.....	80 71	131 69
Library.....	76 35	77 00
Miscellaneous.....	806 32	499 79
Provisions and Groceries.....	2,590 25	4,226 19
Repairs, ordinary.....	189 21	308 71
Salaries and Labor.....	3,291 98	5,371 05
	<u>\$7,435 16</u>	<u>\$11,952 99</u>

INCOME.

	Prison.	Jail.
Jail Board.....		\$4,676 12
Jail Fees.....		491 76
Jail Labor.....		298 72
Prison Board.....	270 85	
Prison Fees.....	10 89	
Visitors' Fees.....	122 74	200 26
Dorsey Fund.....	80 00	40 00
Shoe Shop.....	7,797 02	3,224 38
Interest.....	58 26	95 06
	\$8,289 26	\$9,026 30

Balances of *ordinary* expense and income for the year :

Prison income.....	854 10	
Jail expense.....		2,926 69
Total expense.....		2,072 59

Current expense *per capita* of prisoners for the year 1869 :

For salaries of officers.....	\$47 08
“ Provisions and Groceries.....	87 05
“ Fuel and Lights.....	7 15
“ Bedding and Clothing*.....	8 83
“ Miscellaneous expenses.....	7 55
	\$102 66

The undersigned have examined the account of receipts and expenditures of the Rhode Island State Prison and Providence County Jail, for the year ending December 31, 1869, as presented in the foregoing account, and have compared the same with the books and vouchers, and find the same to be correct.

AUGUSTUS WOODBURY,
JESSE METCALF.

* Exclusive of military clothing received from the Quartermaster General.

Number of Convicts in Prison, Committed, Discharged, Pardoned, Deceased, Escaped and Returned, in each year since the establishment of the Institution, in 1838.

Year.	In Prison, Jan. 1.	Committed.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Escapes Returned.
1838..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
1839..	5	6	2	..	..	..	..
1840..	9	9	3	..	..	..	..
1841..	15	13	2	..	..	..	..
1842..	26	7	6	2	1	..	..
1843..	24	13	10	3	1	..	..
1844..	23	6	5	2	2	1	..
1845..	19	8	5	2	1	..	..
1846..	19	8	4	3	..	1	..
1847..	19	11	5	3	1	..	..
1848..	21	8	2	..	..	..	..
1849..	27	14	4	5	2	3	3
1850..	30	29	6	11	..	..	..
1851..	42	21	2	10	1	1	..
1852..	49	17	17	4	..	..	..
1853..	45	26	8	14	..	..	..
1854..	49	23	14	4	3	..	1
1855..	52	27	14	2	1	..	..
1856..	62	14	19	2	..	..	..
1857..	54	34	19	8	..	..	..
1858..	67	26	20	..	3	1	1
1859..	70	23	18	3	5	..	..
1860..	67	29	27	1	1	..	..
1861..	67	39	18	3	..	..	..
1862..	85	18	38	5	..	..	..
1863..	60	12	20	4	1	..	..
1864..	47	10	13	2	1	..	..
1865..	41	22	11	3	1	1	1
1866..	47	40	9	7	..	..	..
1867..	72	25	27	9	2	..	..
1868..	59	26	20	6	..	..	..
1869..	59	42	16	3	2	1	1
1870..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ages, Sexes, Complexions and Nativities of Persons committed to the State Prison since its first institution in 1838.

Under 20 years of age	116	Males	536
From 20 to 30 years	311	Females	16
" 30 " 40 "	108	Natives of United States	433
" 40 " 50 "	52	Foreigners	173
" 50 " 60 "	16	White	534
" 50 " 70 "	7	Colored	77
Over 70 years	1	Subjects of Great Britain	139
		Other Foreigners	19

The places of nativity are :

Rhode Island.....	245	Ireland.....	118
Massachusetts.....	76	England.....	28
New York.....	36	Canada.....	4
Connecticut.....	23	Scotland.....	3
Maine.....	15	Nova Scotia.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	7	New Brunswick.....	3
New Hampshire.....	5	Gibraltar.....	1
New Jersey.....	5	New Foundland.....	1
Vermont.....	4	France.....	4
Virginia.....	3	Sweden.....	2
District of Columbia.....	3	Italy.....	2
North Carolina.....	1	Turkey.....	1
Delaware.....	1	Peru.....	1
Ohio.....	1	Bermuda.....	1
Kentucky.....	1	Santa Cruz.....	1
Louisiana.....	1	Germany.....	7
Florida.....	1		
Texas.....	1		
Maryland.....	2		
	481		180

The Crimes for which Persons have been committed to the State Prison since its institution in 1838.

Assault and Battery.....	5	Forgery.....	19
Adultery.....	1	House breaking.....	8
Assault with intent to kill.....	25	Having and passing counterfeit money.....	32
" " a dangerous weapon.....	13	Inciting another to commit larceny..	1
" " intent to commit rape..	21	Incest.....	1
" " " rob.....	7	Larceny.....	141
" on the Warden.....	2	Murder.....	22
Bigamy.....	8	Manslaughter.....	13
Burglary.....	45	Obstructing a railroad.....	2
Breaking into a bank.....	5	Obtaining goods by false pretenses...	2
" " church.....	2	Perjury.....	10
" " an engine house.....	1	Rape.....	7
" " a school house.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
" " a vessel.....	4	Rescuing a jail prisoner.....	1
Counterfeiting lottery tickets.....	1	Robbery.....	38
Conspiracy.....	2	Setting fire.....	23
Destroying a dam.....	1	Store breaking and larceny.....	136
Embezzlement.....	2	Sodomy.....	1
Escape from Prison.....	1	Treason.....	1

Average number of convicts in 1869..... 698 ⁹²/₁₀₀

There are in prison, Dec. 31, 1869..... 80

Males.....	76	Colored.....	12
Females.....	4	Natives of the U. S.....	62
White.....	68	Foreigners.....	18

NELSON VIALI, *Warden.*

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 31, 1869.

JAILER'S REPORT.

DECEMBER 31st, 1869.

There were on January 1st, 1869 :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed by the State.....	44	5	49
" " city of Providence.....	18	6	24
" " town of North Providence.....	2	..	2
" " " Cumberland.....	1	..	1
" " " Woonsocket.....	..	1	1
" " United States.....	2	..	2
Debtors.....	6	1	7
	73	13	86

There have been committed since :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
By the State, sentenced.....	216	30	246
" " want of bail.....	223	30	253
" " city of Providence, sentenced.....	505	115	620
" " " want of bail.....	25	8	33
" " town of North Providence, sentenced.....	48	12	60
" " " " want of bail.....	2	3	5
" " Pawtucket, sentenced.....	10	2	11
" " Cumberland, sentenced.....	1	1	2
" " Cranston, sentenced.....	1	..	1
" " " want of bail.....	1	..	1
" " Burrillville, sentenced.....	2	1	3
" " Johnston, sentenced.....	3	1	4
" " Smithfield, sentenced.....	7	1	8
" " " want of bail.....	3	..	3
" " Woonsocket, sentenced.....	5	..	5
" " United States, sentenced.....	4	..	4
" " " want of bail.....	2	..	2
Debtors committed.....	440	2	442
	1,498	205	1,703
Total.....	1,571	218	1,789

Discharged during the year :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
By the State	410	60	470
“ city of Providence.....	534	129	668
“ town of North Providence.....	50	15	65
“ “ Pawtucket.....	9	1	10
“ “ Burrillville.....	1	1	2
“ “ Cumberland.....	1	1	2
“ “ Johnston.....	3	1	4
“ “ Cranston.....	2	..	2
“ “ Smithfield.....	9	1	10
“ “ Woonsocket.....	2	1	3
“ United States.....	4	..	4
Debtors discharged.....	442	3	445
	1,467	218	1,680

Leaving in Jail, December 31st, 1869 :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed by the State.....	78	5	78
“ “ city of Providence.....	14	..	14
“ “ town of North Providence.....	2	..	2
“ “ “ Pawtucket.....	1	..	1
“ “ “ Burrillville.....	1	..	1
“ “ “ Cumberland.....	1	..	1
“ “ “ Smithfield.....	1	..	1
“ “ “ Woonsocket.....	3	..	3
“ “ United States.....	4	..	4
Debtors in close jail.....	4	..	4
	104	5	109
Committed by both State and towns.....	4	..	4
	100	5	105

Total number of criminal commitments.....1,261

Total number sentenced..... 964

Average number in jail at the suit of the State.....74³⁵

“ “ “ “ “ city of Providence.....23³⁰⁴

“ “ “ “ “ town of Burrillville..... 79

“ “ “ “ “ “ Cranston..... 21

“ “ “ “ “ “ Cumberland..... 20

“ “ “ “ “ “ Johnston..... 72

“ “ “ “ “ “ North Providence. 5¹⁶

“ “ “ “ “ “ Pawtucket..... 22

“ “ “ “ “ “ Smithfield..... 1¹⁰

Average number in jail at the suit of the town of Woonsocket.....	26
“ “ “ “ “ United States.....	328
Debtors.....	387

114¹²₃₈₅

Committed on sentence by the State for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abusing a horse	2	..	2
Assault.....	68	3	71
Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	7	..	7
Contempt of court.....	1	1	2
Drunkenness.....	1	..	1
Defacing buildings.....	2	2	4
Evading fare	14	..	14
Embezzlement.....	1	..	1
False pretences.....	1	..	1
House breaking.....	1	..	1
Illegal sale of liquor.....	4	2	6
Indecent exposure	1	..	1
Keeping a dog without license.....	1	..	1
Keeping a nuisance .....	..	1	1
Malicious mischief.....	1	..	1
Obstructing officers.....	7	..	7
Store breaking.....	1	..	1
Sabbath breaking.....	1	..	1
Theft.....	98	20	118
Threats.....	2	1	3
Taking and driving a horse.....	2	..	2
	216	30	246

The sentences by the State have been :

Imprisonment.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Fines.	Males.	Females.	Total.
10 days.....	2		2	\$0 01	1		1
20 “.....	1	1	2	1 00	4	2	6
1 month....	32	10	42	2 00	5		5
2 months... 18	3		16	3 00	5		5
3 “ ... 28	3		31	5 00	35	3	38
4 “ ... 4			4	10 00	28	4	32
6 “ ... 14			14	15 00	4		4
8 “ ... 3			3	20 00	17	1	18
10 “ ... 1			1	100 00	2		2
				10 days and \$20 fine...	4	2	6
				Sureties to keep peace.	13	1	14
					216	30	246

The sentences by the City of Providence have been :

Imprisonment.				Fines.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
10 days.....	4	6	10	\$1 00	14	3	17
20 "	9	5	14	2 00	236	36	272
1 month ...	9	7	16	3 00	157	41	198
2 months...	2		2	5 00	63	16	79
3 "	3	1	4	10 00	6		6
				20 00	2		2
					505	115	620

Committed on sentence by the City of Providence for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Drunkenness.....	443	83	526
Reveling.....	36	11	47
Common Drunkards.....	18	6	24
Vagrancy.....	4	8	12
Prostitution.....		7	7
Sturdy beggars.....	2		2
Obstructing sidewalk.....	1		1
Non support of family.....	1		1
	505	115	620

Committed on sentence by the various towns for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Reveling.....	50	10	60
Drunkenness.....	24	6	30
Vagrancy.....	2	1	3
Keeping shop open on Sunday.....	1		1
	77	17	94

Sentences by the towns

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Fines.	Males.	Females.	Total.
10 days.....	9	5	14	\$3 00 fine.	7	1	8
20 "	3	1	4	5 00 "	12	1	13
30 "	1		1	7 00 "	1		1
\$1 fine.....	16	4	20	10 00 "	12	1	13
\$2 "	15	4	19	20 00 "	1		1
					77	17	94

omitted on sentence by the United States for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Passing counterfeit U. S. currency.....	2		2
Theft of U. S. property..	2		2
	4		4

Sentences by the United States

Imprisonment.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Fines.	Males.	Females.	Total.
One year....	1		1	\$5 00	2		2
Eleven mo's.	1		1				
					4		4

Ages of persons committed on sentence :

Under 20 years of age.....	76	From 50 to 60 years.....	92
From 20 to 30 years.....	307	“ 60 “ 70 “	22
“ 30 “ 40 “	263	Over 70 years.....	7
“ 50 “ 60 “	197		
			964

Males.....	802	White.....	927	Married.....	411
Females.....	162	Colored.....	37	Unmarried.....	553

Can read and write.....	600
Can read and not write.....	719
Can neither read nor write.....	245

DEBTORS.

There were in close Jail, Jan. 1st, 1869.....	7
There have been committed since.....	442
	449
There have been discharged upon bail bonds.....	51
Upon limit bonds.....	104
By taking the poor debtor's oath.....	103
For non-payment of board by creditors.....	97
By order of creditors.....	44
By payment.....	42
Not taken in execution.....	4
Now remaining in Jail.....	4
	449

NELSON VIALI, *Jailer.*

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 31, 1869.

STATE PRISON CONVICTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1869.

Name	State	Crime	Date	Days in Prison	Remarks
James C. Hawkins.....	Massachusetts	Forgery	Sept. 18, 1867	3 weeks.	
Edwin W. Waigat.....	Rhode Island	Larceny	Sept. 24, "	"	19 days deducted for good conduct.
Joseph B. Wood.....	Massachusetts	Larceny	Dec. 16, "	"	Expiration of sentence.
Charles Dixon.....	Massachusetts	Assault with a dangerous weapon.	Dec. 17, "	"	58 days deducted for good conduct.
Alexander Tierney.....	Rhode Island	Robbery	Feb. 1, 1868	"	30 days deducted for good conduct.
Yadri A. B. Haney.....	Florida	Assault with a dangerous weapon.	Mar. 18, "	"	
John J. Mahony.....	Rhode Island	Larceny	Mar. 18, "	"	11 days deducted for good conduct.
Edward McEvay.....	Rhode Island	Shop Breaking	April 8, "	"	6 days deducted for good conduct.
William McLaughlin.....	Massachusetts	Shop Breaking	April 8, "	"	
Daniel Carroll.....	Ireland	Robbery	April 30, "	"	
William P. Murphy.....	Ireland	Burglary	May 20, "	"	11 days deducted for good conduct.
Milan J. Dally.....	New York	Burglary	May 20, "	"	
George F. Lake.....	Massachusetts	Shop Breaking	May 20, "	"	
Henry Hanson.....	Virginia	Breaking into a vessel	June 5, "	"	
William Gore.....	Virginia	Breaking into a vessel	June 5, "	"	
William Gleason.....	Rhode Island	Assault with intent to kill	June 20, "	"	11 days deducted for good conduct.
James J. Ward.....	Rhode Island	Perjury	June 20, "	"	Escaped Jan. 18, returned Oct. 7.
Wm. Theo. Dort White.....	Massachusetts	Larceny	Sept. 21, "	"	7 days deducted for good conduct.
Frank Hall.....	Massachusetts	Larceny	Sept. 21, "	"	
Sylvester Huntington.....	Connecticut	Shop Breaking	Sept. 21, "	"	
William Hopkins.....	Rhode Island	Shop Breaking	Sept. 21, "	"	
James Edgerton.....	England	House Breaking	Sept. 27, "	"	
Thomas A. Spring.....	New York	Perjury	Oct. 1, "	"	
George A. Pugh.....	Maine	Burglary	Nov. 11, "	"	11 days deducted for good conduct.
Thomas Congdon.....	Pennsylvania	Larceny	Nov. 11, "	"	Died
Ann O'Brien.....	Rhode Island	Assault with intent to commit rape	Dec. 21, "	"	11 days deducted for good conduct.
John Hurly.....	Rhode Island	Larceny	Dec. 22, "	"	
James Hurly.....	Massachusetts	Larceny	Dec. 22, "	"	10 days deducted for good conduct.
Charles G. Johnston.....	Massachusetts	Setting Fire	Dec. 22, "	"	10 days deducted for good conduct.
Thomas B. Wason.....	Rhode Island	Assault and battery	Dec. 22, "	"	
William Mumford.....	Rhode Island	Robbery	Feb. 17, 1869	"	
Alexander Parker.....	Rhode Island	Robbery	Feb. 17, 1869	"	
Abijah S. Pond.....	Rhode Island	Setting Fire	Feb. 17, 1869	"	
Charles Lee.....	Rhode Island	Robbery	Mar. 6, "	"	
John McKenna.....	Massachusetts	Forgery	Mar. 6, "	"	
Sidney S. Jones.....	Dist. Columbia	Shop Breaking	Mar. 6, "	"	
Abraham Taylor.....	Ireland	Shop Breaking	Mar. 6, "	"	
John Carney.....	Rhode Island	Store Breaking and Theft	Mar. 6, "	"	
Frank Hoyt.....	Rhode Island	Store Breaking and Theft	Mar. 6, "	"	
David Peters.....	New York	Assault with intent to commit rape	Mar. 15, "	"	
Wm. H. Sueross.....	Canada	Forgery	Mar. 15, "	"	
John Elliott.....	Rhode Island	Assault with intent to commit rape	Mar. 17, "	"	
Patrick Driscoll.....	Rhode Island	Shop Breaking and Larceny	Mar. 17, "	"	15
Patrick McParland.....	England	Setting Fire	Mar. 17, "	"	
Timothy Shay.....	Ireland	Burglary	Mar. 19, "	"	
Dennis Sullivan.....	Ireland	Robbery	May 7, "	"	
Alexander Gardner.....	Massachusetts	Robbery	May 7, "	"	
John Gardner.....	Rhode Island	Store Breaking	May 12, "	"	

STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Crime.	Time of Con- mitment.	Term of sen- tence.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
David W. Holmes . . .	37	Rhode Island . . .	Burglary	May 12, 1869	1 year.		
Jerome B. Brown . . .	25	New York	Burglary	June 12 " "	5 years.		
John C. Hoffman . . .	27	New York	Burglary	June 12 " "	1 year.		
Patrick McWilliams . .	23	Ireland	Shop Breaking	Oct. 5 " "	16 mos.		
Michael McCarney . . .	20	Rhode Island . . .	Assault with intent to commit rape	Oct. 6 " "	2 years.		
James Meegan	18	Rhode Island . . .	Assault with intent to commit rape	Oct. 6 " "	1 " "		
Mary Chapman	26	Connecticut	Larceny	Oct. 6 " "	1 " "		
Michael Sullivan	26	Rhode Island . . .	Larceny	Oct. 19 " "	6 " "		
John Canally	18	Rhode Island . . .	Robbery	Oct. 19 " "	10 " "		
Charles Williams	28	Newfoundland . . .	Burglary	Oct. 19 " "	9 " "		
George Calamity	29	New York	Burglary	Oct. 19 " "	8 " "		
John Feely	25	New York	Burglary	Oct. 20 " "	7 " "		
James McSoley	21	Rhode Island . . .	Rape	Oct. 20 " "	13 " "		
Charles L. Owen	28	Connecticut	Manslaughter	Oct. 24 " "	14 " "		
Charles James	29	Rhode Island . . .	Assault with intent to rob	Nov. 6 " "	1 " "		
John Arnold, U. S. . . .	23	Rhode Island . . .	Passing counterfeit money	Nov. 26 " "	3 " "		
Theophilus Medbury . .	32	Rhode Island . . .	Larceny	Dec. 10 " "	1 " "		
Elton E. Taber	23	Rhode Island . . .	Larceny	Dec. 10 " "	1 " "		
Frank Aldrich	20	Rhode Island . . .	Shop Breaking	Dec. 10 " "	3 " "		
James M. Handy	39	Rhode Island . . .	Larceny	Dec. 10 " "	1 " "		
Andrew Prior	23	Rhode Island . . .	Shop Breaking	Dec. 20 " "	1 " "		
Edw. A. Farnsworth . .	25	Massachusetts . . .	Larceny	Dec. 27 " "	14 " "		

NELSON VIALI, Warden.

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1869.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:

In accordance with law I herewith present my report as Physician to the Rhode Island State Prison for the year 1869.

Nothing of interest has occurred during the year in the Medical Department of the Prison, unless it be a remarkable immunity from acute diseases of a grave character. The applications for medical treatment have been quite numerous for chronic complaints, but the cases have been very rare where the applicant has been disabled for duty by sickness.

One case of varioloid was committed to the prison by the city. It was soon detected and removed to the small pox hospital. The disease did not spread in the Prison.

Vaccination has been carefully attended to during the year, chiefly under the supervision of the Warden.

Occasionally an insane person is committed. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the State will find itself able to make a different disposal of that class of criminals.

There have been two deaths during the year, both from consumption. Loring, died October 19th; Phillips, August 23d. They both had the disease when committed to Prison.

I herewith append a table showing the number of applications for medical treatment for each month:

APPLICATIONS FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT.—Continued.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Deaths.	
Otitis.....	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..
Constipation.....	5	5	6	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Eczema.....	2	4	..	5	1	2	..	..	3	1	1	..	..
Contusion.....	2	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gastric Irritation.....	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Indigestion.....	1	2	9	8	8	8	2	6	6	2	5	1	..	
Hernia.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..
Phthisis.....	1	1	..	..	7	5	7	3	4	2	..	..	2
Gonorrhœa.....	4	4	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	3	4	..	..
Carious Teeth.....	4	3	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	5	6	2	..
Ophthalmia.....	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worms.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fistula in ano.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operation for Fistula.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operation for Necrosis.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operation for Wens.....	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total by months.....	65	60	83	82	96	72	70	61	74	56	92	33	2	
Grand Total.....													844	2

By consulting the foregoing table, it will be seen that I have attended to eight hundred and forty-four applications for medical treatment, operated once for necrosis, and once for "fistula in ano," removed six encysted tumors of the head, opened three felons and thirteen abscesses, with the very gratifying result of only two deaths, these being incurable cases of consumption.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. CARR, *Physician.*

PROVIDENCE, January 1, 1870.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at their January session, A. D. 1870 :

The undersigned, Chaplain of the Rhode Island State Prison, begs leave to present the following report of his labors during the past year, for the improvement and reformation of the inmates of the State Prison and Providence County Jail.

The means employed are Sunday school instruction and the preaching of the gospel. At our religious services all the prisoners are present and give earnest and respectful attention to the instructions imparted, their countenances indicating a deep and solemn interest in what they hear. In such an assembly there is great variety of character. Most of them are persons of depraved appetites and perverse disposition, distinguished for cunning and falsehood, by times turbulent and violent in temper, and require, on the part of those who would permanently benefit or reform them, strong faith, great practical wisdom, and much patience and forbearance. Some of the convicts are intelligent and thoughtful men, ever ready to listen to the gospel with interest and candor. Not a few of them committed the crimes for which they are incarcerated under the influence of strong drink ; and some profess to retain no recollection whatever of the time or circumstances connected with the commission of the offence. In order wisely to adapt instruction to such an audience, some knowledge of their former lives and habits is indispensably necessary.

Our Sunday-School numbers twenty-six classes. They spend an

hour before the religious services in the study of the Holy Scriptures, with good and judicious teachers. Some of these teachers have been in the school for many years, and all have a deep and increasing interest in the spiritual and temporal welfare of their scholars. From the experience they have acquired as teachers, they soon become acquainted with the peculiar disposition of the prisoner, and by sympathy and kindness they gain his confidence and affection. Their labors for his good not only conduce to the best kind of discipline while he is in prison, but they follow him after his liberation with their friendly efforts and counsel. In many cases they find him employment here, or if he leaves the State, keep up a kind and judicious correspondence with him, strengthening his intentions to reform. Many of the letters received from discharged prisoners are full of interest, showing that some are really and permanently benefitted by their residence in the prison, and that they left it with honest resolutions of amendment.

In the early part of last winter a course of interesting lectures was delivered in the Prison Chapel by several gentlemen of this city. These lectures contributed much to the pleasure and instruction of the prisoners, breaking up for a time the monotony of prison life and conducing materially to good order and self respect among the convicts.

To meet the wants of those convicts who can neither read nor write, and of others who desire to receive instruction in the elementary branches of common school education, Gen. Viall has opened a school in the Prison, five evenings in the week. Although attendance is voluntary on the part of the prisoners, large numbers are present. They evince a good degree of aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge and make very commendable progress. I earnestly hope the present experiment will prove so far a success that a permanent school may be established in the Prison, for the instruction of the inmates, many of whom are grossly ignorant. They have much time, now spent in a manner worse than useless, which might be used for the acquisition of useful knowledge, which would be of great advantage to them after their liberation. The school is now taught by one of the under officers of the Prison.

Our library has also largely promoted the instruction and entertainment of the prisoners. Many, through its silent influence, have

acquired habits of reading which profitably employ their hours in prison, and which will follow them after their release. It is not easy to over-estimate the influence for good of a well-selected library, upon the minds and habits of the convicts. The books are remarkably well preserved and extensively read.

At no time since my connection with the Prison as a religious teacher, extending over a period of more than thirty years, has the institution, in my opinion, been in a better condition than at the present, to accomplish the design of its establishment,—the protection of society and the reformation of offenders.

Gen. Viall and his subordinate officers have rendered me essential aid and coöperation in my efforts to benefit the persons committed to my charge.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, *Chaplain.*

REPORTS

OF THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON THE

WHOLE MATTER

OF THE

Central Bridge Location, &c.

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

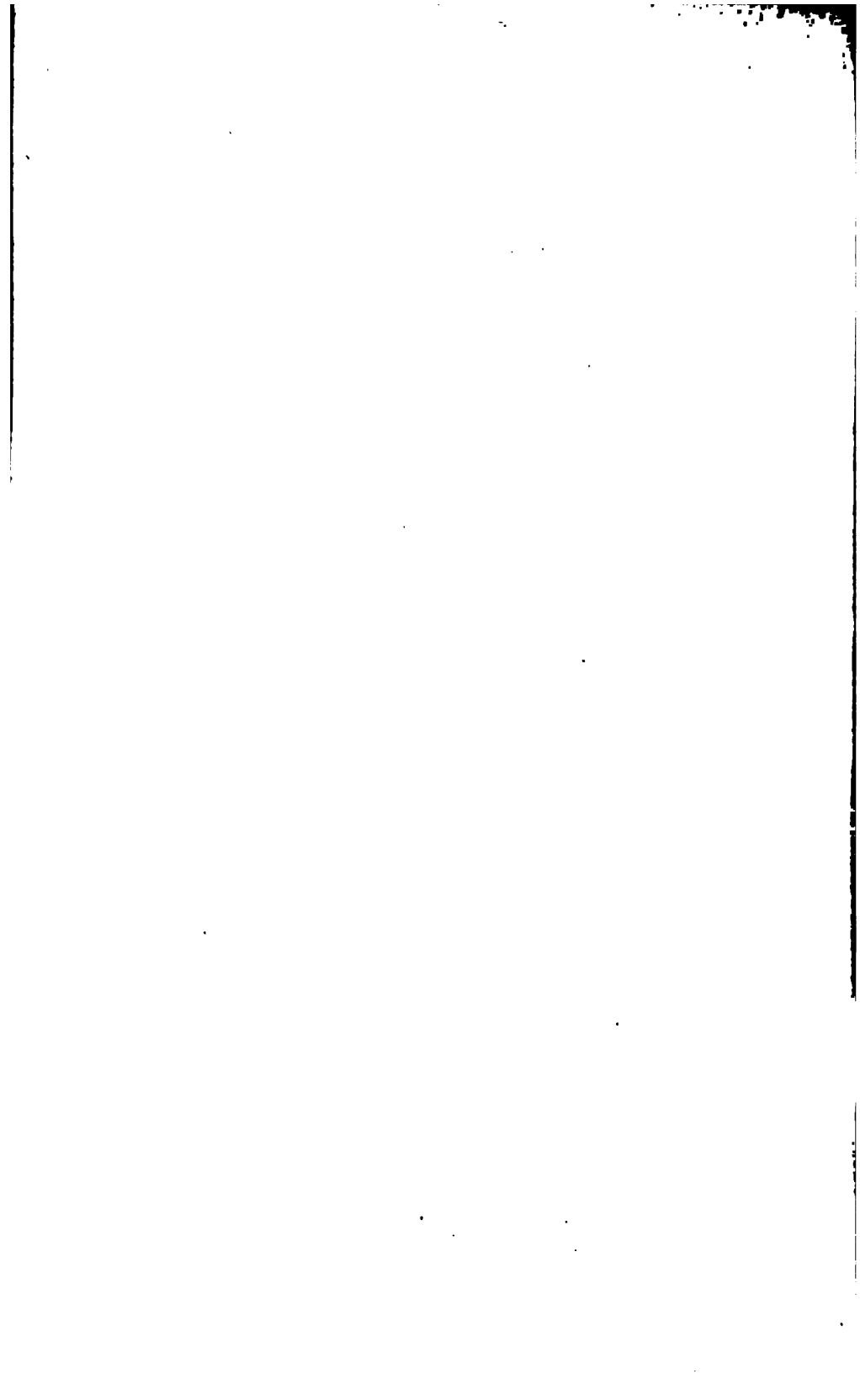
AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1870.

PROVIDENCE:

PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1870.



MAJORITY REPORT.

The Joint Special Committee to whom was referred the "whole matter in relation to the appropriation for, and location of, &c., &c., a bridge over Seekonk river," respectfully report :

The Committee have examined thoroughly, both by evidence and by visiting the several localities, all the facts in the case as presented by those interested, in relation to the construction of a bridge over Seekonk river, and find as follows :

First. That after the old "Red Bridge," so called, had been impassable for about one year, certain parties commenced a movement with a view to compelling the proprietors of that bridge to put it in condition to answer the wants of the travelling public, without obstruction to navigation, and in the event of their not doing so, to forfeit their charter, and the town of East Providence and the city of Providence should be empowered to construct a bridge somewhere between the India Point Bridge and the village of Pawtucket, where it should best subserve the interests of all concerned. With this view a petition was presented to the January session, 1869, and a special committee was appointed to examine the whole matter and report thereon. This committee had a meeting and also visited the proposed sites, and after a partial hearing of the matter by parties interested, stated that they deemed the plan of so much importance that they desired to have the further consideration of the subject continued until the May session, with leave to examine, hear and report in the interim. The committee reported that they had a hearing, (after notifying those interested to be present,) and that they were unanimous in favor of recommending Walker's Point as the location, but it was agreed

that if a precise location was determined on by law, any slight alteration in the location could not be made without an amendment of the law, and so the matter was to be left to the judgment of the commissioners. The matter then came up at the May session and one of the committee of the House and Senate, before whom it was heard, stated to us in evidence that all the plans, maps, petitions, estimates and discussions had reference to the building of a bridge at Walker's Point, and he further stated that all the discussion in both bodies was confined to this place, and that many of the members of both bodies voted for the appropriation, supposing it was to be expended there and nowhere else.

Second. That by the action and terms of agreement between those interested in favor of the location of the bridge at the old site, and those opposed to it, but in favor of Walker's Point location, and by the action of the General Assembly in referring the whole matter to this Joint Special Committee for their examination and report, it is not competent for this Committee to review the action of the Commissioners, nor of the Supreme Court under the old act, but that the whole matter in which the State has any interest, is in securing the expenditure of its appropriation where it will best subserve the interests and promote the welfare of all concerned, or likely to be, in the no far distant future.

Third. It may be assumed, then, as a fact which will not be called in question, that other things being equal, the appropriation of the State should be expended where it will best subserve its interests.

Fourth. This can be done by bringing the people in the city and to the westward of it in easy and direct communication with that portion of the country to the eastward and north eastward, from which they are now practically served, by the want of a bridge and by locating and building it where it would be likely to increase in the greatest degree the taxable valuation of property, and where it will oppose the least possible obstruction to navigation.

Fifth. The Committee, in the discharge of their duty, visited the site of the old bridge, the proposed site for the new one at Walker's Point, went up and down the river in a boat and visited all the mill sites on Ten Mile River, or nearly all, and passed by several manufacturing establishments, and through the villages in the northern part of East Providence. From this visit we gained a better knowledge

than we had before possessed of the matter in question, and from it we have deduced the following facts :

First. That the people in the south part of East Providence, and all those in the town living near the Taunton pike on either side, are provided with convenient means of access to the city by means of the Washington Bridge, at India Point.

Second. We find all the mill sites and all the water power of any value, and all the manufacturing now carried on in the town are in localities north of the old Red Bridge site, and thus the full development of the water power in this part of the town will add very largely to its wealth and population. It follows then, that the full growth of the town promises to be very largely in this part of it, and that but little convenience will be offered to the people living at the South and Eastward in this town and the other towns in that direction beyond what they now enjoy by means of the India Point Bridge.

Third. We also find that the erection of a bridge at Walker's Point, and the opening of the proposed streets in East Providence, leading to it will open an almost direct route to Market Square, in this city, with this part of East Providence (connecting at Walker's Point,) and other places beyond East Providence, and that in our opinion at no other place across Seekonk river, can a bridge be erected, when it would so well subserve the interests of the State, and of those who really need a bridge, in the transaction of their business.

Fourth. We find that a very large proportion of the entire community living to the North East of the city, are interested and engaged in the work of the erection of a Bridge at Walker's Point. This was proved by their attendance before the Committee, and more than all by their signatures to the petition for the repeal of the old act and the passage of a new one, locating the Bridge at Walker's Point. The persons whose names are attached to the petition, pay taxes on property that is valued at about five and a half millions of dollars. Therefore, we thought it not best to lightly set aside the views and wishes of those parties, in order to give place to those of parties who already have all the accommodations in this respect that they can reasonably ask for, to wit, India Point Bridge.

Fifth. In relation to navigation we find that a bridge thrown across the river between Oriole Street, and Walker's Point, would

cross the channel at nearly right angles at that point; thus according to the recent U. S. Coast Survey the channel for about 1000 feet above this point runs in almost a straight line by Oriole Street to the Old Red Bridge, with a width of about 250 feet, and a depth anywhere at mean high water of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet. We also find from the testimony of old and distinguished pilots and river men living in East Providence, that the navigation would be interrupted by building a bridge at Walker's Point. Other pilots and river men seemed to think differently, and we find that the certified map, or coast survey of the U. S. Engineers, confirm the opinion of the evidence of the last named parties that a bridge at Walker's Point, would not obstruct the navigation at that point, and the Committee are satisfied that by expending a small amount in dredging the river at that point, that a bridge properly constructed at Walker's Point, would not obstruct navigation so much as at the old Red Bridge site, even if the draw was placed in the middle of the river at that place. The river there has a width of but 350 feet, and its full width and depth are required for the free passage of tides and the waters of the river, and any obstruction necessarily causes an increase in the velocity of the currents to the detriment of navigation. Hence, the narrowest part of a navigable river which used to be selected as in this case for a bridge is often the worst place for it. Merchants at Pawtucket interested in navigation say they prefer to have the bridge at Walker's Point, because the greater width of the river gives a greater opening for the tides if the space between the piers are left open for the free course of the water. Other gentlemen from Pawtucket, opposed this view, and desired its location at the old site. Now if there are to be two bridges across the river, they should be as far apart as is consistent with the purposes of travel, and so as to obstruct navigation as little as possible. There is also an unobstructed view for vessels approaching this point, for a long distance above and below it, which is not the case at the old site at Red Bridge. It is in evidence since the visit of the Committee, that for a distance of six or seven hundred feet above and below the bridge site at Walker's Point, that it has a depth at mean high water of about twelve feet in all plans and a width of more than two hundred feet running in a straight line through the proposed draw; that the U. S. Coast Survey chart is correct, and that a bridge at Walker's Point, would oppose no greater obstacle to navigate than at any other place.

We therefore have come to the conclusion that the interests of the State, of the city, and the country, required that the bridge should be located at Walker's Point crossing.

The Committee therefore recommend the granting the prayer of the petitioners for a new act.

JAMES S. COOK,
JOSEPH OSBORN, } Committee.
NATHAN T. VERRY. }

MINORITY REPORT.

The Committee held several meetings, heard the statements of the several parties and arguments from counsel. There was a number of individuals came before the committee claiming that the proper place for the location for the new bridge is at Walker's Point, because it will better accommodate the people in the northern part of East Providence; that it shortens the distance into the city from half to three-quarters of a mile; and that if the new bridge is built at the place of the old bridge, in a few years, by the increase of population in the northern part of East Providence, it will be necessary to build a third bridge at Walker's Point, or above, for their accommodation; and as it is desirable that the navigation of the river shall be as little obstructed by bridges as possible, there is no necessity for a bridge at the old bridge location, as that part of the town is now fully accommodated by the bridge at India Point. It was strongly urged by many before the Committee that the location of the new bridge should be at that point that would least obstruct the navigation of the river. The Committee then went over on the river, took a trip up and down the river in a tug boat, past the proposed locations for the new bridge, had pointed out to them the advantages and disadvantages of the two locations, and had a number of pilots of experience on the river brought before them to give their opinions which location would least obstruct the navigation of the river. The opinions of the pilots generally were that at the old Red Bridge the water was deep and the channel straight, and mainly for these two reasons that a bridge at the old location will offer less obstruction to the navigation of the river than at Walker's Point, where the

water is not so deep and where there is a turn in the channel some six or seven hundred feet above the proposed location of the bridge at that point. But the Committee thought that this turn in the channel could be sufficiently straightened at no great expense, for the purpose of navigation, if for other reasons it should be thought best to locate the new bridge at this point. As the river is much wider at Walker's Point than at the old bridge it would necessarily cost more to erect a bridge at the former place than at the latter, and the Committee submit the estimates as furnished by Messrs. Cushing & Munroe, to the Central Bridge Commissioners, as found in a printed form among the papers submitted to this Committee.

The estimated cost of the abutments, piers, and a wooden bridge at the present Central Bridge location.....	\$45,857 00
If the bridge is of iron.....	63,272 00
At Oriole Street, or Walker's Point, if of wood.....	52,779 00
Earth embankments, &c.....	16,534 00
Total cost.....	\$68,713 00
If of iron.....	89,713 00

Making considerable difference in the expense in building the bridge. Besides, at Walker's Point a new road must be laid out, which will cross the railroad track at grade, unless the railroad company lower the grade of their track that a bridge may be made over it, which some of the parties before us said would readily be done. Also the proposed new road will cross a cove on the Ten Mile river, by a bridge estimated to cost five thousand dollars. This bridge is proposed to be built by private parties, if the new bridge be located at Walker's Point.

Therefore, in consideration that the Central Bridge Commissioners have located the new bridge at the old Central Bridge location, the city of Providence, and the town of East Providence, accepted the location and appropriated the money to build said bridge, the Committee do not think proper to make any further recommendation, but refer the whole matter to the Honorable General Assembly, that it may take such action in the premises as may be found best.

JOHN G. CHILDS.
STEPHEN HARRIS.

Report of the Commissioner for Rhode Island

ON THE

Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

*To the Honorable General Assembly at its January Session,
A. D. 1870.*

A few months after the memorable battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863, it was determined to lay out a National Cemetery on the battle-field, to which the bodies of all the Union men who fell there, should be transferred, and to erect a monument to their memory. The several loyal States whose soldiers had fallen in this battle were invited by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to send commissioners to Harrisburg, to agree upon some plan for future action. I had the honor of being appointed the Commissioner from Rhode Island, and obeyed the call to meet the Commissioners from the other States. The result of this meeting was the purchase of land for the proposed Cemetery, by the State of Pennsylvania; and subsequently, by the passage of an act by that State, incorporating the Soldiers' National Cemetery Association. Eighteen States united in the plan, the names of which are embodied in the charter.

The battles of Gettysburg, which were the turning point in the great contest with the States in rebellion, were fought on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of July, 1863, and on the 19th of November, following, the Cemetery was consecrated. On this occasion, President

Lincoln made the memorable opening address, which will be as enduring as the monument. On the same occasion, the late Edward Everett, delivered an oration.

The bodies of nearly four thousand Union Soldiers who fell in the battles referred to, had been transferred to the Cemetery previous to its consecration. The eight thousand bodies of the rebel invaders remain where they fell, buried in tumuli and trenches. A substantial stone wall was built, the grounds were laid out and planted with trees and shrubs, an imposing gateway of granite was raised and a stone house for the keeper of the Cemetery was erected. These being completed, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the monument took place on the 4th of July, 1865, upon which occasion Major-General O. O. Howard delivered an oration.

The cost of the land, the laying out the grounds, erecting walls and a house, and the construction of the monument having been carefully estimated, the money was contributed by the loyal States in proportion to their representation in Congress is as follows :

Maine.....	\$4,205 30
New Hampshire	2,523 18
Vermont	2,523 18
Massachusetts.....	8,410 60
Rhode Island.....	1,682 12
Connecticut.....	3,364 24
New York.....	26,072 86
New Jersey.....	4,205 30
Pennsylvania.....	20,185 44
Delaware.....	841 06
Maryland.....	4,205 30
West Virginia.....	2,523 18
Ohio.....	15,980 14
Indiana.....	9,251 66
Illinois.....	11,774 84
Michigan.....	5,046 36
Wisconsin.....	5,046 36
Minnesota.....	1,682 12
.....	<hr/>
Making altogether the sum of.....	\$129,523 24

On the 1st of July last the monument was completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

Major-General Meade, who commanded the Union army at the battles, made the opening remarks ; Senator Morton, of Indiana,

delivered the oration; The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher made the prayer, and Mr. Bayard Taylor recited the poem. Governor Padel- ford, as well as the Governors of nearly all the Loyal States, were present on this interesting occasion.

The monument here erected is the work of Mr. Randolph Rogers, of Rome, the same sculptor who is charged with the erection of the Rhode Island Soldiers' Monument, now nearly completed. The main structure is of Westerly granite; the statues are of white marble.

As several Cemeteries for the Union dead have been made in various parts of the country by the States whose soldiers are buried there; and as their safe-keeping would involve a great expense, the National Government, by a special act of Congress, has agreed to receive them all, if legally ceded to the United States, and will keep them in good condition and furnish the necessary keepers. I beg leave to submit an act for the consideration of your honorable body, which is in conformity with the acts passed by other States ceding the title to the United States, which this State has as one of the corporation in the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

With this brief statement of the history, cost, and completion of this Cemetery and Monument at Gettysburg, my duties as Commissioner for the State of Rhode Island ceased.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Commissioner for Rhode Island.



Seventh Annual Report

OF THE

CORPORATION OF BROWN UNIVERSITY ON THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

*To His Excellency Seth Pادelford, Governor of the State of
Rhode Island, &c.:*

The Corporation of Brown University respectfully present this their Seventh Annual Report, upon the United States Land Scrip Grant for an Agricultural College, as required by the resolution of the Legislature passed at the January session, 1863.

Their last annual report stated the receipt and investment of the third annual payment of five thousand dollars.

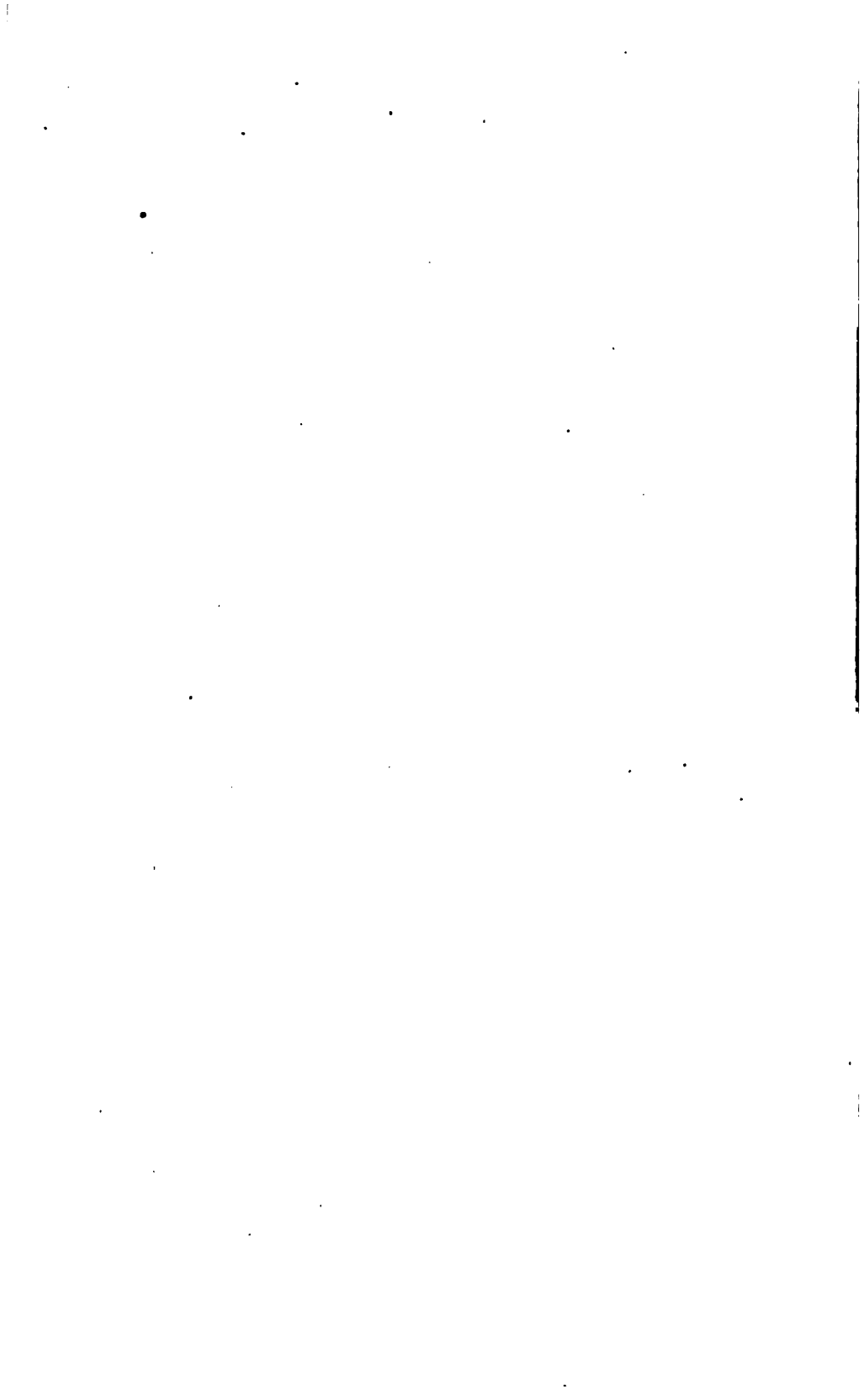
They now report that the fourth annual payment, ten thousand dollars, was made on the 20th of August last; and the pre-payment on the 12th of January last, of the next and final payment of Thirty thousand dollars, without rebate of interest.

Both these payments were made in United States bonds at their market value at the time of the payments in accordance with the contract of sale.

The whole payment has now been made, and in similar bonds, as has been stated in our annual report to the Governor, which have been communicated by him to the Legislature at the January session.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN, *Chairman.*

Providence, Feb. 12th, 1870.



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE**ON THE****TESTIMONIAL TO THE RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS AND
SAILORS ENGAGED IN SUPPRESSING THE LATE
REBELLION.**

At the last January session of the General Assembly, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare a certificate to be suitably engraved and ornamented, expressive of the admiration and regard of the people of this State, for those who served her in the late war. The resolution further required that a copy of this testimonial, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Adjutant General, be presented to each soldier and sailor from Rhode Island, who received an honorable discharge from their country's service, and the representatives of those who died in the service.

Immediately on the passage of the resolution referred to, your committee met and deputed two of their number to proceed to New York, in order to consult with engravers and have designs prepared at an early a day as possible for the testimonial, with an estimated cost of the same.

The design submitted to your committee by the American Bank Note Company, was adopted by them, and an agreement made with the Company to furnish whatever number might be required by the State, at twenty-five cents each, which sum should cover the cost of engraving, the cost of paper and printing.

The testimonial accepted by your committee, has been finished in a satisfactory manner, and placed in the hands of the Adjutant Gen-

eral of the State for distribution. The applications have already been numerous, and your committee learn that nearly two thousand of these testimonials have already been delivered.

As it is necessary to examine the official records, or rolls of the Rhode Island Volunteers, to ascertain whether the applicant for a testimonial is entitled to receive it; and as every one of these documents, so dear to every Rhode Island soldier, must be filled out with great care, an onerous and responsible duty is thus thrown upon the Adjutant General, for which he is entitled to compensation. Taking into account, therefore, the small salary now allowed this officer, your committee recommend that ten cents be allowed and paid by the General Treasurer for every testimonial filled out by the Adjutant General upon his certificate stating the number.

Your committee beg leave herewith to submit a copy of the Testimonial.

LYSANDER FLAGG,

On behalf of the Committee of the Senate.

E. L. FREEMAN,

On behalf of the Committee of the House.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

*To the Honorable General Assembly at its January Session,
A. D. 1870:*

The Committee on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, beg leave to submit the following report :

At the May Session, 1866, a resolution was passed by your Honorable body, directing the erection of a monument to the soldiers' and sailors' of Rhode Island, who fell in the late war of the rebellion, in accordance with a plan submitted by Mr. Randolph Rogers, of Rome, and appointing the undersigned a committee to superintend its construction.

In January, 1869, your Committee submitted to the General Assembly their report upon the progress made in the monument, when authority was given them to cause the names of all Rhode Island men who lost their lives in the service, or who died of wounds, or from sickness contracted while in the service, to be placed upon bronze tablets at the base of the monument. Your Committee have taken great pains to make the list of names to be placed upon the monument, as complete as possible. The list after being carefully prepared has been printed three times in the newspapers, each time with a notice that corrections could be made, and names that had been omitted, might be added upon evidence furnished the Secretary

of State that the parties were in the war, or had died from sickness contracted in the service. A large number of letters were received in consequence of this notice with additional names and the evidence of service. After the printed lists had thus been two years before the public, your committee caused another to be very carefully prepared and corrected, which was printed and forwarded to Mr. Rogers, at Rome, to be transferred to the bronze tablets.

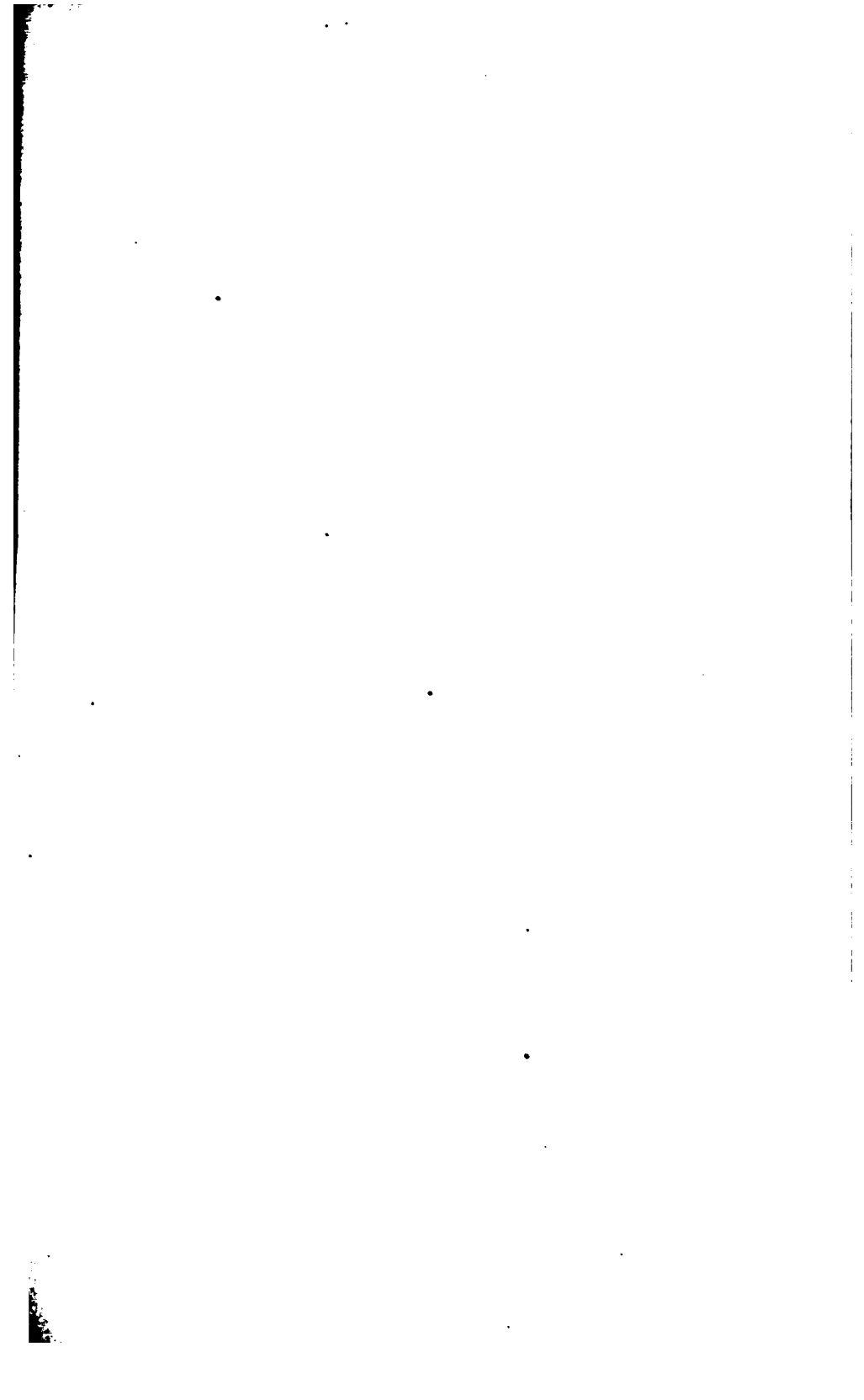
The attention of your committee having been called to the situation and condition of the ground where the monument is to be placed, they directed the architect, under whose care the main structure and foundation is to be built, to cause an examination of the ground to be made by sinking a shaft, in order to ascertain whether it would be necessary to drive piles to sustain the monument. The result of this examined showed the place to be made-land, and that it would be unsafe to erect the monument there without first driving piles, and laying a deeper and more solid foundation than was anticipated. Your committee then invited proposals for laying the foundation with piles; several were in consequence, submitted, and the contract given to Messrs. H. L. Read and C. L. Richards, they being the lowest bidders, for the sum of \$3,500. As Mr. Rogers' estimate and contract did not provide for a foundation with piles, there will be required an additional appropriation of \$2,500 for the work.

By recent advices from Mr. Rogers, your committee learn that the models of four of the statues had been finished, and were at Munich to be cast in bronze, and that the fifth would soon be completed. From the assurance of Mr. Rogers, and the architect here, who has charge of the granite portion of the work, they believe that the monument will be completed and ready for dedication by the first of July. They leave it, therefore, with the General Assembly, to select such day as may seem to them most proper for the dedication, and recommend that it shall be attended with ceremonies appropriate to so important an occasion.

Your committee propose that there shall be an oration, with an accompanying ode, prayer and music. That the soldiers who took part in the war as well as the organized militia, shall be invited to be present, that this invitation shall also be extended to the city government of the cities of Newport and Providence, the members of the General Assembly, the State officers, and other officials. As a

considerable expense will necessarily be incurred to erect the staging, to pay for the music, and for other necessary expenses, your committee would respectfully ask your honorable body to make an appropriation to enable them to carry out their proposed plans.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
GEO. W. GREENE,
R. G. HAZARD,
JAMES DE'W. PERRY,
WM. GROSVENOR,
CHAS. C. VAN ZANDT,
WILLIAM BINNEY,
JOHN E. WEEDEN,
JOHN R. BARTLETT. } *Committee.*



REPORT OF THE TRUSTEE
OF THE
ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island.

The State of Rhode Island having contributed to the fund of the Antietam National Cemetery, a corporation chartered by the State of Maryland, for the purpose of associating all the loyal States who were represented on that memorable and hard contested battle-field by their loyal soldiers who fell, and to commemorate that great battle by the formation of a suitable cemetery and the erection of a noble monument to the memory of our fallen braves, it is proper that an account of the progress of the work should be made known to the General Assembly.

Since my former report, the work has been pressed steadily on, the grounds have been enclosed with a substantial stone wall capped with heavy limestone coping and secured in a substantial manner. On the front side facing the Sharpsburg and Boonsboro' Turnpike, where the entrance is, the wall is lower, about eighteen inches above the ground, capped with heavy coping and surmounted with a substantial iron fence. The entrance gates are made of iron in a very substantial manner, at a cost by contract of \$880. I think it can be said in truth, that a more solid and durable wall has not been erected as an

enclosure for any other cemetery in the country. The grounds have been properly graded, and suitable grainage prepared to prevent the grounds from washing, suitable drives and walks have been laid out and the earth has been excavated to the depth of twenty inches and filled with stone, and the top covered with broken stone and gravel, so as to be always dry and not affected by frost.

A Keeper's Lodge has been erected near the entrance gate, built of stone, roof covered with slate, with suitable rooms and appointments to accommodate the Keeper's family, and a public room for the accommodation of visitors.

The ground plan forming a semi-ellipse is divided into segments of circles, sections and parallelograms, each division is designated by a letter, and each section of graves is numbered in order. In the burial of the dead every coffin is numbered, and a corresponding number entered in a book kept for the purpose, with the name, company and State when they can be ascertained, so that at any time by reference to the records the location of any grave can at once be found. The dead were buried under the immediate supervision and eye of the President, who saw every coffin deposited, and entered the name, number and company in his field book before any earth was replaced; therefore, his record will be correct beyond a doubt as to the identify of any body which might be called for, or to which friends may desire at any time to pay a tribute of respect.

The Rhode Island soldiers buried in this cemetery are twenty-three in number, twenty-two identified by name, company, and regiment, and one unknown, as follows :

Corporal	William P. Wilcox,	Co. B,	4th Regt.	died Sept. 17, 1862.
Private	Stephen H. Burdick,	" B,	" "	" " " "
"	Gibbon Bautus,	" "	" "	" " " "
"	Henry Fiske,	" G,	" "	" " " "
"	Benoni Weaver,	" K,	" "	" " " "
"	Michael E. Stacey,	" C,	" "	" " " "
"	John Hardy,	" D,	" "	" " " "
Corporal	Benjamin F. Burdick,	" D,	" "	" " " "
Private	Josiah Moore,	" B,	" "	" " " "
"	Robert Suhager,	" C,	" "	" " " "
"	William McGowen,	" C,	" "	" " " "
"	Patrick McNeal,	" B,	" "	" " " "
"	Edward Stone,	" A,	1st Light Art'y	" " " "
"	Joseph T. Bosworth,	" A,	" " "	" " " "
"	Abel J. N. Abbott,	" H,	4th " "	" " " "

Report of Trustee of Antietam National Cemetery. 3

Private	Edwin Tyler,	Co. E,	4th Light Art'y,	died Oct. 13th, 1862.
"	Joseph S. French,	" D,	1st " "	" Oct. 24th, 1862.
"	Thomas Manchester,	" F,	4th Regt.	" Nov, 24th, 1862.
"	Michael Fay,	" A,	2d " "	" " " "
"	George Wood,	" F,	2d " "	" Oct. 22d, 1862.
Capt.	Samuel Harvey,	" B,	4th " "	" June 11, 1863.
Serg't.	C. B. Kent,	" C,	2d " "	" July 25, 1863.

One Unknown.

The amount apportioned to the State of Rhode Island by the local Trustees of the State of Maryland, by their report of the estimated cost of the cemetery and the apportionment, among all the States interested in this cemetery, as will appear in my former report, was eleven hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-six cents.

The State appropriated twelve hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars has been paid in two installments of five hundred dollars each.

The whole amount thus far expended has been sixty-two thousand six hundred twenty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents, as appears from the Treasurer's report.

This has been for the purchase of the grounds, the erection of the stone wall and iron fence, the iron gates, the grading and laying out of the grounds, the exhuming and burying of the loyal dead, the planting of trees, and the erection of a Keeper's Lodge.

The original plan contemplated the erection of a monument on the elevated ground near the centre of the Cemetery.

The design for this work has been adopted, being one submitted by Mr. Batterson, of Hartford, Connecticut, the cost of which was not to exceed thirty thousand dollars. The contracting for the work was entrusted to the Executive Committee of the Board, but for want of funds the work has not been given out.

The Cemetery was dedicated on the 17th of September, A. D. 1867, on the fifth anniversary of the battle, with appropriate ceremonies. Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland, delivered the oration. Speeches were made by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Fenton, of New York. Several of the cabinet ministers and foreign consuls were present, and a large number of citizens from the several States. The corner-stone for the monument was laid at this time, by the President of the United States, with the usual ceremonies on such occasions.

The Antietam National Cemetery would have been completed before this time, the monument erected and the cemetery turned over to the care of the United States government, had it not been for an attempt to bury the rebel dead within the grounds of this loyal Cemetery.

As I have steadily and persistently opposed this movement, I feel called upon to state to the General Assembly as briefly as I can the circumstances attending it.

The Treasurer, Mr. Thomas A. Boult, one of the Maryland trustees, in his first report, says :—

“In pursuance of the act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at its January session, 1865, the first meeting of the Trustees named in said act, was held in Hagerstown, on the 25th day of May, 1865, and an organization effected by electing Dr. Augustine A. Baggs, President, and Thomas A. Boult, Secretary and Treasurer, after which the Board was divided by lot into three classes, according to the sixth section of the law. Aaron Good, Esq., a citizen of Sharpsburg, having in his possession a valuable list containing the names of a large number of the dead, and a carefully kept register of the location of the graves, the President was authorized to employ Mr. Good to complete the list, by going over the battle field, and making careful notes of all the information he could obtain; with the view of having the list of dead published in pamphlet form. The pamphlets were printed and copies sent to the Executives of each State having dead on the battle field.”

In that pamphlet, which was the first document sent to the States, they say : “The number of loyal dead on the field is between 7,000 and 8,000, and thus far, as will be seen by the subjoined list, over 2,000 have been identified ; 1,706 by name and regiment and State, and 918 by their respective States.”

Eighteen loyal States are named in this pamphlet, and not one rebel State is named and not one rebel soldier is enumerated in this list, and in their estimate of the cost of the Cemetery and the apportionment of the same to the several States “*interested*,” made August 22d, 1865, in which none but loyal States were included, a copy of which was sent to each State, and which you will find in my former report.

At the next meeting of the Board, which I attended, held at

Sharpsburg, August 1st, 1866, I called the attention of the Maryland Trustees, a majority of whom were present, to that clause in the charter referring to the burial of the rebel dead, and they all told me that the State of Maryland would not require its enforcement, and they did not wish the question agitated at all.

In all action of the Antietam Board, both by the local Trustees of the State of Maryland, and in connection with the Trustees of the other States, this question has been treated as an absolute nullity, from their first meeting, May 25th, 1865, to the meeting of the Board in the city of Washington, D. C., December 5th, 1867. (Rhode Island was not represented at this meeting.) At this meeting a resolution to bury the confederate dead "within the grounds of the Antietam Cemetery was introduced by Mr. John Jay, Trustee for State of New York. There not being but one or two Trustees present, outside of the State of Maryland, who knew the history of this question, the resolution passed.

At the next meeting of the Board, held in the City of Washington, D. C., May 6th, 1868, the resolution passed December 5th, 1867, was repealed, and a Southern compromit resolution passed, providing for the purchase of land adjoining the Antietam grounds for the burial of the confederate dead, and the Southern States were invited to make the necessary appropriations in aid of the proposed object, (which they never have done.)

At the next meeting of the Board, held in the Lodge House at the Cemetery, June 17th, 1868, nothing having been done in regard to the burial of the confederate dead, a resolution was passed, that all action under the resolutions of December 5th, 1867, and May 6th and 7th, 1868, in reference to the burial of the confederate dead be suspended. This question still stands suspended, awaiting the action of the State of Maryland to repeal this obnoxious clause in the charter.

In consequence of this attempt to bury the confederate dead in the Cemetery, several of the States have refused to make appropriations, and some of those who have made appropriations have refused to pay the money until this question is settled finally. And if it should finally be determined to bury the rebel dead within the grounds of the Antietam Cemetery, they shall remove the remains of their dead soldiers to their own States, where their sacred remains may rest in

peace under the protection of the loyal government, which they so nobly fought and died to defend.

The plan of the Cemetery accompanying this report was designed by Doct. Augustine A. Briggs, President of the Board of Trustees, and one of the Trustees of the State of Maryland, and by looking at the map you will see that no provision was made for the burial of rebel dead.

Perhaps I should explain the spot on the front part of the map, designated as "Lee's Rock." This rock was a portion of a ledge of rocks projecting above the surface of the ground, on which it was reported (the truth of which no one could verify) that the rebel General Lee stood and surveyed the field of battle.

At the meeting of the Board, August 1st, 1866, a resolution was passed ordering the Superintendent to destroy this rock. At a meeting of the Board held the September following this vote was rescinded, and the rock remained till the meeting of the Board, June 17th, 1868, when a resolution was passed by a decided vote ordering the Superintendent to remove all rocks in the Cemetery grounds that project above the surface of the ground, and to at least one foot below the surface, and to be removed before the next meeting of the Board. I am informed this rock is now removed from the Cemetery grounds.

Those opposed to the rock's remaining held that as the rock had obtained notoriety as "Lee's Rock," it would become a *monument* to a *rebel general* in a cemetery of loyal dead.

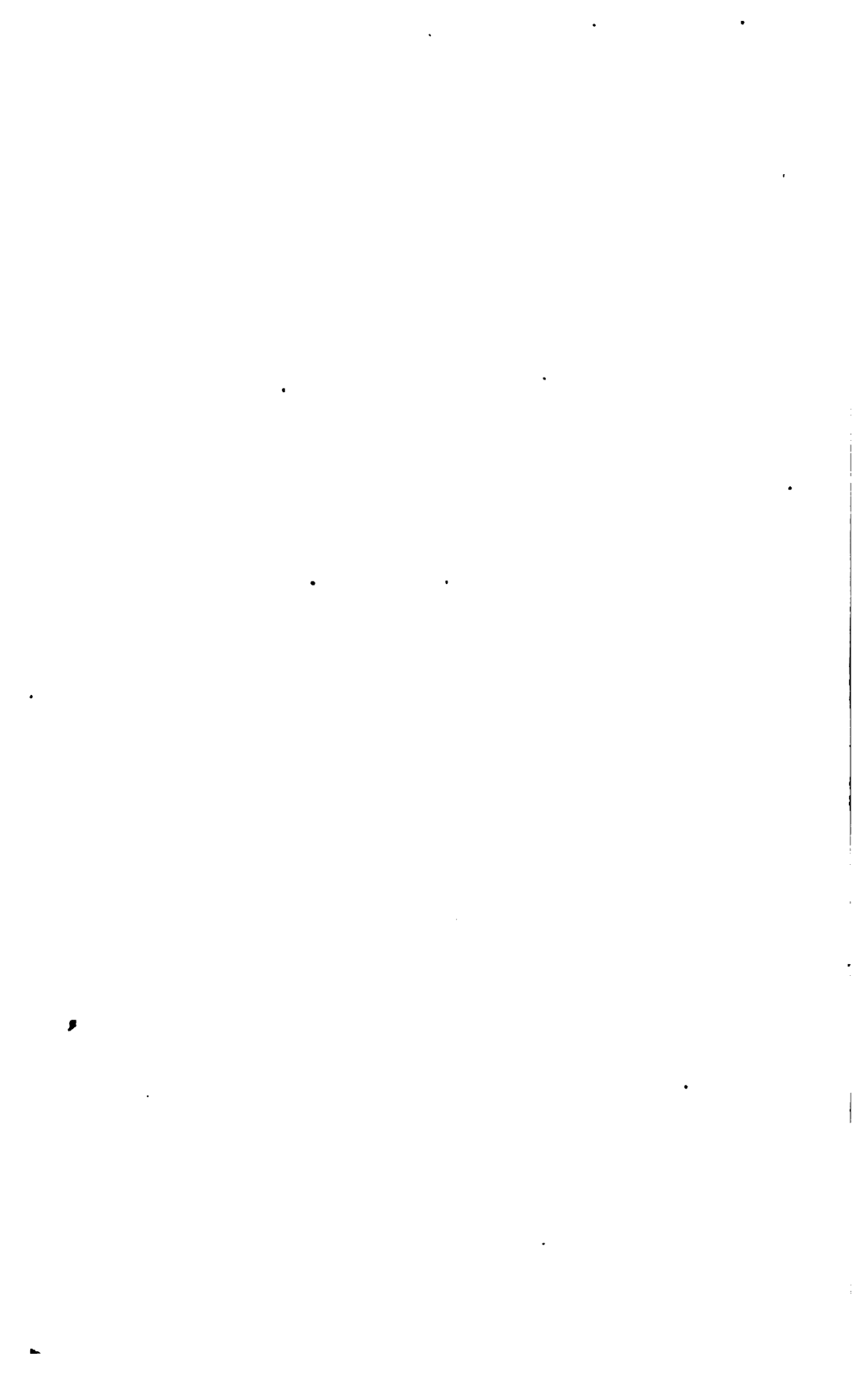
There are now four thousand six hundred and ninety-six Union soldiers buried in this Cemetery, and money in the treasury sufficient to finish and complete the same, excepting the erection of the monument, and when proper and satisfactory assurances shall be given that the project for the burial of the rebel dead in the grounds of this loyal Cemetery are given up, I would respectfully recommend that the General Assembly make an appropriation sufficient to pay the State's proportion of the cost of the erection of an appropriate monument commemorative of the heroism of those loyal soldiers of the Republic who fell on this bloody field contesting for right, liberty and law, and whose remains lie buried in the limits of this necropolis provided by a grateful people in honor of their fallen braves; and when completed and taken under the protecting care of the General Govern-

ment, will remain for years to come, like the monuments of antiquity, as the evidence of the appreciative gratitude of a free people for those of her sons who fell in defence of the government and laws of the American Republic.

Respectfully submitted,

B. LAPHAM,

Trustee of the State of Rhode Island.



REPORT OF THE HON. JOSEPH M. BLAKE

ON THE

Repairs of the Bristol County Court House.

To the Hon. General Assembly at their May Session, 1869.

I, Joseph M. Blake, respectfully report :

That of two appropriations entrusted to my charge for the Bristol Court House, of three hundred dollars each, one in 1865, and the other in 1866, after expending nearly all of the first, and all I was required to expend upon a particular explanation to the General Assembly, I had enough left with the new appropriation to construct water closets in place of the out-house then in use; or so nearly enough that I was willing to pay the balance myself, as I stated at the time the last appropriation was made.

That when I had obtained estimates and engaged a man to do the main part of the work, and was prepared to give my personal attention to it, he was obliged to postpone the job, or give it up altogether; and after various postponements when I applied to the Sheriff to assist me in getting the work done, (the first time I had consulted him on the subject,) I found him opposed to its being done at all, for, although he disclaimed all personal feeling about it, he stated such objections that I did not like to have the improvement made upon my own responsibility—namely, that I should deprive the public of the use of the basement-story for justice-courts, and religious

meetings ; one denomination of Christians having no other place for public worship.

Moreover the out-house then in use was on the town's land, and the greater part of it belonged to the town, for the use of the public schools adjoining, and the Sheriff thought the town would consent to alterations, and to the destruction or removal of the town's part ; and when this had been done, and the nuisance in some measure abated, I reluctantly gave up the plan of the water-closets, and went a year or more ago to the State Auditor to settle my account with the State.

He thought he had no power to do so, and referred me to the General Assembly ; and at the commencement of the late session, as I wished to state his objections fairly, I sent word to the Sheriff in writing that I was going to make report and would hear him before doing so. He then called upon me, repeated his old objections, and mentioned that he wanted an appropriation for new furniture, and to have it made at once, so that the room could be furnished before the first day of March when the court was to sit.

As I told him, I had no power, if I had the wish, to apply the money in my hands for any such purpose, but did consent to let him go first before a committee with his application to be decided on its merits without interference from me. A few days afterwards, and on the very day I heard he had got a committee, I wrote to the chairman of it a statement of the leading facts, that I had a balance of appropriations in my hands which I wished to apply to the purpose for which it was intended, or to pay it over to the State ; that I wished to be heard on the subject, and that the committee could not possibly act understandingly about it without hearing me.

Now I further represent to your Honorable body, that at that time I had a private controversy pending in the Supreme Court at Bristol, in which I had an absorbing interest, the trial of which was to come on in a few days, and to which I was devoting every moment of my time when I was able to attend to any business at all ; in which case, on a trial of it before the Probate Court, I had charged a certain member of the late General Assembly with gross and palpable breaches of trust and frauds to an amount of many tens of thousands of dollars ; and I also represent and report that there were three other members of that Assembly opposed to me in that controversy

who took an active part in the proceedings had in relation to those appropriations.

And as soon as I had communicated to the chairman the facts that I had a balance in my hands, and that I wished to be heard about it, and that I wished to pay it to the State if the committee should so advise, their object seemed to be to *head me off* from making any report, and have it appear that the fact of my having money for which I was accountable, was a discovery of their own; and their minds appear to have been exercised from fear of loss to the State, the mode of proving that I had an amount for which I was accountable, and how the money could be collected; for on the day, or the next day but one, after I made the communication, when the application of the Sheriff for an appropriation for furniture came before the House, the committee-man, to whom I had written making objection to some vote of the Senate on the subject, took the occasion to produce authentic proof from the State Auditor that I had received a certain sum, and with my letter to him in his pocket said not one word about it. And another member of the Assembly, acting as counsel in behalf of my opponents in the controversy referred to, mentioned that there was a difficulty about making the appropriation asked for by the Sheriff, because, he said, there had been a previous appropriation for the same purpose entrusted to another man, and there was a question about recovering it back.

And the gentleman against whom I have made the charges took especial interest in the matter, and by introducing resolutions for committees, was of course appointed chairman of them, and after discussions at various times a committee was appointed to inquire — ; then after a verbal report another committee was appointed to settle the account with me and collect the amount, both committees consisting of the same men with the same chairman.

I found a notice to appear before the first committee, under my office door a few days before the trial of the private case was to come on, when I was on my way from Fall River, where I had been to take the deposition of the uncle of the chairman, to East Greenwich, in relation to the same case, but I went at once before the committee and found the Sheriff present, who produced a plat of the building, distinctly admitted that with some change of the proposed location the improvement could be made without destroying or interfering with

the use of the basement for religious or other public purposes, and proposed that one of the committee should go to Bristol and examine the premises.

I instantly acquiesced in the proposition in these words: "Yes; let any disinterested member of the committee examine the premises and hear my statements, and if he thinks the improvement should be made, although it will cost more than the amount in my hands, I will pay the balance, for I have always said, I would be glad to pay one hundred dollars rather than not have the improvement made; and on the other hand if he thinks it should not be made I will pay to him at once the amount he finds due to the State."

The committee replied that their duty was only to ascertain the amount due; and upon their making a report, the ball was kept in motion, and another committee was appointed, consisting of the same gentlemen to adjust my accounts and take proper means to collect the same.

There was the same chairman to this last committee and he gave me written notice to appear before him individually. I gave no attention to his notice, and when afterwards I received a similar notice from the committee, I made a written reply in which I made the same offer, and claimed a right to a full hearing as before the first committee. And I submit to the consideration of your Honors that, after the written and verbal communications I had made to two committees, it was unreasonable to require me to appear before still another committee on the assumption that I was unwilling to account and was withholding the knowledge of the fact that I had money in my hands belonging to the State.

As I received money from the State and wish for instructions whether or not I shall apply it to the purpose for which it was intended, I think I have a right to be heard for those instructions, and as the hearing will necessarily involve all the facts, full opportunity will be afforded to censure me for anything I have done, or omitted to do, touching the matter, and I respectfully ask that this report be referred to a disinterested committee.

JOSEPH M. BLAKE.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

TO

INSPECT THE STATE ARMORIES.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly at its January Session,
A. D. 1870.*

Your Committee report that on Saturday, March 19th, 1870, they proceeded to Bristol, and after a careful inspection of the Armory at that place, are of the opinion that no good reasons exist for the rejection of the report and accompanying resolution submitted by the Special Committee of the House of Representatives upon this matter, and therefore recommend the passage of the aforesaid resolution.

On Monday, March 21st, 1870, your Committee visited Woonsocket and inspected the Armory; this building is situated on low ground near the Blackstone River, so that every slight freshet in the river floods the lower story where the cannon, harness, clothing, and other military accoutrements are stored, thereby causing a great and continuous destruction of military property; the roof of the building is also out of repair, but your Committee believe that a change of location is the matter first to be determined. The building stands upon leased land and must therefore either be moved to a new location or sold as it stands, and the proceeds applied towards a new Armory. Under these circumstances your Committee recommend that a joint Special Committee be appointed to negotiate for a suitable lot of land and to report at the May session, 1870, upon what terms it can be

secured and also upon the whole matter of the expense of securing a suitable armory at such new location.

On Monday, March 21st, 1870, the Committee also visited the Armory at Pawtucket. We found the roof badly out of repair so that the water, leaking through during the rainy season, had caused the plastering to fall in many places. In the basement the floor timbers have rotted off in many places, causing the floor to settle. During the late war this Armory was used to quarter troops and for recruiting purposes, and the rough usage necessarily attendant thereon, inflicted damages to the paint and plaster which have not yet been repaired. Your Committee estimate that the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) will be necessary for the repair of this building, and recommend the appropriation of that sum by the passage of the resolution herewith submitted.

On Tuesday, March 22d, 1870, your Committee inspected the Armory of the Burnside Zouaves, situated in the city of Providence, on Canal Street, over the channel of the old Blackstone Canal. It is evident that this company have taken the best possible care of the property entrusted to their charge, but the building was erected in 1853, and has not received any general repairs since, the roof is flat and covered with tin and now leaks badly, the building also needs painting within and without. This Armory was also used during the war for recruiting purposes and was considerably damaged thereby. It is estimated that the sum of fifteen hundred dollars will be required to put this Armory in proper repair, and your Committee recommend that this sum may be appropriated by the passage of the resolution herewith submitted.

B. CARPENTER,
G. N. BLISS,
WM. R. WALKER,
THEO. P. BOGERT. } *Committee.*

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF SHELL FISHERIES.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, in session, January, 1870.

The Commissioners of Shell Fisheries respectfully submit their Annual Report, as required by law :

The past year has been a very unfavorable one for the oyster fisheries ; the star fish swarmed during the summer like an army of locusts, destroying thousands of bushels of the bivalves. In the month of August, 1869, your Commissioners made a thorough inspection of Coweset Bay, Potowomut River, and Allen's Harbor, all localities from which oysters were illegally taken in large quantities a few years ago, and which would still be productive if unmolested by the star fish, but these destructive radiates had swept the bottom clean ; at one point in Coweset Bay, where oysters were formerly remarkably abundant, a single trial with the dredge brought into our boat two oysters together with seventy-five star fish.

The star fish have also occasioned heavy losses to those engaged in planting oysters in Barrington, Warren and Providence rivers, and thus far the only destructive element opposed by nature to their increase appears to be the cold fresh water poured into the Bay by our rivers in the winter season ; this causes the star fish to turn white and die

in those parts of the Bay near the mouths of the rivers, and thousands have thus been destroyed by the copious rains of the past winter, but as the whole bottom of the Narragansett appears to be covered with them, the oystermen fear that they will be as numerous and as destructive as ever during the coming summer. Ten years ago, the Great Bed, so-called, being that portion of our Bay lying adjacent to Starvegoat Island, was the favorite spot for the culture of oysters, and it was claimed that the bivalves growing there were unsurpassed either in size or quality, but the attacks of the star fish have now caused almost the entire abandonment of this ground, and driven the oystermen to localities which, though less favorable to the rapid growth of the oysters, are less exposed to the wholesale destruction by their enemies, the star fish.

On the sixth of September, 1869, the Commissioners examined Long Bed, in Providence River, and finding the oysters thereon fit for use, determined to remove the buoys therefrom upon the fifteenth day of September, 1869, which was accordingly done, and it is estimated that at least six thousand dollars worth of oysters were taken from this bed by such of our citizens as chose to avail themselves of this ancient right of fishery.

On the ninth day of October, 1869, a majority of the Commissioners examined Long Bed, and finding thereon a large quantity of small oysters, unsuitable for present use, determined that the public good required that the bed should be again buoyed off; the bed has accordingly been buoyed off, and will remain so until, from personal inspection, the Commissioners shall find the oysters to have attained a size suitable for use.

On the twentieth of October, Hon. John P. Knowles, having been appointed District Judge of the United States, for the District of Rhode Island, sent to His Excellency Governor Padelford his resignation of the office of Commissioner of Shell Fisheries, leaving a vacancy which has at this January session been filled by the election of James C. Collins.

Commissioner John P. Knowles, at the time of his resignation, paid to the General Treasurer \$137.95, the amount of rents collected by him after deducting necessary expenses to that date. Since the

date of said resignation, rents have been collected to the amount of \$1,414.00, deducting from which outlays for printing and buoing off Long Bed \$27.75, there remains a balance in hand payable to the General Treasurer, of \$1,386.25, leaving still due for rents, the sum of \$979.00, a large part of which will probably be collected in a few weeks.

Of "fees for services," there have been received since October 20, 1869, but \$23.00, deducting from which \$9.37 expended, the nett receipts amount to \$13.63.

During the past year eleven leases have been cancelled on account of the destruction of oysters by star fish. Since the last report six acres have been leased and applications for the lease of two acres are now awaiting the action of the Commissioners.

The great gale of September eighth, 1869, destroyed thousands of bushels of oysters, the force of the waves rolling them together in large masses and covering them with sand, which caused them to die in large quantities, and it is estimated that at Sabin's Point, in Providence River, ten thousand bushels of oysters, worth, as they laid upon the bottom, at least fifteen thousand dollars, were thus destroyed; similar damage was at the same time inflicted upon the public fisheries in Seekonk River, the tide rushing along the channel with such velocity as to sweep the oysters together upon the flats.

Considerable injury has frequently been caused to lease holders by the deposit of dredgings from the river upon the oyster beds, by parties engaged in improving the harbor; this is an offence easily and quickly committed and difficult to fasten upon the offenders by legal proof. A complaint was made against the captain of a steam tug, last October, charging him with depositing mud taken from the harbor upon the oyster lots leased by E. C. Thurber, of Providence; the Court of Magistrates adjudged the respondent probably guilty, but the grand jury, for reasons unknown to your Commissioners, failed to find an indictment against him.

The boat formerly used as a station for the watchman on Great Bed has been lying idle for several years, and as it will probably never again be needed for public service, your Commissioners recom-

mend that they may be authorized to sell it at public auction to the highest bidder, and after deducting expenses of sale, to pay over the balance of the moneys received from said sale to the General Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES C. COLLINS, } *Commissioners*
GEORGE N. BLISS, } *of*
THOMAS ARNOLD. } *Shell Fisheries.*

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY TO
THE LEGISLATURES OF MASSACHUSETTS AND
RHODE ISLAND.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, at the Company's Office in Providence, on the 18th day of December, 1869, for the purpose of investigating the accounts of the expenditures of said Company, and for deciding what are the sums applicable to that part of the road lying in the State of Rhode Island, and also what is chargeable to that portion of the road lying in Massachusetts, and having examined the account of said Company, we find that the net expenditures—

For construction and equipment to the 30th day of November, 1868, were.....		\$1,888,496 84
To which add for purchase of real estate, new depots, and other buildings, and second track.....	\$116,618 34	
For purchase of new cars and locomotives.....	28,657 00	145,275 34
		<u>\$2,033,772 18</u>

Apportioned as follows, viz. :

To Rhode Island.....	\$1,081,321 57
To Massachusetts.....	952,450 61

The whole amount of receipts from November 30, 1868, to November 30, 1859, is as follows, viz. :

Transportation of passengers.....	\$324,224 40	
Transportation of freight.....	451,852 23	
Transportation of mails.....	8,745 68	
Rents.....	8,188 87	
Express.....	10,295 74	
		<u>\$793,301 42</u>

Expenses for maintaining and operating the road during the twelve months ending November 30th, 1869.

Fuel.....	\$75,923 71	
Oil.....	7,895 41	
Maintenance of way.....	159,270 89	
Repairs of cars.....	89,800 00	
Repairs of locomotives.....	48,800 00	
Passenger expenses.....	47,530 24	
Freight expenses.....	97,898 17	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	115,612 61	
Interest.....	1,452 89	588,183 42
		<u>\$205,118 00</u>
Nett earnings.....		\$205,118 00

Which we apportion as follows, viz. :

To Rhode Island.....	\$102,559 00
To Massachusetts.....	102,559 00

Said Commissioners also find on examination of the books of said Company, that separate accounts of the expenditures in Rhode Island and Massachusetts have been kept agreeable to the acts of said States creating the present Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Commissioner for Rhode Island.

HARTLEY WILLIAMS,

Commissioner for Massachusetts.

Thirty-Second Annual Report

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

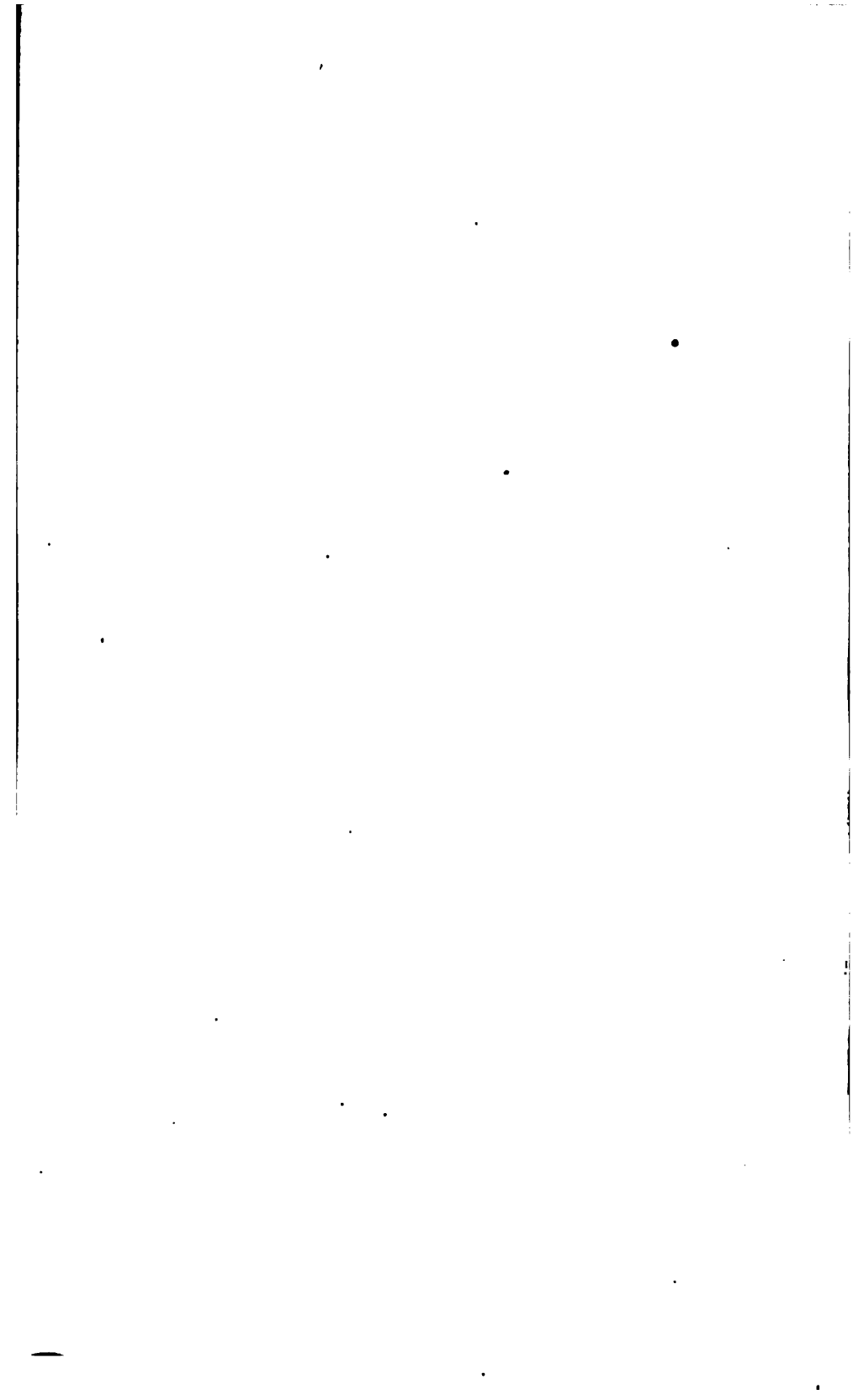
*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island,
to be holden at Providence at their January Sessson, A. D.
1870.*

The Directors of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company respectfully report the Thirty-Second Annual Receipts and Expenditures, under their act of incorporation, the same being made up to August 31st, 1869.

Surplus on hand, last Annual Report.....	\$23,697 54
Amount received of Passengers, Freight, &c., for the year ending Aug. 31st, 1869.....	699,188 05
	<u>\$722,885 59</u>
Amount expended during same time for current ex- penses, payment of Debts, Interest, &c.....	\$657,111 88
Expenses Extraordinary.....	21,005 88
	<u>678,177 26</u>
	\$44,708 33

D. S. BABCOCK,

Vice President.



REPORT

OF

Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad Co., for 1869.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island at their session in Providence, 1870.

The annual report of the Railroad Inspector appointed to examine the books and doings of the Trustees of Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company for the year ending December 31st, 1869.

The undersigned Railroad Inspector respectfully presents the following as his report for the year ending, December 31st, 1869.

On the 14th of February, 1870, at the office of the Trustees of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, in Hartford, Conn., I examined the books and accounts of said Trustees, and therefrom make the following report of their condition, and of their receipts and expenditures for the year ending December 31st, 1869.

Funded debt in the State of Connecticut.....	\$1,574,500	
Funded debt in the State of Rhode Island.....	481,000	
		\$2,055,500 00
Annual interest on said funded debt.....		148,885 00
Hartford Sinking Fund.....	127,461 97	
Providence Sinking Fund.....	100,116 89	
		227,578 86
Less the payment on securities, due January 1st, 1870.		

Whole amount of receipts for one year ending December 31st, 1869.

Transportation of Passengers.....	\$450,259 67	
Freight.....	860,979 61	
Mails.....	12,708 33	
Express.....	18,785 46	
Rents.....	5,830 18	
		<u>\$848,563 25</u>

Operating expenses, for the year ending December 31, 1869.

Maintenance of way, (or track repairs).....	\$205,326 65	
Repairs of Engines.....	71,815 66	
Repairs of Passenger Cars.....	28,047 72	
Repairs of Freight Cars.....	49,878 05	
Salaries and Labor.....	164,269 16	
Bridge repairs.....	13,648 73	
Repairs of Fences.....	5,999 65	
Repairs of Stations.....	47,111 43	
Wood.....	84,645 25	
Coal.....	9,130 68	
Oil.....	10,556 26	
Cotton Waste for cleaning engines.....	2,624 55	
Printing and Stationery.....	6,859 66	
Station Rents.....	16,093 90	
Damages of Cars, Freight, &c.....	8,709 75	
Insurance.....	6,670 59	
Taxes.....	33,737 47	
Interest.....	2,961 35	
Miscellaneous.....	1,449 10	
		<u>\$769,535 61</u>

Net earnings for one year.....	79,027 64	
Interest on funded debt for one year.....	143,885 00	
Interest on funded debt exceeds net earnings by.....	\$64,857 36	

This great deficiency is owing mainly to the unusual expenditure for damages caused by the flood of October last.

Respectfully submitted,

JONATHAN BRAYTON,

Railroad Inspector.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

ATTENDING THE RECEPTION OF THE STATUE OF

Major-Gen'l Nathanael Greene,

OF THE

ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION,

PRESENTED TO THE

UNITED STATES FOR THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON,

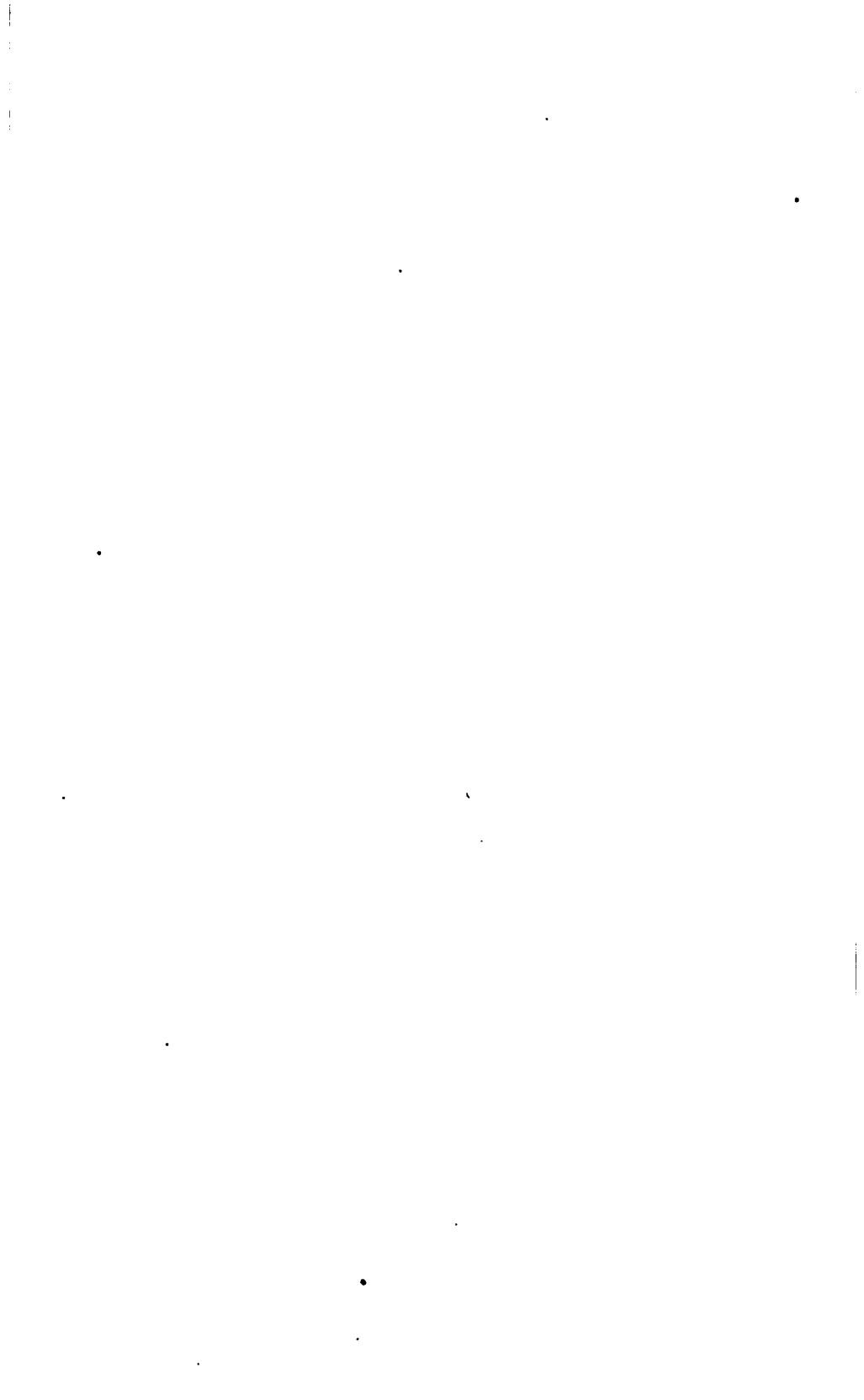
BY THE

State of Rhode Island.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



PROVIDENCE:
PROVIDENCE PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1870.



State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1866.

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PROCURING OF STATUES OF ROGER WILLIAMS AND MAJOR-GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE, TO BE PLACED IN THE OLD HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Resolved, That Messrs. Olney Arnold, of North Providence, and Oliver C. Brownell, of Little Compton, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. Thomas Davis, of North Providence, and Richard W. Greene, of Warwick, on the part of the House of Representatives, be appointed a committee, authorized and empowered to procure suitable full-length statues of Roger Williams, the founder of this State, and of Major-General Nathanael Greene, its most distinguished Revolutionary soldier, to be placed in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives, in Washington, under the provisions of the Act of Congress of July 2d, 1864; and that His Excellency the Governor be, and he is, hereby fully authorized and empowered to draw his order on the General Treasurer, in favor of said committee, for the expenses incurred by it, in carrying into effect the provisions of this resolution, and procuring the said statues.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Providence, January 8, 1870. }

SIR:—In accordance with a resolution of Congress passed July 2, 1864, inviting each State to furnish for the Hall of the old House of Representatives two full-length marble statues “of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof and illustrious for their historic renown, from distinguished civic or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of national commemoration,” the State of Rhode Island, by a vote of its General Assembly, has caused to be made two marble statues, one of Roger Williams, the founder of the State, the other of Major General Nathanael Greene, a distinguished officer of the Army of the Revolution.

I have now the honor to inform you that the statue of Major-General Nathanael Greene, by Mr. H. K. Brown, an American artist, is finished and has been forwarded to Washington and delivered to the Architect of the Capitol.

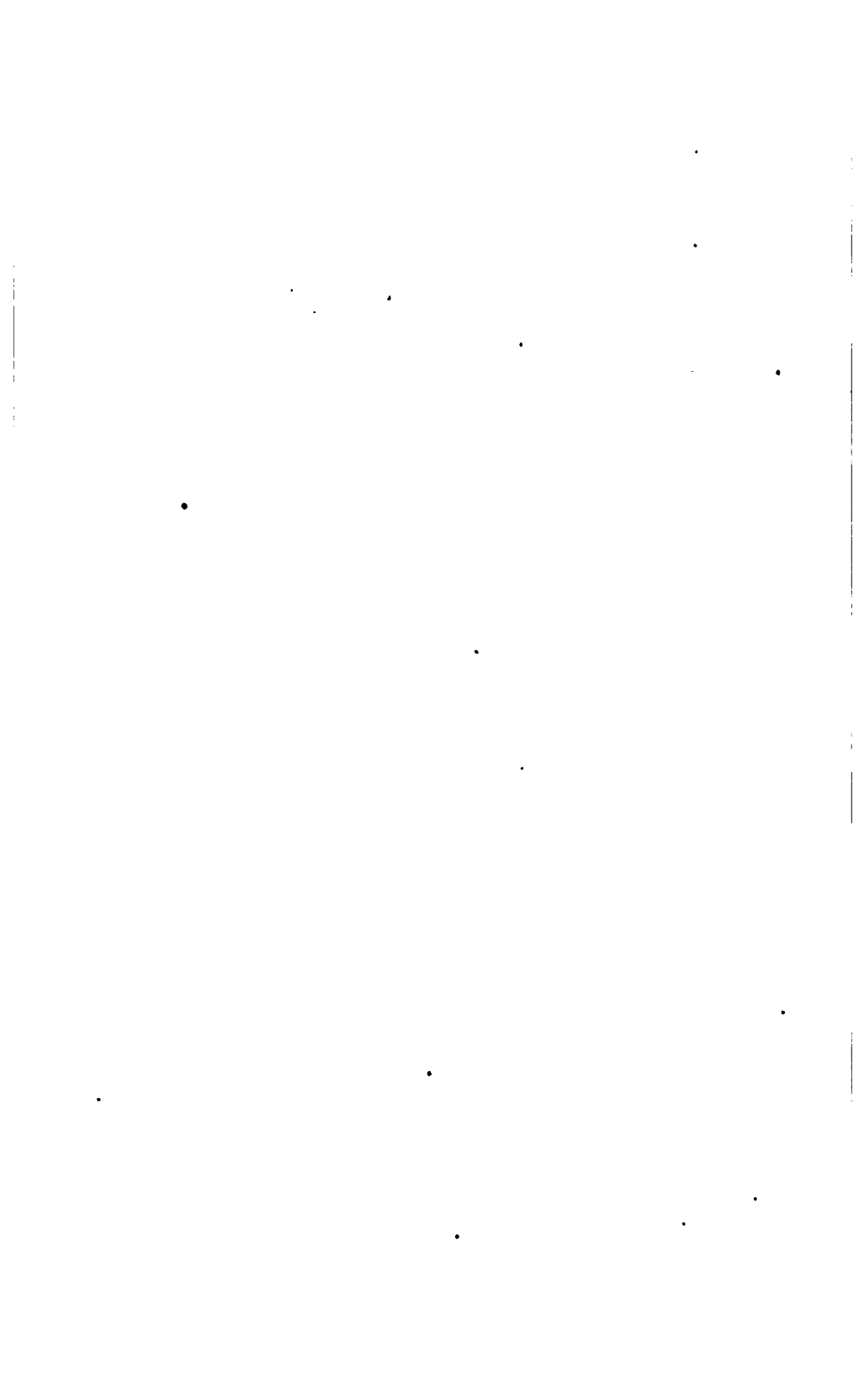
With high respect, I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient servant,

SETH PADEFORD,

Governor of Rhode Island.

To the PRESIDENT of the Senate of the United States, Washington, D. C.



PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

REMARKS

OF THE

HON. H. B. ANTHONY.....OF RHODE ISLAND.
“ CHARLES SUMNER.....OF MASSACHUSETTS.
“ F. A. SAWYER.....OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
“ J. E. MORRILL.....OF VERMONT.

Delivered January, 1870.

MR. ANTHONY.—Mr. President, I am charged—we are charged, my colleagues of the two Houses of Congress and myself—by the Governor of the State which we represent with the honorable duty of presenting to Congress, in his name and in the name of the General Assembly and the people of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, a marble statue of Nathanael Greene.

This statue has been placed in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, in pursuance of an act of Congress, by which that beautiful Chamber—itsself rich in precious memories, is dedicated to historic valor, to patriotism, to statesmanship, to learning, to conspicuous excellence in all the elements that constitute national greatness.

The heroic age of our country is enveloped in no fable, and the historian is not driven to doubtful miracles, to marvels and portents to add to the dignity of its origin, nor need he resort to fanciful

The Statue of Major-General Nathanael Greene.

legends to increase the interest of his narration. The stalwart men who planted the colonies from which these States arose, have left the authentic memorials of their principles and their actions, their trials and their triumphs. And the men whose valor achieved the independence of the country, and whose wisdom founded the institutions of the great Republic, are separated from us by so short a period, and one of such active historical inquiry, that their lives and characters stand before us, almost as if they had lived in our daily presence.

By the act of Congress referred to, each State of the Union is invited to place in the old Hall of the House of Representatives the statues of two of her illustrious citizens, already consecrated by death, who flourished in any period of her history. Rhode Island, which has earliest responded to the invitation, has selected for this honor two of her early heroes, one from the colonial and one from the revolutionary period.

The first is Roger Williams, the great founder of the State, who first declared and maintained the principle at the foundation of all true civilization SOUL LIBERTY, the right of every man to worship God according to his own conscience, responsible to no human laws, restrained by no interposition of Church or State. Of Roger Williams there exists no portraiture, nor, so far as I am aware, any reliable description of his person or his features. He lives, not in the breathing marble or upon the glowing canvas, but immortal, in the everlasting principle which he first asserted and vindicated, and which, now recognized as an essential part of human society, was then regarded as nothing better than impracticable and mischievous fanaticism. The State, unwilling that the great name of her founder should be unrepresented in this solemn assemblage of fame, has decreed in its commemoration an ideal statue, made from such scanty materials as tradition has supplied. She could do no more, and she felt that she should do no less.

In this respect the memory of Greene is more fortunate. His statue is from authentic likenesses, and represents him "in his habit as he lived," in the full prime and vigor of his manhood, and in the height of his fame. It was executed by Henry Kirke Browne, whose name, already of high reputation, will receive fresh honors from his latest work. As a product of American art, it is confidently submitted to the judgment of criticism.

Mr. President, We have just passed through, not yet altogether through, the severest trial in our country's history. The popular heart beats high with grateful admiration for valor and conduct proved in the field, for wisdom displayed in the cabinet. The country joyfully decorates her heroes with her freshest laurels, and heaps upon her soldiers and statesmen her selectest honors. We, Senators, interpreting the will of the nation, have been prompt to render, from this Chamber, our contributions to the national gratitude. And it is right that it should be so. The Republic is stronger, as well as juster, when thus honoring her defenders, and presenting such rewards to the emulation of the rising generation.

But while we render all due honor to living valor, while we proudly hand over to the Muse of History the mighty names that have illustrated our recent annals, it is well to freshen the recollection of those whose fame she has long had in her keeping. While we celebrate the praises of those who have saved the country, let us not forget those without whom we should not have had a country to be saved; those who, in the beginning, few in numbers, feeble in power, scant of resources, but strong in the principles which they had inherited with their oppressors, armed with the stern virtues that are born of difficulty and nurtured in peril and privation, dared to defy the might of England, who trod the pathway of victory with bleeding feet, and tore down the banner of conquest with hands that were wasted by famine.

While the names of Vicksburg, Fort Donelson, and Roanoke Island, South Mountain, and Antietam, and Gettysburg, and Appomattox, should be kept fresh in the memory of the country, let not the earlier glories of Lexington, and Bunker Hill, of Princeton, and Trenton, and Stony Point, of Cowpens, and Eutaw Springs, of Saratoga, and Yorktown, be ever forgotten; nor yet those of Chipewewa, Plattsburg, and New Orleans.

Among those who, in the revolutionary period, won titles to the national gratitude never disavowed, he whose statue we have placed in the Capitol, stands, in the judgment of his contemporaries and by the assent of history, second only to the man who towers, without a peer, in the annals of America.

I shall not attempt an analysis of his character, nor an enumeration of the great deeds upon which his fame securely rests; nor shall I discuss that fertility of resources by which he supplied an army from an impoverished country, without disaffecting the population, that marvelous skill and conduct by which he wrung the results of victory from the very jaws of defeat, and with inferior forces drove and scattered before him a well-appointed, disciplined enemy, flushed with the insolence of conquest; that self-reliance and persistence by which he refused every suggestion to abandon the southern campaign, and from the field of disaster declared, "I will recover the Carolinas, or perish in the attempt." How well he proved these words no idle boast, how well he kept his pledge I do not propose to repeat. All this has been recently done by an abler hand. A literary monument, more durable than marble, destined to a permanent place in the literature of the language, has just been completed to his memory, by one who inherits his blood and his name, and whose pen is worthy of his grandfather's sword.

But I cannot refrain from bringing to the attention of the Senate some passages from the eulogium pronounced upon General Greene, by Alexander Hamilton, before the Society of the Cincinnati. It was expected that Washington would be present, but illness kept him away; but there were many there who had served with the orator and with the departed chief. No man was better fitted than Hamilton to discuss the character and services of Greene. No audience was better fitted to judge of the justness of the estimate which he put upon them.

"From you who knew and loved him, I fear not the imputation of flattery or enthusiasm, when I indulge an expectation that the name of Greene will at once awaken in your minds the images of whatever is noble and estimable in human nature. The fidelity of the portrait I shall draw will therefore have nothing to apprehend from your sentence. But I dare not hope that it will meet with equal justice from all others; or that it will entirely escape the cavils of ignorance and the shafts of envy. For high as this great man stood in the estimation of his country, the whole extent of his worth was little known. The situations in which he has appeared, though such as would have measured the faculties and exhausted the resources of men who might justly challenge the epithet of great, were yet incompetent to the full display of those various, rare, and exalted endowments, with which nature only now and then decorates a favorite, as if with intention to astonish mankind.

"As a man, the virtues of Greene are admitted; as a patriot, he holds a place in the foremost rank; as a statesman, he is praised; as a soldier, he is admired. But in the two last characters, especially in the last but one, his reputation falls far below his desert. It required a longer life, and still greater opportunities, to have enabled him to exhibit, in full day, the vast, I had almost said, *enormous* powers of his mind.

"The termination of the American war—not too soon for his wishes, nor for the welfare of his country, but too soon for his glory—put an end to his military career. The sudden termination of his life cut him off from those scenes which the progress of a new, immense and unsettled empire could not fail to open to the complete exertion of that universal and pervading genius which qualified him not less for the Senate than for the field.

"In forming our estimate, nevertheless, of his character, we are not left to supposition and conjecture, we are not left to vague indications or uncertain appearances, which partially might varnish or prejudice discolor. We have a succession of deeds, as glorious as they are unequivocal, to attest the greatness and perpetuate the honors of his name."

* * * * *

"He was not long there before the discerning eye of the American Fabius marked him out as the object of his confidence.

"His abilities entitled him to a preëminent share in the councils of his chief. He gained it, and he preserved it, amid all the checkered varieties of military vicissitudes, and in defiance of all the intrigues of jealous and aspiring rivals.

"As long as the measures which conducted us safely through the first most critical stages of the war shall be remembered with approbation; as long as the enterprises of Trenton and Princeton shall be regarded as the dawning of that bright day which afterward broke forth with such resplendent lustre; as long as the almost magic operations of the remainder of the memorable winter, distinguished not more by these events than by the extraordinary spectacle of a powerful army straitened within narrow limits by the phantom of a military force, and never permitted to transgress those limits with impunity, in which skill supplied the place of means, and disposition was the substitute for an army; as long, I say, as these operations shall continue to be the objects of curiosity and wonder, so long ought the name of Greene to be revered by a grateful country.

"To attribute to him a portion of the praise which is due, as well to the formation as to the execution of the plans that effected these important ends, can be no derogation from that wisdom and magnanimity which knew how to select and embrace councils worthy of being pursued.

"The laurels of a Henry were never tarnished by the obligations he owed and acknowledged to a Sully."

After reviewing his service in the Jersey battles, the eulogist passes to the southern campaign, where Greene, by the express selection of Washington, was placed in command:

"Henceforth we are to view him on a more exalted eminence. He is no longer to figure in an ambiguous or secondary light; he is to shine forth the artificer of his own glory—the leader of armies and deliverer of States! * * *

“Greene, without further delay, entered upon that busy, complicated and extraordinary scene which may truly be said to form a phenomenon in war—a scene which almost continually presents us, on the one hand, with victories ruinous to the victors; on the other, with retreats beneficial to the vanquished; which exhibits to our admiration a commander almost constantly obliged to relinquish the field to his adversary, yet as constantly making acquisitions upon him; beaten to-day; to-morrow, without a blow, compelling the conqueror to remove the very object for which he had conquered, and in a manner to fly from the very foe which he had subdued.”

Speaking of the bold determination of Greene after the battle of Guilford Court House to return to South Carolina, instead of going to the rescue of Virginia, threatened by a junction of Cornwallis and Arnold, Hamilton says :

“This was one of those strokes that denote superior genius and constitute the sublime of war. It was Scipio leaving Hannibal in Italy to overcome him at Carthage!

“The success was answerable to the judicious boldness of the design. The enemy were divested of their acquisitions in South Carolina and Georgia with a rapidity which, if not ascertained, would be scarcely creditable. In the short space of two months all their posts in the interior of the country were reduced. The perseverance, courage, enterprise, and resource displayed by the American General in the course of these events commanded the admiration even of his enemies. In vain was he defeated in one mode of obtaining his object; another was instantly substituted that answered the end. In vain was he repulsed from before a besieged fortress; he immediately found other means of compelling its defenders to relinquish their stronghold. Where force failed, address and stratagem still won the prize.”

Washington measured his words with care and was chary of praise. In a letter to Greene, upon his retirement from the office of Quartermaster General, he wrote :

“You have conducted the various duties of it with capacity and diligence, entirely to my satisfaction, and as far as I have had an opportunity of knowing with the strictest integrity. When you were prevailed on to undertake the office in March, 1778, it was in great disorder and confusion, and by extraordinary exertions you so arranged it as to enable the Army to take the field the moment it was necessary, and to move with rapidity after the enemy when they left Philadelphia. From that period to the present time your exertions have been equally great. They have appeared to me to be the result of system, and to have been well calculated to promote the interests and honor of your country. In fine, I cannot but add that the States have had in you, in my opinion, an able, upright, and diligent servant.”

General Greene died at the age of forty-four. What might the country have reasonably expected from the full life of the man who,

at so early an age, had accomplished so much? The administrative qualities that he manifested throughout his whole military service designated him for a great civil career which, probably, would not have stopped short of the highest honors of the Republic. But a true life is measured by what it accomplishes, not by the time that it lingers. He lived long enough to secure for his name a place high on the enduring records of his country, forever in the affections of the American people.

On the 8th of August, 1786, Congress, on a report of a committee consisting of Mr. Lee, Mr. Pettit, and Mr. Carrington, adopted the following resolutions :

“Resolved, That a monument be erected to the memory of Nathanael Greene, esq., at the seat of the Federal Government with the following inscription : ‘ Sacred to the memory of Nathanael Greene, esq., a native of the State of Rhode Island, who died on the 19th of June, 1786, late major general in the service of the United States, and commander of their Army in the southern department.

“The United States, in Congress assembled, in honor of his patriotism, valor and ability, have erected this monument.

“Resolved, That the Board of Treasury take order for the execution of the foregoing resolution.”

This measure of national gratitude was not carried out.

We think that we shall not be charged with undue State pride if we submit that the marble which we now present to you is a worthy commencement of the collection which it inaugurates, and which is to hand down to the future the glories of the past, the Valhalla of America. Others will be placed by its side, worthy of the august companionship. The future citizen will walk with patriotic awe among the effigies of his country's grandeur, and gather inspiration, as he surveys their venerated forms. States yet to be admitted into the Union will crowd yonder Hall with the statues of their founders, defenders, and benefactors, till the great Dome of the Capitol shall be too small to cover the silent assembly of our immortal dead.

I send to the Chair a letter from the Governor of Rhode Island, which I ask to have read.

The Secretary read as follows :

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Providence, January 8, 1870. }

SIR:—In accordance with a resolution of Congress, passed July 2, 1864, inviting each State to furnish for the Hall of the old House of Representatives “two full-

12 *The Statue of Major-General Nathanael Greene.*

length marble statues of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their renown, or from civic or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of national commemoration," the State of Rhode Island, by a vote of its General Assembly, has caused to be made two marble statues, one of Roger Williams, the founder of the State, the other of Major General Nathanael Greene, a distinguished officer of the Army of the Revolution.

I have now the honor to inform you that the statue of Major General Nathanael Greene, by Mr. H. K. Browne, an American artist, is finished, and has been forwarded to Washington and delivered to the Architect of the Capitol.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain

Your most obedient servant,

SETH PADELDFORD,

To the PRESIDENT of the Senate of the United States, Washington, D. C.

MR. SUMNER.—Mr. President, in moving the acceptance of the statue of Major General Greene, I send to the Chair a joint resolution the consideration of which I ask now without any previous notice; and in moving it I will add that I have followed the precedents in such cases, especially the joint resolution moved by John Quincy Adams in the House of Representatives, which I now have before me.

The VICE PRESIDENT.—The Senator from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to introduce for present consideration a joint resolution, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows :

A RESOLUTION ACCEPTING THE STATUE OF MAJOR GENERAL GREENE.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Congress be presented to the Governor, and through him to the people of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, for the statue of Major General Greene, whose name is so honorably identified with our revolutionary history; that this work of art is accepted in the name of the nation and assigned a place in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, already set aside by act of Congress for the statues of eminent citizens; and that a copy of this resolution, signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be transmitted to the Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Unless objected to, the joint resolution will be considered as read the first and second time, and is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole.

MR. SUMNER. How brief is life; how long is art! Nathanael Greene died at the age of forty-four, and now Congress receives his marble statue, destined to endure until this Capitol crumbles to dust. But art lends its longevity only to those whose lives are extended by

deeds. Therefore is the present occasion an attestation of the fame that has been won.

Beyond his own deserts, Greene was fortunate during life in the praise of Washington, who wrote of "the singular abilities which that officer possesses," and then again fortunate after death in the praise of Hamilton, whose remarkable tribute is no ordinary record. He has been fortunate since in his biographer, whose work promises to be classical in our literature. And now he is fortunate again in a statue, which, while taking an honorable place in American art, is the first to be received in our Pantheon. Such are the honors of patriot service.

Among the generals of the Revolution, Greene was next after Washington. His campaign at the South showed military genius of no common order. He saved the South. Had he lived to take part in the national Government, his character and judgment must have secured for him an eminent post of service. Unlike his two great associates, Washington and Hamilton, his life was confined to war, but the capacities which he manifested while in command gave assurance that he would have excelled in civil life. His resources in the field would have been the same in the council chamber.

Of Quaker extraction Greene was originally a Quaker. The Quaker became a soldier and commander of armies. Such was the requirement of the epoch. Should a soldier and commander of armies in our day accept those ideas which enter into the life of the Quaker the change would only be in harmony with those principles which must soon prevail, ordaining peace and good will among men.

Looking at his statue, with military coat and with sword in hand, I seem to see his early garb beneath. The Quaker general could never have been other than the friend of peace.

Standing always in that beautiful Hall, the statue will be a perpetual though silent orator. The marble will speak; nor is it difficult to divine the lesson it must teach. He lived for his country and his whole country; nothing less. Born in the North, he died in the South, which he had made his home. The grateful South honored him as the North had already done. His life exhibits the beauty and the reward of patriotism. How can his marble speak except for country in all its parts, at all points of the compass? It was for the whole country that he drew his sword of "ice-brook temper." So

also for the whole country was drawn that other sword in these latter days. And yet there was a difference between the two occasions easy to state.

Our country's cause for which Greene contended was National Independence. Our country's cause, which has recently prevailed in bloodiest war, was Liberty and Equality, the declared heritage of all mankind. The first war was for separation from the mother country or, according to the terms of the Declaration, "That these United Colonies are and of right ought to be Free and Independent States," the object being elevated by the great principles announced. The second war was for the establishment of these great principles, without which republican government is a name and nothing more. But both were for country. Perhaps the larger masses, with the larger scale of military operations, in the latter may eclipse the earlier, and it is impossible not to see that a war for Liberty and Equality, making the promises of the Declaration a reality and giving to mankind an irresistible example, is loftier in character than a war for separation. If hereafter Greene finds rivals near his statue they will be those who represented our country's cause in its latter peril and its larger triumph. Just in proportion as ideas are involved is conflict elevated, especially if those ideas concern the Equal Rights of all.

Greene died at the South, and nobody knows the place of his burial. He lies without epitaph or tombstone. To-day a grateful country writes his epitaph and gives him a monument in the Capitol.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

MR. SAWYER. Mr. President, it is far from my hope that I shall add to what has been so ably said by the honorable Senators from Rhode Island and Massachusetts anything worthy of comparison with their eloquent words or of the fame of the illustrious man whose statue has been placed in the Capitol of the nation whose independence he contributed so largely to establish. But it would not be fitting that this occasion should pass without some tribute to General Greene's eminent character and services from one who, however humbly, represents in part on this floor a State from whose soil in our revolutionary struggle the taint of the enemy's tread was removed

under his masterly leadership. That the voice of that State may not be unheard in the hour when we are calling to mind the obligations we owe to one of the greatest and purest characters in our early history, is my apology for occupying the attention of the Senate.

The honorable Senator from Rhode Island has well said, "the heroic age of our country is enveloped in no fable." Nations of antiquity loved to trace the beginnings of their history to gods and goddesses, or to heroes whose divine birth or patronage gave them superhuman powers. The mists of myth and fable shut out from their view the current of real events which in their progress developed institutions and governments. To no such mythical or fabulous personages do we seek to trace our national origin. The clear light of authentic history shines over every stage of our national development, and we see through media which neither exaggerate nor distort those grand and heroic characters who laid the foundations of this now imposing fabric of free government. We see them through trial and suffering and self-sacrifice, through disaster and defeat, through long years of poverty, privation and devotion, waging unequal war with a mighty nation, and finally, under the providence of God, achieving national independence. We see every step they take to secure upon safe foundations the structure they build. We see them bind it together and hedge it about by the strong bands and solid bulwarks of liberty, equality and justice. And we point with lofty pride to the results of their toils, their wisdom, and their patriotism. As the nation grows greater, as the plans and purposes of its fathers are more completely developed by the agency of institutions they planted; as the exceptions to the law of equality, liberty, and justice which they found it impossible to avoid, one by one disappear under the application of the principles they enunciated, their sacrifices, their virtues, and their foresight shine with a purer light, and the heart of the republic pays them a sincerer homage.

There is no tribute to their memories so honorable and so fitting as the practice of the virtues they taught and exemplified. The adoption of their principles; the imitation of their examples, so far as they are adapted to the time and circumstances in which we live; the embodiment in the national character of the high and noble traits which distinguished their characters, would be the highest homage we could pay to their memories.

But signs and tokens, figures and images, are so often used in calling to mind ideas which without such memorials would too often grow dim and fade away. Thus we erect statues to the illustrious dead. We hang in our public places portraits of those who have honored and served the nation, and whom the nation honors, that the frequent sight of their forms and features may impress anew each day on our minds the lesson of their lives. Thus would we remind the busy throng who crowd these halls and corridors, of the heroic past, and encourage them to imitate the characters of those who made it heroic. The marble from which the cunning hand of the sculptor has chiseled, and the canvas on which the painter has limned the features of the patriot and statesman, are no longer mute, but speak with beneficent power to multitudes of those whose eyes never saw and never can see their mortal forms. To few of those whose names are on the roll of revolutionary fame is it more becoming that the honors of an enduring monument should be paid than to Nathanael Greene.

Nurtured under the influences of a sect who looked upon all war as sinful, he could not believe that the claims of his country were inconsistent with his duty to his God. His ardent patriotism broke the shackles which the religious faith of his fathers had sought to impose on his young mind, and his country's need was the call to her defense which he obeyed with alacrity and zeal.

Early placed in an important position in the Continental armies, he gave his whole mind and heart to his work, and only laid off his harness when the good fight had been won. The retreat through New Jersey, the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth; all bore witness to his coolness, his bravery, his fidelity, and his sagacity. In the responsible and arduous duties of quartermaster general, his method, his energy, his foresight, and his integrity, made themselves felt through the whole service. Entering upon those duties when that branch of the service was in a state of disorganization and confusion, his loyal enthusiasm and his self-denying patriotism overcame all obstacles, made order and system succeed disorder and inefficiency, and added largely to the effective power of the army. And when, influenced by the calumny of his enemies, the Continental Congress ordered an investigation into his administration, the committee who made it were compelled to report that it had given

hem "a unanimous conviction of his ability, fidelity and zeal." But it is no disparagement to his great services elsewhere to say that the theatre of his greatest triumphs was on the soil of the Carolinas. Ordered to the command of the southern army, when, as he says, "it was rather a shadow than a substance, having only an imaginary existence;" in a territory almost exclusively in possession of the British troops; his own men disheartened by previous defeats, ill-fed, ill-clothed, rarely paid, if at all, frequently changed by the States which furnished them, thus throwing upon the service all those evils inevitably incident to the use of raw recruits for field duty; confronted almost constantly by a force superior in numbers, organization, equipment, discipline and experience, and officered by men bred to the profession of arms, Greene's genius overcame all these disadvantages, often gained victories, and though often defeated drew from defeat the fruits of victory. His power in keeping up the *morale* of an army composed as his was, under all the privations to which they were subject, can only be accounted for by the influence upon officers and men of a character in all respects admirable and remarkable.

It is not necessary to follow him through the memorable campaigns which drove the enemy from the soil of North and South Carolina and ended the war in those colonies. Eutaw Springs, Hobkirk's Hill, Guilford Court-House, Camden, Ninety-six are household words in the Carolinas, always suggesting the heroic sacrifices of Greene and his lieutenants. The story of his advances and his retreats, his victories and his defeats, his long-continued and patiently-borne sufferings, and of his final and complete triumph, are written on the hearts of all true Carolinians and all true Americans. His fame is one of the nation's rich treasures; his life and services are a part of the nation's glory; his memory is cherished in the nation's heart; and the honor in which it is held is fitly symbolized by the erection of a statue here in the Capitol. The States of North and South Carolina and Georgia honored themselves by bestowing upon him large gifts in his life-time. Fortunate was it that Rhode Island had such a son to contribute to the band of our national benefactors; that she was able to add a star of such magnitude to that galaxy of luminaries whose characters illustrated our Revolutionary era; and it is an honor to her that she now places under this roof the image of

one who, though her citizen, belonged in the day of its trial, and will for all time belong, to the Republic.

MR. MORRILL, of Vermont. Mr. President, I rise with some reluctance, and yet it may not be a violation of good taste for me to add a few words to the very appropriate and eloquent remarks of the Senator from Rhode Island and the Senators who followed, as I may be held somewhat responsible for originating the idea that the grand old Hall of the House of Representatives, the finest Hall certainly in our whole country, or perhaps in any other, should be set apart and dedicated to the sacred purpose of holding forever the forms of those who while living, most largely distinguished themselves in the history of our country and of their respective States. The Hall, hemmed in between the two new Halls of Congress so as to make it impracticable to devote it to any useful object except as a mere place for documentary lumber, it was thought to be desirable to rescue from such desecration, and preserve its admirable and artistic proportions for higher and nobler objects. It has the prestige of having been the place where occurred some of the most remarkable debates in our history, and where many of the statesmen of young America first exhibited their power and eloquence. It is appropriate to the object to which it has been consecrated and to which the State of Rhode Island so auspiciously makes its contribution. This is the first offering, and is entirely worthy of the patriotic and generous State from which it comes, both as being a proper selection of an eminent name to be commemorated, and, so far as I am able to judge, as a most creditable work of art—such as the American people may look upon with a large measure of satisfaction and delight, and without that fear and trembling which some specimens about us are apt to excite. At length we have at least one more work—or, including Stone's Hamilton, two—besides the marvelously beautiful conception of the figure of Time in the old Hall, which does not deserve to be driven out by a scourge of small cords.

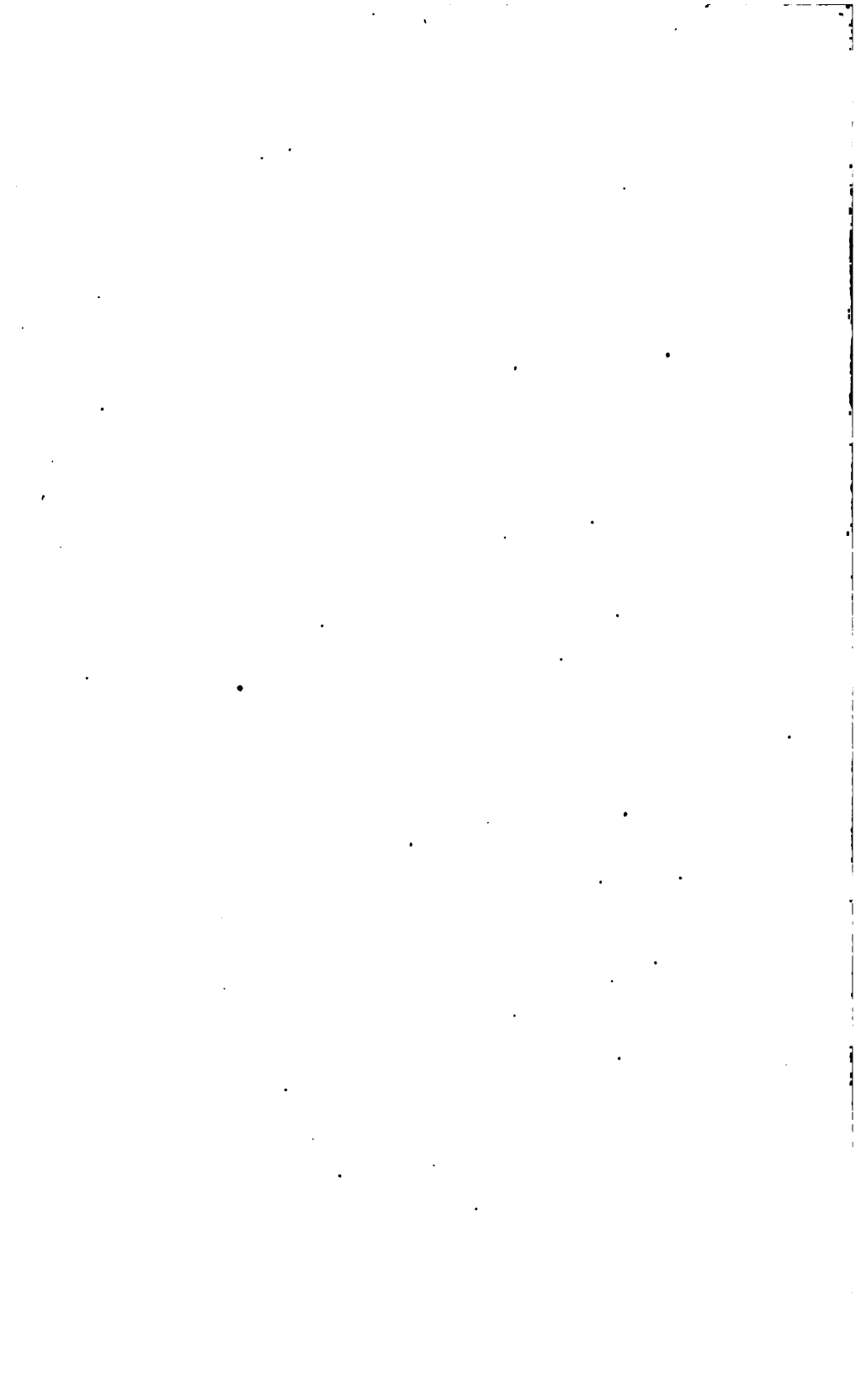
In the Old World their public edifices are crowded with paintings and statuary, representing incidents and persons prominent in the history of each nation, the facts being made to glitter with every embellishment of genius; and it cannot be doubted that the pride of the people is thus powerfully invoked to perpetuate the solidity of their governments, though founded, as we believe, on principles

entirely and fundamentally wrong. But may we not legitimately invoke the pride of our people in behalf of the national capital of a government founded on principles entirely right? It cannot be questioned that the carrying out of the design embodied in the statutes, adopted as it was by so general a concurrence of the members of each House of Congress, will tend to cement together the great sisterhood of States. No partisan feeling can ever mar or mutilate the purpose that each State will have uppermost, which must be to present its best representative men. The image and superscription of Jackson or Clay, Hamilton or Madison, Lincoln or Douglas, in this place, will all be equally welcome and equally current.

When other States in due time shall follow the lead of to-day, as I do not doubt they soon will follow, we shall have a collection of statues representing a class of men among a peculiar people, deservedly distinguished in their day and generation, such as the rolls of few nations can present. Each State will vie with every other, not grudging the small expense, in offering a work of art that will shed an additional lustre upon the State as well as upon the memory of the person made to stand forth in a form to endure forever; and the stars thus assembled will form a constellation of the foremost magnitude and brilliancy. Let the old Hall be graced with but half a dozen works of such beauty as the one here this day uncovered, illustrative of some of the glories in our civil or military history, and the sixty odd other statues that will be entitled to entrance will be soon found knocking at the doors for admission. Instead of querying as to whether all the States will furnish their quota of two, or even any, the question most likely to perplex the future will be, Shall any State have place for more?

Our lifetime has been but brief, but there is not a single State which cannot present more than one jewel in its past history which it sacredly guards as the very apple of the eye, and which, when fairly brought out to be gazed upon by the world, might not challenge the admiration of the nation, and inspire every citizen with a new love for the copartners of a perpetual Union and with a higher and nobler love of our country and our countrymen.

Our gratitude is, then, due to the gallant little State of Rhode Island, for being once more foremost in the field.



Proceedings in the House of Representatives.

REMARKS

OF THE

- HON. A. H. TANNER.....OF NEW YORK.
“ T. A. JENCKES.....OF RHODE ISLAND.
“ B. F. WHITTEMORE.....OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
“ C. L. COBB.....OF NORTH CAROLINA.
“ H. W. SLOCUM.....OF NEW YORK.
“ JOHN BEATTY.....OF OHIO.

Delivered January 31, 1870.

The business on the Speaker's table was the following concurrent resolution of the Senate, accepting the statue of Major-General Greene :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Congress be presented to the Governor, and through him to the people of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, for the statue of Major General Greene, whose name is so honorably identified with our revolutionary history; that this work of art is accepted in the name of the nation and assigned a place in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, already set aside by act of Congress for the statues of eminent citizens; and that a copy of this resolution, signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be transmitted to the Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

MR. TANNER.—I move that the House concur in the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, the old Hall of the House of Representatives has been dedicated by act of Congress to the commemoration of civic and

military virtues by art. The State of Rhode Island is the first of the States to erect in this noble Hall a statue, wrought from purest marble, of one of her most illustrious citizens, who, in the early history of this Republic, in battle and in council, illustrated the valor, the wisdom, and the patriotism of the American soldier and the American statesman. Our history is rich with the records of such men; but the common consent of the American people has assigned to General Nathanael Greene a place among the very first of those great men who have thus adorned either the earlier or the later periods of our history. It is no part of my purpose to pronounce his eulogium. His great deeds and his greater character are recorded in the annals of his country's history, and a grateful people will not permit them to pass from the memories of men. When time shall have dimmed the lustre of this marble and have marred the beauty of its outlines, the character of this great man will shine with ever increasing brightness, and every line of its majestic proportions preserve their original grace and dignity to excite the interest and arouse the emulation of posterity.

Mr. Speaker, I send to the Clerk's desk, a letter from the Governor of the State of Rhode Island upon this subject, and ask that it be read:

The Clerk read as follows :

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Providence, January 3, 1870. }

SIR:—In accordance with a resolution of Congress, passed July 2, 1864, inviting each State to furnish for the Hall of the old House of Representatives "two full-length marble statues "of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof and illustrious for their historic renown, from distinguished civic or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of national commemoration," the State of Rhode Island, by a vote of its General Assembly, has caused to be made two marble statues, one of Roger Williams, the founder of the State, the other of Major General Nathanael Greene, a distinguished officer of the Army of the Revolution.

I have now the honor to inform you that the statue of Major General Nathanael Greene, by Mr. H. K. Brown, an American artist, is finished and has been forwarded to Washington and delivered to the architect of the Capitol.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient servant,

SETH PADEL FORD,

Governor of Rhode Island.

The Honorable the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

MR. JENCKES.—It has become the pleasant duty of the Representatives of Rhode Island to offer to Congress in response to the joint resolution inviting such presentation, the statue of her illustrious son, the great soldier and general of the war of independence, Nathanael Greene.

It is the first contribution to that hall of statuary in which the States have been invited to place the images of their distinguished men. That old Hall, which had already attained historic fame as the place of meeting of the Representatives of the people, having given place to the one we now occupy in the growth of the nation, was wisely dedicated and set apart to receive and retain the forms of the great representative men who have preceded us, sculptured in enduring marble. The living generations and those who represent them in these Halls come and go; but hereafter the forum which has been relinquished by the living will be filled with the images of the great ones who have gone on before, a silent yet eloquent company, teaching the great lessons of our country's history, and inspiring the patriotism of all who shall come into their presence.

Rhode Island has selected General Greene to represent her in this august assembly of the past, because his life and deeds belong to the nation. Though born and reared in the smallest and most clannish of the Commonwealths which united in achieving independence and then merged in the Union of the States under the Constitution, he never had a thought which was not as broad as the Republic. He was among the first to recommend a national declaration of independence. Wherever he served, the whole weight of his mind, of his character, and of his example was given to overbear the petty jealousies and rivalries of the several colonies.

"For my part," he wrote from the camp of observation before Boston, in 1775, "I feel the cause and not the place. I would as soon go to Virginia as stay here." He felt from the beginning, and he was one whose service dated from the day of Lexington, that the object of the war was not merely to secure the separation of the Colonies from Great Britain. He was one of the few to whom the great future and destiny of the new nation were revealed. He wrote from the camp before Boston, in the interval between Lexington and

Bunker Hill, with all the enthusiasm of a young soldier, and yet with the presence of a statesman :

"America must raise an empire of permanent duration, supported upon the grand pillars of truth, freedom and religion, based upon justice and defended by her own patriotic sons."

And he adds in the same letter—

"Permit me, then, to recommend from the sincerity of my heart, ready at all times to bleed in my country's cause, a declaration of independence, and call upon the world and the great God who governs it to witness the necessity, propriety and rectitude thereof."

All his suggestions and recommendations were in favor of a national policy and national action, for the achievement of national independence, and the creation of a national republic which should be a power among the nations of the earth. His entire correspondence breathes with this national spirit. In the character of statesman as well as soldier, he is entitled to a place among the nation's worthies.

"In this character," said Hamilton—

"His reputation falls far below his desert. It required a longer life and still greater opportunities to have enabled him to exhibit in full day the vast, I had almost said the enormous powers of his mind." * * * * "The sudden termination of his life cut him off from those scenes, which the progress of a new, immense and unsettled empire could not fail to open the complete exertion of that universal and pervading genius which qualified him not less for the senate than for the field."

These qualities entitle him to a place in the Capitol, although his fame rests chiefly upon his career as a soldier. A narration of this career would be a history of the war for independence. That is aside from our purpose now, which is simply to introduce and present his statue. It was the first duty of the artist to know all this; to have studied the whole life of his subject; to have become familiar with his form and presence; to have become acquainted with his thoughts and impulses, and to know their expression in his lineaments and bearing; and to have selected that moment when he may have been supposed to have been transfigured by the thoughts, the purposes, the inspiration of his life, and to transfer his whole nature and character as well as form and feature to the enduring marble.

There were many and grave occasions in his career in which his

person and his conduct were conspicuous, and when his features must have borne the strongest impressions of his character. And it seems to me as I look upon the masterly work of the sculptor in the place where it now stands, when the slanting rays of light bring out in bold relief the vigor and the spirit of the attitude, the high purpose and fixed resolve shown in the features, the strong and deep lines of thought in the brow, and leave in dark shadow the sad, sweet, and even tender expression of the emotions which welled up from the great heart of the hero, that the artist has given him to us at the crowning moment of his great and earnest life.

He is not reproduced to us as when, high in hope, he led to the army of observation around Boston the regiments of Rhode Island, which were styled in the reports from Washington's headquarters "the best disciplined and appointed in the whole American Army;" nor as when he led the corps which, though second in place, was the first in position at Trenton; nor as he covered the slow retreat at the Brandywine; nor as at Germantown, after having gained all that was expected of the wing of the army which he commanded, he looked around as the fog lifted and found the rest of the army broken and dispersed; nor yet, as at Monmouth, when his sure judgment caused the movement, not authorized by his orders, which restored the doubtful field and regained all that Lee's disobedience had lost; nor as at Springfield, when for the first time in separate command, he had the pleasure and the pride of seeing the enemy retreat from his well-chosen positions; nor as when with bowed head and tearful eye he signed the report of the court-martial which decreed the doom of Andre; nor with the severe front with which he met the British envoy and general who came to remonstrate against that doom; nor yet with the look of indignation with which he took command at West Point, upon the flight of Arnold, the traitor; nor as when he remonstrated with the French admiral for his contemplated desertion of the movement for the capture of Rhode Island; nor as when he received that letter from Washington, tender and touching, notwithstanding its formal and official character, in which he is informed that he has been designated by his commander-in-chief as the commander of the southern army; nor as after his masterly manoeuvres in the presence of Lord Cornwallis and his army, he saw victory

slipping from his grasp at Guilford ; nor as when he found on the day after that battle that the substantial results of victory were his ; but rather as when he had halted from the pursuit of the army of Cornwallis, and resting upon the banks of Deep river, he looked over the whole field of the continental warfare, and came to that grand resolve which, after incessant fighting, restored the Carolinas and Georgia to the Union ; when, with his back to the lost field and yet victorious campaign of Guilford, he left Cornwallis to receive his fate from other hands, and looked along the fair land which lay between the mountains and the sea, then overrun by the enemy, and vowed that it should be restored to his country or that himself should perish.

We see him as the whole scope of that great determination is becoming clear to his mind ; as he stood before he announced that determination to Washington in one of the simplest and grandest letters in any language. He does not disguise nor is he appalled by the high nature of his resolve or the dangers involved in its execution. If he had met his death, this letter would have been sufficient for his fame. The undaunted spirit there expressed, the alacrity with which he draws his sword in what he knows and admits to be an unequal contest, and with which he enters upon "a manoeuvre which will be critical and dangerous, and in which the troops will be exposed to every hardship," and the resolute yet sad and thoughtful air with which such a movement must be commenced—all these were comprehended by the artist and are seen and almost live and breathe in the statue. The clear vision of all the desperate fights of these campaigns, the long, weary marches, the toils, the hardships, the discouragements, the reverses and the triumphs, seem to be pre-figured in that expression and attitude.

Of this movement Hamilton has said :

"This was one of those strokes that denote superior genius and constitute the sublime in war. 'Twas Scipio leaving Hannibal in Italy to overcome him at Carthage!"

When this eulogium was spoken, the comparison was, perhaps, the most striking to be found in history. But in our times we can see in it a likeness to a movement more brilliant than that of Scipio. We view it as the precursor of that grand "march to the sea," upon which rests the fame of one of the first of living generals.

But General Greene cannot be said to have been a favorite of fortune. His successes were wrested from her, not yielded. He should have won the Guilford battle; but while compelled to relinquish the field by the conduct of some of his inexperienced troops, the next morning found him preparing his army for a fresh encounter, and the nominal victor preparing his for a retreat. He gave battle to Lord Rawdon, at Hobkirk's Hill, and seemingly lost; but gained the results of a victory in the enemy's evacuation of Camden. He besieged and assaulted the fort at Ninety-Six, and was repulsed, but gained all that he contended for, except prisoners, in its immediate evacuation. He did not entirely succeed at Eutaw, but in that drawn battle the power of Great Britain in the Carolinas and Georgia was broken, and the British armies were soon compelled to yield those States, the prize of victory, to the American forces and their resolute leader.

His military successes have sometimes been disparaged on account of the small numbers of his troops; but his operations were on a larger area than had ever before been the field of civilized warfare. His military district embraced all the territory south of Pennsylvania. The regular force under his command could hardly be called more than the nucleus of an army, which was sometimes swelled into respectable numbers, but not reinforced by bands of militia who came and went almost as they pleased. He had opposed to him the best generals and the best appointed armies of Great Britain. The enemy had complete command of the ports, the shores and the sea; he had compelled the surrender of two armies and of all fortified places; yet from the time Greene took the command of the remnants of the southern army the foot of the invader never rested upon the soil of the Carolinas outside of his fortifications, and even these he was at last compelled to evacuate.

The character and qualities of mind that brought about these great results with such slender means, have received expression from the consummate skill of the artist. We see that greatness of soul which won the admiration and affection of the people to whom he came both as conqueror and deliverer, and from whom he was compelled to subsist his armies while restoring them to their liberties and their rights; that resolution which surmounted all obstacles; that courage

which was equal both to the leading of a charge and to the declining of a challenge ; that buoyancy of spirit and confidence in resources which no disappointment could cast down, which no disaster could daunt, no reverse dissipate, and no defeat entirely destroy ; that " noble frankness " which disarmed personal hostility, and made envy and jealousy ashamed ; that unconquerable energy which never flagged or grew weary, and that hopefulness which believed in nothing but success, and which was one of the greatest means of attaining it. Type of that brave race among whom he grew up and whose representative men have gained rewards and honors not in war alone, we present him to you as one eminently fit to be placed in the company of those great men whose lives and deeds are the pride and glory of the American people.

MR. WHITTEMORE. Mr. Speaker, I cannot hope nor do I attempt to use the utterances the gentleman preceding me has been inspired with as he marshaled our memories to pay their homage to one so noble, so worthy a nation's acclaim. I come with the tribute of a State which owes so much to the patriotism of New England's son, the valor of his arm, the unswerving integrity of his soul, the irresistible strength of his purpose, his devotion to his country. South Carolina bows in reverence to the name of Nathanael Greene.

As we turn to the epochs of the past, its scenes, its hours of historic moment, and stand among the giants that hewed the way for our national progress, that stirred the hearts of stern and sturdy colonists, that moved to deeds all pregnant with renown the pioneers of a continental growth, and behold the march of the gathering heroes, who with invincible emotions and sacrificial vows nerved the popular will and arm in defense of our sacred altars, our natal fires—as we stand amid the forms of Washington, Putnam, Stark, Trumbull, and their fearless compatriots, no one is more conspicuous than he whose services contributed so largely to the establishment of American independence, Major-General Nathanael Greene, whose statue Rhode Island, in response to the nation's invitation, has placed in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, where clustered associations of national greatness linger.

Born at a time when we were approaching a climax in our stirring history, educated in the school of strictest integrity, making the Bible

his earliest guide and text-book, nerving his arm and strengthening his muscles at the blacksmith's forge, storing his mind while the iron was heating with the sublime demonstrations of science, buoyant in spirits, firm in resolve, uncompromising in principle, with a vigorous constitution, methodical and studious, never neglecting the manual or mental task, bold and original in his conceptions, deliberate and cool, never shrinking from hardships or sacrifices, always patient, but prompt; such was the young athlete who was to play so important a part in the coming councils and struggles which were to decide the nation's destiny.

The stamp act, oppressive burdens, and royal exactions, caused murmurings bitter and vengeful. Young Greene, now in the General Assembly, by firm and zealous acts, by bold and unequivocal expressions, became the object of suspicion to the hirelings of the Crown. The Gaspee had been burned in Providence river, the king's cutter seized at Newport, the British troops were landing at Boston, the colonists were to be subjected to the tyranny of King George or wrest themselves from the iron thralldom of his power; the sound of hostile preparations was heard, and Rhode Island's sons waited not to be told of the coming contests. Military ardor and enthusiasm prevailed, militia organizations were formed, reviews held, martial spirit pervaded the masses; and the hitherto sober, peaceful Quaker blacksmith was found chief among the active patriots, firmly declaring "his intentions to persevere in the part he had assumed in the cause he had embraced." The Kentish Guards, with whom he was enrolled, were in arms "and eager for the fray."

The alarm that the yeomanry of New England had been attacked on Lexington Green, roused the colonists, and the General Assembly of Rhode Island raised an army of sixteen hundred men, and by unanimous consent placed at their head the stern, unflinching patriot, Nathanael Greene, with the rank of major-general.

From May, 1775, we may date his historic career. We can only follow him through the rapidly transpiring events—the assembling of the continental forces at Cambridge, the fortifying around Boston, the battle of Long Island, the reverses of which were attributable to his sickness and absence, the battles of Trenton and Princeton, Valley Forge, the intrigues and conspiracies against the Commander-in-

Chief, against himself; his transfer to the quartermaster's department when provisions were almost unprocurable, transportation of supplies badly wanting, intrenching tools strewed along the line of march, suffering untold, intense, among men and animals, the public credit ebbing, large arrears due, heavier expenditures to come, a new campaign approaching, an enemy flushed with hope to encounter; yet for all this, trying as were the circumstances that surrounded the patriot chiefs and braves, he never faltered, but stood at the side of the peerless Washington, encouraging and infusing all with hope—trusted and counseled.

He was among the earliest advocates of absolute independence; grasping the great idea of an indissoluble Union that could alone grow out of the Revolution upon which the colonists had entered. Everything hostile to such a compact he regarded as perilous to the interests of his country. No narrow boundary or geographical limit invaded his conceptions. "For my part," said he, "I am as ready to serve in Virginia as New England."

The thirteen Colonies he saw already bound together in solemn unity; and in a letter as early as June 4, 1775, he wrote to an eminent member of Congress, saying:

"Permit me to recommend from the sincerity of my heart, at all times ready to bleed in my country's cause, a declaration of independence, and call upon the world and the great God who governs it to witness the necessity, propriety, and rectitude thereof."

For untiring exertion, promptitude in duty, devotion to the cause of liberty, breadth of capacity to perform the herculean tasks imposed upon him, unflinching loyalty to his country, he was the equal of all; yet vindictive cabals sought his overthrow, and Congress listened to the appeals of conspirators who would have paralyzed the arm of a hero to secure the restoration of an imbecile.

By such treatment he was goaded to a resolution to resign after the close of the campaign then entered upon; but he was induced by the persuasive influence of his unalterable friend, Washington, to change his determination and accept the command of the army of the South, which was in his hands to be reorganized, resouled, to enter upon the theatre of grand events against an enemy arrogant with victory, famous for its discipline and energy, till now irresistible.

Our forces with their allies had been routed ; Charleston had surrendered. Clinton, with his triumphs, had lured the disaffected to the standards of St. George, and the few scattering partisans, true still to the hallowed cause of liberty, were palsied and hopeless. Lincoln was a prisoner ; Gates defeated at Camden ; the cosmopolitan De Kalb slain ; discomfiture like a cloud resting upon southern hearts, homes and hopes.

Washington, who believed "true friendship was a plant of slow growth, which must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it can be entitled to the appellation," gave his friendship and confidence to Greene without restriction or reserve. With such credentials he started for his command with Steuben, the greatest disciplinarian of the American army, his aid Duponceau, and Burnet and Morris, his own aids, leaving behind in Maryland and Delaware General Giat, who was to solicit and forward supplies, with these instructions :

"Let your applications be as pressing as our necessities are urgent ; after which, if the southern States are lost, we shall be justified".

With a sentiment like this he met his army at Charlotte, North Carolina ; consisting of nine hundred and seventy continentals and ten hundred and thirteen militia ; (in the magazines no clothing, arms, or ammunition ;) "two brass and several iron field-pieces ;" eight hundred only of the soldiers properly clad or ready for service ; all dependent upon forced collections of food from a surrounding country plundered and devastated by foreign troops and equally desolating Whigs and Tories.

With such discouragements he rose equal to the occasion. Around him were tried veteran officers : "Morgan, with the renown of bold achievements at Quebec and Saratoga ;" Lee, with his gallant legion ; the chivalrous Howard ; cool, courageous Williams ; the systematic Carrington ; the partisan Davie ; the gallant Kosciusko ; Pendleton, Burnet, Morris, and Pearce, with the brilliant, dashing, daring Marion and Sumter.

With such a retinue of heroism he began the campaigns memorable for their deprivations, retreats, advancements, and final triumphs over the enemy in the Carolinas. "New lords and new laws pre-

vailed." Historic names sprang into existence as his faithful army marched "to the city by the sea."

Through the Carolinas the popular acclaim followed the guardians of American liberty. Eutaw Springs, Guilford Court-House, Camden, Hobkirk's Hill, Ninety-Six, were blazoned on the banners of the conquering legions whose prowess a Greene has made the theme of song and story.

The General Assembly of South Carolina once again met at the village of Jacksonborough, on the western bank of the Edisto. Governor Rutledge, who followed closely the fortunes of Greene and his army, adding efficiency and force to his achievements, now congratulating the members of the Assembly upon the close of the direful conflict, assured them of their indebtedness to the "great and gallant Greene, by whose wisdom, prudence, address and bravery their deliverance had been effected," and reminded them of his claims to honorable and singular marks of their gratitude. Every heart responded to the appeal and acknowledged in fullest terms the justice of his claim. With my voice to-day I reëcho the adulations of the past, and here again pronounce the faithful acknowledgements of Carolina's sons to the hero of Rhode Island; who not only conceived an independence of the original thirteen Colonies, but dared to cut with his trusty sword through every obstacle that interposed, until the conception ripened into the birth of a glorious declaration of a free and independent people, whose principles are the levers of human advancement, the oracles of universal brotherhood, whose flag is the emblem of liberty, equality, fraternity, whose national domain is broad enough to shelter the yearning millions that are struggling to be free.

We welcome the marble warrior to our classic Halls. I have looked with admiration upon the chiseled form of the grand old hero that inspires us with the spirit of our revolutionary fathers. Though we cannot point to the spot where his sacred ashes slumber; though his grave is known only to Him whose voice can wake the dead, we gather round the silent statue, recount his deeds, glory in his achievements—South Carolina and Rhode Island, the whole Republic, grateful for his memories, mindful of his virtues, boasting his illustrious name.

Let us crowd the Chamber with the sentinel spirits of the times

which tried men's souls ; and as we partake in security of the fruit of their valor, their sacrifice, remember the price of liberty which they have paid.

MR. COBB, of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I shall not be able to say anything that has not already been better said by the gentlemen who have preceded me ; nor do I rise for the purpose of attempting to add one word to the eloquent and comprehensive eulogies which have been pronounced upon the distinguished dead ; but I am induced to submit the few remarks which I now offer because the State of North Carolina, which I have the honor to represent in part upon this floor, always sensitive to her obligations, is unwilling to allow the present occasion, so propitious, to pass without an acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude which she owes to the gallant State of Rhode Island ; and she joins her voice to that of Rhode Island and South Carolina in tribute of affection and veneration to the memory of Nathanael Greene.

She cannot forget to-day, nor would she forget, when Rhode Island's distinguished son [Mr. JENCKES] so justly claims for his State the glory and the heroic services of the departed chieftain, that upon her soil among the most brilliant and enduring of his eminent services were performed. She cannot forget that in the hour of her great calamity, in those dark days "which tried the souls of men," when reverses and ill fortunes had thrown a pall black as midnight about her horizon ; when her soil was soon to be invaded by a victorious army of her oppressors : when ruin, utter and irretrievable ruin and subjugation hung out in dismal prospective before her ; when men's courage began to fail and their hearts to sink within them ; when hope itself had burnt to its socket and failed to animate or to cheer ; when everything seemed lost and gone forever ; when the spirit of resolution shrank back appalled at the overpowering force of the invader ; when the patriots of North Carolina had begun to fear that the immortal Declaration which they had flung defiantly into the teeth of their British tyrants that they "were and would be a free and independent people," was about to prove an idle boast ; then it was, in the hour of her emergency, that Nathanael Greene, the hero of so many northern victories, the patriot general who declared that he

"was as ready to serve in the Carolinas as in New England," came to her rescue, and with him brought assurance and hope and safety.

Sir, she cannot forget that on December 2, 1780, he arrived at Charlotte and restored confidence to an army dispirited and discouraged by the disastrous defeat at Camden; and that by his skill, genius and strategy, troops undisciplined, harassed by defeats, and unprepared for war were organized and mustered and made "foemen worthy of British steel." She cannot forget that the first signal check given to the triumphal march of the victorious Cornwallis was at Guilford Court-House, on March 15, 1781. She does not forget that he was with her people and among them until the last enemy had left her borders. Fresh as yesterday's events are these occurrences. Deep, very deep, is his memory written upon our hearts. By the side of her own patriotic dead North Carolina places the name of Nathanael Greene. Already she has embalmed it upon her records by bestowing it upon one of the rich and fertile counties of the east and the beautiful city of the very region where his gallantry and patriotism were so signally displayed.

But it needed not these to keep him in remembrance, for throughout the old North State, from mountains to sea, his name is a "household word" familiar and dear to every ear; and wherever you find a true son of North Carolina, at home or abroad, proud as he may be and justly is of his own State and her patriots and heroes, you can touch a tender chord within his breast and his soul will thrill with enthusiasm at the mention of the name of Nathanael Greene, the saviour of North Carolina.

And his life and history are familiar to the sons of Carolina. Old men and venerable, who had served under Gates at Camden, and who met Greene at Charlotte, and who followed him in his unequalled march through North and South Carolina; who were with him at Guilford and Eutaw Springs; who saw day after day his indomitable energy, his strength of will, his self-sacrificing devotion, his great endurance, his determination to conquer or to die, and, above all, his power on the battle-field—have told it to their prattling babes, as seated upon the paternal knee they have heard the thrilling story of our country's first great struggle; and they in turn have transmitted to us the charge of our fathers, to keep fresh the fame of the general who, sent by Washington, had come South and met the gallant Corn-

wallis, flushed with success, and sure of easy victory, and put him to rout and drove the last enemy from North Carolina.

And, sir, when North Carolina shall forget the worth of patriotism; when she shall forget the honor due to heroism and virtue; when she shall forget the immortal men who inaugurated the great movement for independence at Mecklenberg Court-House, May 20, 1775, and first proclaimed the eternal truth that "all men are free and equal;" when she shall forget Guilford Court-House and Charlotte; when she shall forget the stirring events of 1780 and 1781; when she shall forget her own origin and the foundation of her present happiness, then, and not until then, will she fail to hold in hallowed recollection the name of Nathanael Greene.

Mr. Speaker, the magnificent campaign of General Greene against Cornwallis in the Carolinas has already been justly and eloquently described. It would be useless repetition for me to go over it. Deservedly high will it stand, if not unequalled, in the history of military genius and strategy. With everything to discourage and nothing to give hope—a country dispirited and disheartened, an army disorganized and unfit for service; half-fed, half-clad and half-paid, as well as half-armed—all these united to discourage a man with less resolution than he had, but he was equal to the emergency. He nobly justified the confidence which Washington had exhibited in sending him to the command of the army of the South after the defeat of General Gates. By marches and countermarches, feints and surprises, skill and strategy, he outgeneraled his British antagonist at every point, and electrified a country hanging in doubt and suspense, by the brilliancy of his movements, driving Cornwallis from the country discomfited and his army demoralized. But the tongue of eloquence has already proclaimed these achievements.

Permit me to say a word concerning his character. His life, so full of stirring incident and extraordinary emergencies, without a single inconsistency or mean action, presents a striking, beautiful and harmonious whole, symmetrical as the noble statue in yonder Hall, and pure and spotless as the marble of which it is made. Rare, indeed, are the instances in which a combination of so many excellent qualities of head and heart can be found in a single individual. He had all the virtues, and if malignity ever detected, it has never exposed a vice. He had greatness without vanity. He had military

distinction and fame without being haughty or arrogant. He had nobleness of mind without littleness of soul. He had powerful strength of will and determination of purpose without being dictatorial or exacting. He had learning without pedantry. He had patriotism without selfishness. He had, in fine, all the moral, social and intellectual virtues which we admire most in a soldier, which we revere most in a statesman, and which we love most in a man. Brave and daring without being reckless, a master of military skill and science, he was a model general. Devoted to the cause of liberty, sacrificing home, quiet, and even etiquette, in the service of his country, he was a model patriot. Honest, sincere, and truthful, knowing and loving the truth—he was a model man.

In each character he was preëminent, and a parallel to his life is oftener found upon the painted pages of the novelist than in the realities of every day. Extraordinary, indeed, must he have been of whom the impartial judge of men and things, Alexander Hamilton, could say, "that high as this great man stood in the estimation of his country, the whole extent of his worth was never known." No doubt, sir, if he had been spared longer to his country, his services in her councils would have equaled the renown which he gained in her battles; but he was snatched away by relentless death in the full vigor of manhood and strength; and while we do not know the "whole extent of his worth," we know enough of him to perpetuate his memory; we know enough of him to teach our children to emulate his virtues and patriotism; we know enough of him to claim him as one of the household gods of the nation.

After the close of the great struggle which resulted in our liberties he settled in the sunny South, which he had redeemed, and dying, was buried there to hallow the soil which he had saved. And, sir, we have been told by the gentleman from South Carolina, [MR. WHITTEMORE,] and reproachfully be it said, that the spot where he is buried is unknown. No imposing shaft stands out in bold relief to catch the patriot pilgrim's eye and invite him to pause awhile and drop a tear over the ashes of a nation's hero; no splendid tablet, rich in design and elaborate in finish, spreads itself out to commemorate the heroism and fame of departed greatness. Too true is it that not even a rude head-board marks the spot where General Greene rests.

But, sir, I cannot and will not believe that the dust of his body has ever been desecrated. I cannot believe that the foot of the plowman has pressed heavily upon his grave, or that the busy hand of the architect and mechanic have reared above it some magnificent structure dedicated to commerce or luxury. Nature itself would not permit the outrage. Mother earth would resent the insult to one of her noblest sons, and palsied would be the hand and paralyzed the foot that would disturb his ashes.

The locality of his burying-place may be unknown, but methinks that in some lovely quiet spot by the bank of a rippling rivulet, where the wild flowers of the South exhale their sweetest perfume, and shaded by some tall and graceful elm tree symbolic of the great man's life and character, he sleeps; and the merry little warblers of nature, catching inspiration from the scenery, perch themselves upon the boughs of the shade and mournfully chirrup his dirge, or anon breaking forth into full-throated melody, richer than cathedral ever dispensed, swell the chorus of his praises, and fill the air with the music of his renown. And the Georgia yeoman, "as he homeward plods his weary way," approaching the spot, turns aside to spare the little lily that raises its modest head as a foot-board to the grave—

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

- "By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair
And dwell a weeping hermit there."

"Dust to dust," "ashes to ashes," Mr. Speaker, is the sequel common to humanity; but some men "when they die, die all;" their "mouldering clay is but an emblem of their memories." Not so Nathanael Greene. He can never die. He will never be forgotten. He has "left a mark behind;" and shall pluck the

"Shining age from vulgar time,
And give it whole to late posterity."

And, sir, a hundred years hence, when I shall be forgotten, Mr. Speaker, and you only remembered by the distinguished services which you have rendered your country; when this room shall have become too small to accommodate the thousand Representatives of one hundred and fifty million people, who shall inhabit a Republic bounded by the poles and watered by four great oceans, and our Hall shall be converted into the "marble room" of the Capitol, filled with the statues of heroes, and scholars, and statesmen, not the least admired of them all, not the least noticed and studied and loved, among the many great, will be the beautiful statue of General Greene, which we to-day receive from the State of Rhode Island.

MR. SLOCUM. The exciting scenes through which our country has passed during the last ten years has undoubtedly had the effect to some extent at least, of withdrawing the public mind from the events in which General Greene performed so active and so honorable a part. But though to many the history of his military career may have been rendered somewhat less interesting by the more sanguinary struggles of our own day, yet there are thousands in our midst who now read the record of his military services, particularly of his campaign in the Carolinas, with an interest never before experienced and an appreciation never before felt for that ardent patriotism and heroic courage which enabled him with an inferior and ill-appointed army to drive the British troops from those States. There are thousands in our country who have marched over the same fields, crossed the same rivers, and aided in winning victories in behalf of the same principles which actuated Greene and his command. These men can bear witness to the obstacles he was compelled to meet and overcome and to the deep devotion to his country by which he must have been inspired.

The esteem placed by the country upon the services of General Greene was shown not only in words of Washington, but by the action of Congress, which after the Revolution voted to present to him two captured bronze guns, which, with a suitable inscription, were afterward placed in the little chapel at West Point, and which remain there, if I am not mistaken, to this day.

But, sir, even the soldiers who recently campaigned over the fields on which General Greene won his brightest laurels, will fail to

appreciate his services unless they bear in mind the embarrassments under which he labored. His little army was poorly clothed, seldom paid, and entirely destitute of many of the appointments now deemed necessary to an army in the field, and which, by the great increase in the wealth of our people and by the advancement in military science, were liberally supplied to all our armies during the late war.

It will be difficult to find two chapters in the history of our country which furnish such striking evidence of our advancement in population, wealth, and military power, as those which tell the stories of Greene's and Sherman's campaigns through the Carolinas. The one, in the language of Mr. Lincoln—

“ Struggling to bring forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. The other testing whether that nation or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure.”

The former fighting in behalf of thirteen sparsely-settled colonies, destitute of wealth and of nearly all the appliances necessary to military power. His little army having no pontoon trains was often compelled to make long detours from its direct line of march; and the telegraph and railroad being then unknown, his operations were often involved for days and even weeks in as much doubt and uncertainty at the headquarters of the General-in-Chief as were the movements of General Sherman while in the heart of the enemy's country.

In our late war, although we were a divided people, each side placed in the field armies, single-divisions of which outnumbered the entire army commanded by General Greene; and such was the wealth and patriotism of our people that no armies were ever better supplied with all the appliances tending to add to the efficiency and comfort of the troops.

It is fitting that the statue of one who took so prominent a part in our first struggle should have a place in the Capitol of his country. While it serves to keep fresh and green the memory of his great services, it will also recall to mind the days when a New England general was welcomed by the people of the Carolinas as a deliverer from oppression.

May the recollection of that day and of the terrible scenes through which we have since passed serve to remind us and our children's children of the fearful harvest a nation situated as is ours is likely to reap from the seeds of sectional jealousy and strife which have too often been sown within these Halls.

MR. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank the people of Rhode Island for the gift which they have so appropriately and generously presented to the country. The value of that gift, sir, cannot be estimated by figures or represented by words. The cost of the marble, the incomparable skill of the artist in the execution of the work, are no slight indication even of its inestimable value. It is a monument to those sterling qualities of mind and heart which elevate men to a forgetfulness of self and render them only mindful of the well-being of their fellow-men. It is a monument to that devotion to principle and that faith in the ultimate triumph of the right which impel men to abandon the quiet of home, the delightful companionship of wife and children, the pleasant paths of peace, and sustain them amid privations, dangers, and disasters.

The statue of General Nathanael Greene, standing as it does to-day in the most conspicuous place on the American continent, will be to the youth of this Republic a perpetual reminder of what one resolved heart can do in the furtherance of a righteous cause. The honest, manly soul, staggering under difficulties, overwhelmed it may be with adversity, will turn from the contemplation of this beautiful effigy with new inspiration and renewed courage. He will be reminded that the man to whose honor it has been raised was poor, was cruelly maligned, was surrounded by difficulties, was encompassed by dangers, was overwhelmed time and again with defeat, and yet, thank God, was never conquered! His fervent zeal, his indomitable energy, his unswerving patriotism, his broad, comprehensive common sense and magnificent heroism, sustained and carried him triumphantly through all, and thus won for him not only the gratitude of his own countrymen, but the admiration of the world.

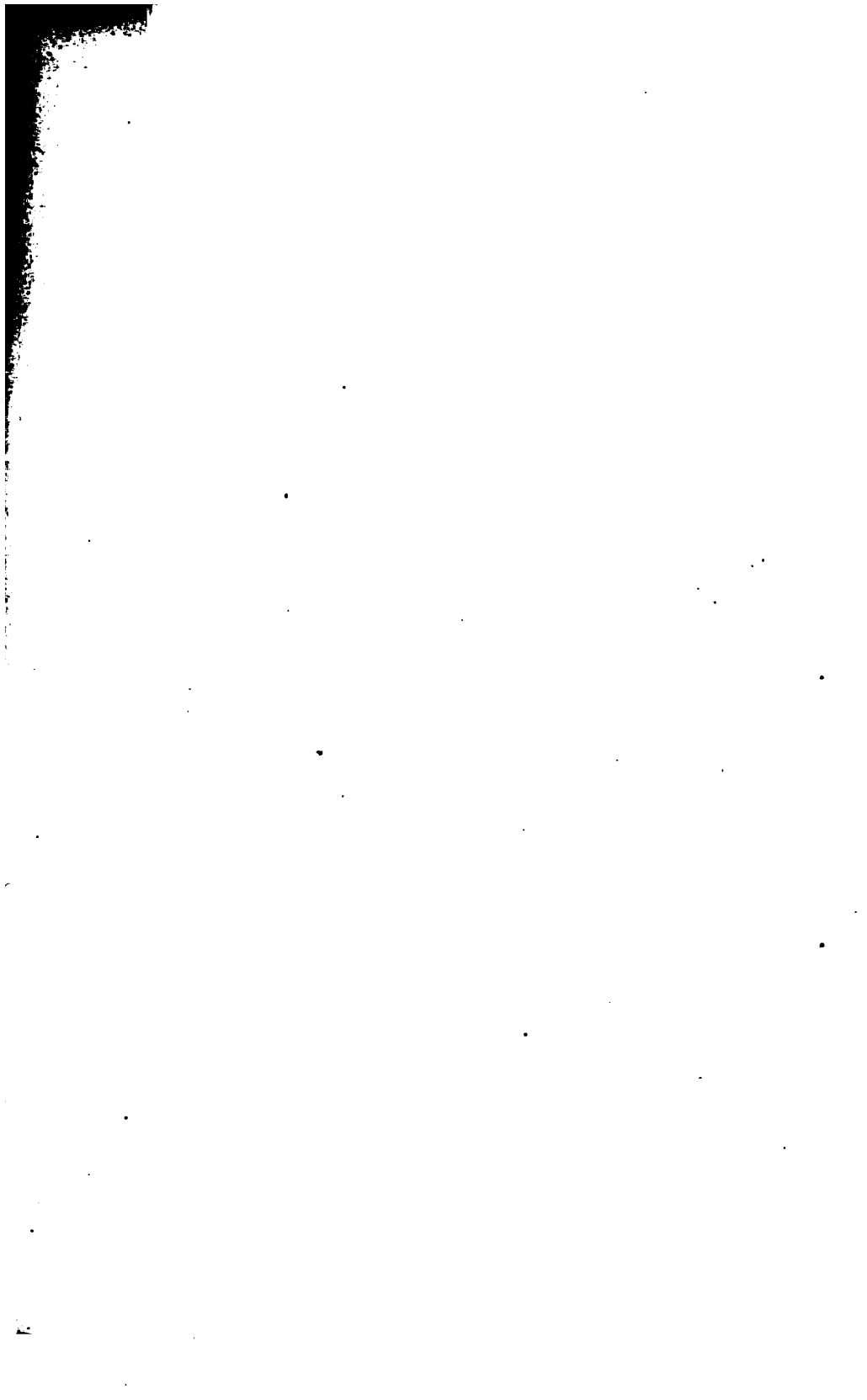
By raising statues we cannot hope to benefit the dead, but we may hope thus to elevate the living; and that beautiful marble, which presents to us the face and form of a hero, by teaching the youth of our land the honor due to freedom's champions, by inculcating respect for

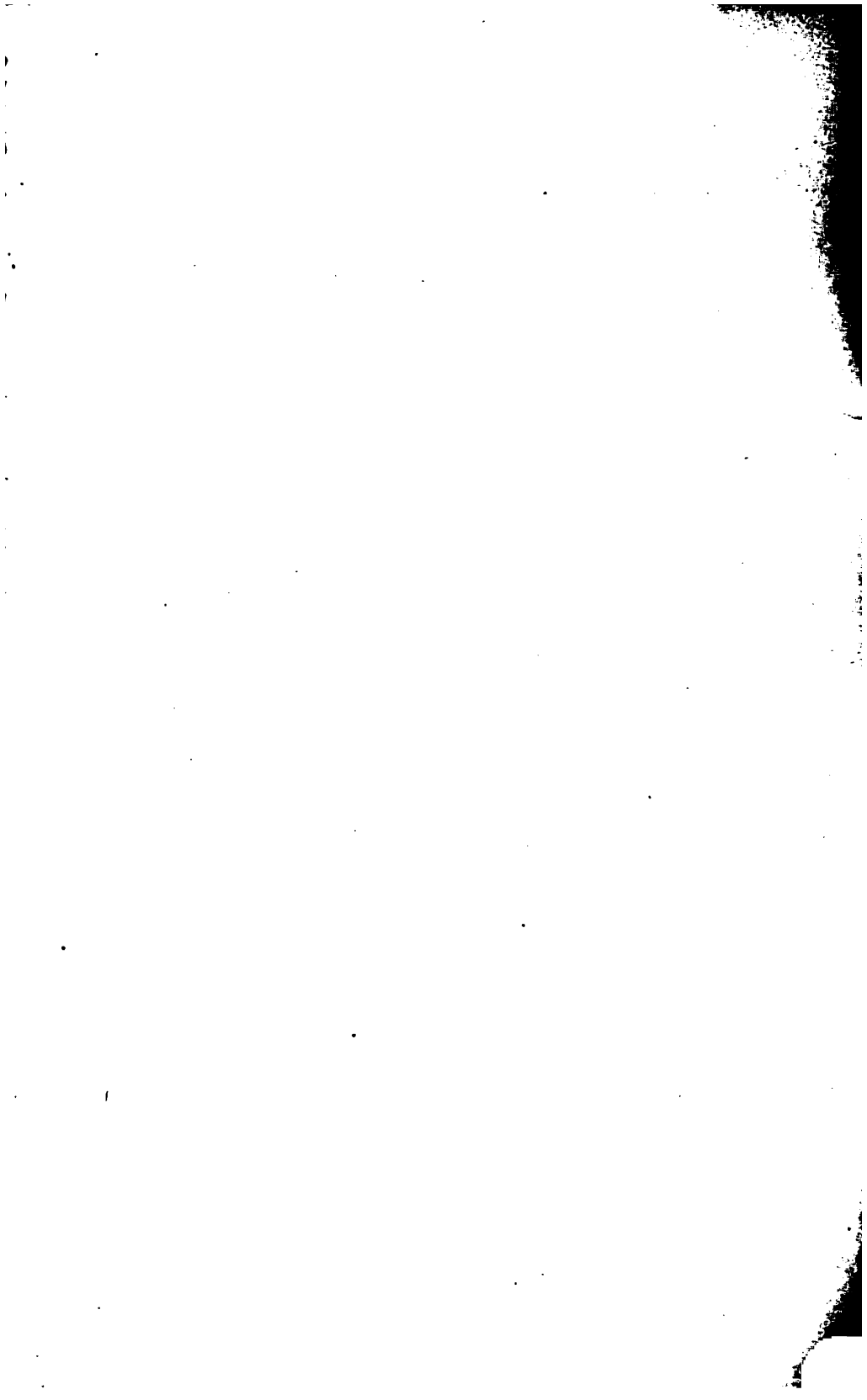
the homely, manly virtues of self-denial, firmness, patriotism, perseverance, and fortitude, may through succeeding generations raise up many sturdy patriots to defend the Republic and save it from dishonor. When falsehood, selfishness, and every variety of meanness, bedecked with golden trappings, stalk abroad unrebuked, teaching the sorry lesson that honor is nothing and wealth is everything, it is well for a State to hew out of solid marble the true standard of manliness and set it up as an enduring rebuke to this sordid spirit, and an encouragement to those who would rise above it to a plane of truer manhood and nobler usefulness.

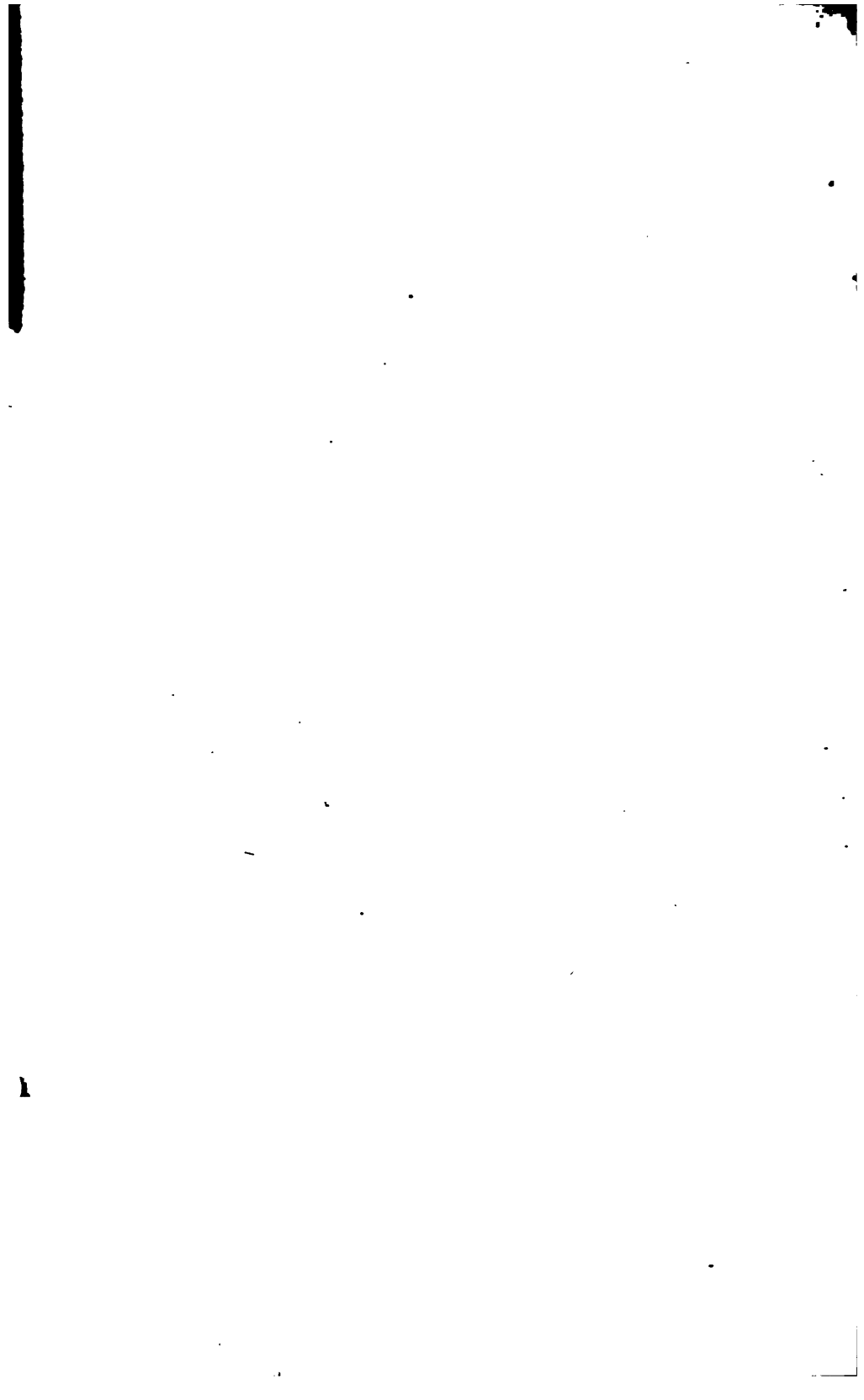
As we look upon this statue our thoughts revert to the commencement of our history as a nation, when the fate of a great enterprise, involving the fortunes of untold millions, was still enveloped in darkness. God only foresaw the end. Nathanael Greene had faith, and buoyed by that knightly sentiment which affirms that in a just cause success or failure is alike glorious, he pushed forward with a courage that grew on defeat, a perseverance that increased with disaster, a determination that would succeed or "die in the attempt." What he labored and suffered to attain we are so fortunate as to live to enjoy, and our hearts, I hope, and the hearts of all good men, I feel assured, go back to him and his compatriots, rejoicing over that courage and wisdom and rugged self-denial which secured to a great people such manifold benefits, and to a nation so grand a destiny.

"Praise to the valiant dead! For them doth art
Exhaust her skill their triumphs bodying forth;
Theirs are enshrined names, and every heart
Shall bear the blazoned impress of their worth.
Bright on the dreams of youth their fame shall rise,
Their fields of fight shall epic song record;
And when the voice of battle rends the skies,
Their name shall be their country's rallying word."

The resolution was agreed to.







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